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 I Consec. No. 1970
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 I P R E S S S U M M A R Y o
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 I H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste o
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 I Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays o
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 10 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), December 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- But where is Russia heading? (editorial - + polemic with Vidali about his lecture "Where is Yugoslavia heading?")
- Soviet Union's imperialistic policy unmasked and condemned - Yugoslavia's independence a symbol of territorial integrity and independence of small states (Fa)
- No agreement yet at Four Power sub-committee's talks on disarmament - At press conference Vishinsky again declared that Russia would accept international control only after previous prohibition of atomic weapons (Fa)
- Representatives of both Germanies invited to appear before UN special political committee to state their views on general all-German elections (Fa)
- Yugoslav protest note to Rumania which raises obstacles for conclusion of agreement on Iron Gate (+ Danube navigation) (Fa)
- New clashes between Egyptian police and British troops - Demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria - Bitter anti-British speeches in Parliament (Fa)
- Italian Government's proposed new labour law submitted to Parliament (Fa)
- Terrible traffic accident near London - Bus crashes into platoon of cadets, killing 23 and injuring 19 - Driver was due to have decoration for driving 25 years without an accident (Fa)
- Churchill receives vote of confidence by slight majority (Fb)
- India will strengthen her frontier with Tibet (Fb)
- Changes announced in US Embassies in Europe (Fb)
- About the "unjustified withdrawal of identity cards" in the Istrian district (Zone B) (editorial giving reasons for such action)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

- Second day of "hidden arms" trial - Without any threats all accused voluntarily signed their depositions made to the police (La)
- Despite the many halls in Trieste the Slovene National Theatre has none - Comments on Amdini's article in the Rome magazine "Teatro scenario": "A Slovene theatre in Trieste, but no Italian one" (article)

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City Council approves illegal issue of identity cards - Cominformists lead in slandering popular power in Zone B - Rents increase will be discussed when it is too late (La)

In connection with the press campaign against the decision of the Yugoslav military authorities in Zone B to withdraw the Trieste identity cards issued to persons residing permanently in that Zone, the Cominformist Councillor Gombacci proposed a motion in the City Council demanding the Commune's intervention with the responsible authorities in order to put an end to the "injustice" committed in Zone B. The motion was so well worded that even the chauvinists would have approved it if it were not for the fact that no minority motion can ever be approved by the majority parties. However, the Mayor announced that the Prefecture had already lodged a protest with AMG and that it was best to make no further official protest in order to prevent "harm" to the "Istrian brothers".

The Cominformist leader Fogassi, submitted a motion protesting against AMG's intention to reduce the budget for 1952: It was agreed to send a telegram demanding larger financial support from Italy. The protest of the Italian parties against the Italian Government somehow looks strange, and even stranger were the Mayor's words in giving the figures of the previous contributions to the Commune's budget: he "forgot" that the former deficits were extraordinarily high but that they had been gradually reduced and that the amount earmarked for next year would be sufficient if our commune were in the hands of people who had our interests really at heart.

A third Cominformist motion was made by Radich against the extension of the new Italian law on rents increases to this Zone. This was also rather strange, coming from Radich, who has always demanded that all the advantages gained by the Italian workers in Italy should be extended to Trieste. The Council decided to postpone the discussion of this subject until AMG has approved the extension of this law, when further discussion would become useless.

Galopin's (DC) speech in defense of the Fisheries Consortium showed that he was not interested in the future of the fishermen but that he was concerned with the preservation of this "Italian organization", since it would appear that AMG intends to create a new institution of a distinct local character.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, December 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Long and frank discussion between Adenauer and Churchill - German Chancellor supposedly asked London for assurances concerning eventual agreements with Moscow which might involve German sacrifices - Tomorrow German Premier will speak to Commons (Fa)
- Twenty dead in Suez streets after clash between Egyptians and Britons - Different versions of this grave incident - Natives suffered bigger losses - British ultimatum to city's (Egyptian) Governor (Fa)
- Refugees begin to return to Po flood regions (Fa)

- Protection of juveniles from bad publications - A vigilance committee for control of "shockers" (Fa)
- American aid to Atlantic Allies - 500 million dollars destined for Italy? (Fa)
- Gorean truce talks - Conclusion of negotiations during December considered improbable (Fb)
- Acheson's statements on his departure from Naples (Fb)
- Montgomery in Rome (Fb)
- Four American atomic scientists confer with Eisenhower in Paris (Fb)
- The "hidden arms" trial in the Allied Court - Immediate acquittal of accused refused (Ja)
- "General Insurance Co." donates 1 million Lira to Children's Hospital in memory of Baron Demetrio Economos (Ib)

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Marshal Tito's phantom divisions (editorial)

"Tito has not got the 33 divisions one hears so much about. Any unit of whatever strength is called a division without giving details, and a great part of his military strength would disappear if the soldiers could desert unpunished", these are the concluding words of the American journalist H.J. Taylor in his exhaustive inquiry into the real conditions in Yugoslavia (+ Italian edition of the "Reader's Digest").

It must be realised that even six years after the end of the war the Yugoslav military forces still suffer from the peculiar conditions under which they were formed and developed. In 1945 Tito's army consisted of units of fighters which, although proving their courage and resistance to fatigue and suffering, were far from what is commonly looked upon as a modern army. The rank and file was composed of men enlisted during the guerilla war: small squad-leaders with qualities of decision and courage, faithful to the Communist cause and therefore trusted but often ignorant and without the technical knowledge required in an officer or non-commissioned officer.

Their weapons and equipment consist of materials from the former Yugoslav army, Allied supplies, and booty captured from Italian and German divisions: all far too mixed and creating insoluble problems for the Yugoslav Command.

The army, if this is the name one could give to a jumble of separate units without any standardisation in armament, equipment and discipline, was organized in "Korpus", divided into divisions. The nominal strength of each division was about 5,000 men, indifferently and haphazardly armed. Their armament industry is almost non-existent which makes future changes impossible.

These forces, therefore, are suitable for guerilla warfare, but inadequate for battle with a modern and well-equipped army.

This unsatisfactory situation was at once realized by the Russian Mission in Belgrade which was composed of General Staff officers who, besides their training in their military schools, had experienced a real war fought against regular, tough and well equipped armies. Marshal Tito did not fail to realize it too. In fact, since 1945 the Yugoslav regime has paid great attention to and made every effort allowed by its disastrous financial situation to improve the quality and strength of its army. A great share of the budget is taken up by military expenditures, and Allied aid started some time ago. Nevertheless, it must be said that conditions in the Yugoslav Armed Forces, although improved in certain sectors, have substantially remained as they were.

"American military experts in Yugoslavia" - Taylor goes on to say - "agree that in order to strengthen Tito's army decisively its complete rearmament would be necessary. But it is a difficult problem to decide whether it is worth while taking this risk with the Communist Tito and how much it would cost."

The reasons for this disturbing situation are many. The effort to industrialize the country has failed; Yugoslav industry cannot even partially supply the requirements for weapons and equipment for the three armed forces. The break with the Cominform, even if necessary to safeguard the country's independence, had harmful consequences in the reorganization of the armed forces which was started with Russian help. Russia, according to the Treaty of Alliance, was to supply arms and equipment, while training was also to be carried out on the Russian pattern, Yugoslav officers being sent to Russian military schools, and Russian officers cooperating in Yugoslavia.

When this collaboration ended, the situation became worse than before. The variety of arms, instead of being eliminated, reached its peak, worsening and making insoluble the problem of the upkeep of weapons and supply of spare-parts and ammunition.

For some months the Yugoslav armed forces were in a state of complete anarchy which affected the morale of the soldiers and even of the officers. The sensational desertion and murder of General Blazo Jovanovic and of Col. Vlade Dapcevic, brother of the present Deputy-chief of the General Staff, while trying to cross the Hungarian frontier, the various escapes and attempts to escape by numerous officers, the trials, the purges, are a clear proof of the deep moral crisis, besides the material one, caused by the break with the Cominform, a crisis which is far from being overcome, as we shall see in continuing our impartial examination.

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Yesterday's City Council meeting - Against reductions in the Zone's budget estimates - About persecutions of workers employed in Trieste who reside in Zone B - Debate on projected increase in rents (La)

Yesterday's meeting of the City Council was opened with a question by Councillor Giampiccoli (IF) who asked the Mayor to clarify his remark made at the last meeting of the City Council (mentioning Giampiccoli's ties with foreign countries). The same Councillor also asked for explanations on the question of the temporarily hired "consu's takers", the failure to insure them, and the non-payment of salaries. To this Assessor Cumbat replied that the employees in question were registered with the "INPS" (+ National Institute for Social Insurance), and Assessor Venier added that an additional and final payment to those employees will be made.

Councillor Gallopin (CD) accused AMG of attempting to liquidate the Fisheries Consortium just as it dissolved the "Sepral". This projected liquidation of the Fisheries Consortium, added Councillor Gallopin, shows AMG's intention to change the local administrative structure to the detriment of Italian administrative organizations. The Mayor admitted the importance of this question and promised to give a detailed reply at the next meeting.

Councillor Pogassi (CP) spoke on the proposed reductions in the budget estimates for the first half of 1952. "Those reductions cannot be accepted because they would be detrimental to the economic condition of our Zone, and prevent its recovery", said Councillor Pogassi. The Mayor agreed with him and stressed the financial difficulties of the City Administration.

Mayor Bartoli furthermore asserted that these reductions are the result of AMG's intention to prove the alleged "self-sufficiency of this ugly creation which is called the FTI". After a brief discussion it was decided that the Mayor should send a telegram to Rome, in the name of the City Council, stressing the need for non-curtailment of Trieste's economic plan.

The woman-councillor Weiss (CP) spoke on the problem of the post-sanitarium assistance to local tubercular patients. Replying to this question Assessor Bonussi mentioned AMG's responsibility in delaying the settlement of this matter.

Councillor Gombacci (CP) submitted a motion protesting against the persecutions by YMG of the Triestine workers residing in Zone B, who are deprived of their identity cards and confined to that Zone. Although agree this motion, the Mayor observed that after the recent motion against the aggression on Mons. Bruni, another motion would be superfluous and without effect, especially when the Italian government and Gen. Winterton himself had promised to intervene directly with the Yugoslav authorities.

One of the most important subjects on the agenda was the discussion on the proposed increase in rents. Councillor Radich (CP) said that the City Council should immediately declare their attitude towards this problem and state that an increase in rents could not be borne in Trieste; this would, at the same time, possibly prevent the eventual extension of this proposed law to Trieste. The representatives of all political groups, except the Italian Bloc, participated in the discussion. Finally the majority approved the proposal for a temporary deferment of this item from the agenda, pending the final decision by the Italian Parliament. The Communist and Independentist Councillors voted against.

Next Tuesday the City Council will discuss the new budget of the "Acogati"

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Trieste's pennants presented to the 121st Artillery Regiment in Modena - Trieste among Italy's soldiers (La)

A Triestine delegation presented some pennants yesterday to the 121st Artillery Regiment of the "Trieste" Division stationed in Modena. The delegation was composed of the Deputy-Mayor Visintin, representatives of various veteran associations and the Lega Nazionale. Many well known Triestine ladies were present.

The delegation was received by the political and military authorities and the Modena Communist Mayor. Col. Baglioni saluted the flags of the Giulian Combatants and said: "This is a gesture of faith which will create a still closer link with this most Italian city; we are proud of Trieste's offer, not only because we see its name every day, together with the distinctive number of our regiment, or because we wear on our arms the silver halberd, but because we have the name of Trieste in our hearts".

Then the patronesses tied the pennants onto the bugles while the band played the National anthem. Trieste's Deputy-Mayor Visintin then read a message from Mayor Bartoli and added his own greetings, expressing his pleasure at finding himself, the old artillery-man, among his comrades. This was a day of celebration and joy because it represented the first stage of Italy's resurrection, her renewed respect and love for her soldiers, and recalled her glorious past and the splendid victory of Vittorio Veneto.

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Significant Army ceremony at Udine - A pledge of Trieste's affection to the "San Marco" battalion (La)

(With two photographs, one showing Mrs. Bartoli attaching a pennant to a bugle, the other depicting the decoration of a hero with a gold medal.)

With the presentation of colours to the 3rd Regiment of Mountain Artillery at Udine the reconstitution of one of the most famous regiments of the "Julia" Division was solemnly celebrated. The golden standard of valour was attached to the colours of this Alpini Regiment which covered itself with glory in the Russian campaign.

At the same time the "Lega Nazionale" of Trieste honoured the Italian sailors of the "San Marco" battalion by offering them new pennants commemorating their heroic deeds during the last days of the second world war in defence of the Venezia Giulia region.

"These soldiers" - said Gen. Biglino, commander of the Fifth Corps - "will one day have the honour of entering Trieste, in order to hoist the tricolour on San Giusto Hill."

The ceremony held on the square in front of Udine Castle was attended by an enormous crowd. After the presentation of the new colours, twenty Triestine ladies, among them Mrs. Bartoli and Mrs. Palutan, attached the pennants with the Trieste halberd to the bugles of the "San Marco" battalion.

Seven soldiers were posthumously awarded gold medals. The eighth medal was pinned on the breast of a lieutenant of the 187th Parachutist "Folgore" Division, Ferruccio Brandi of Trieste.

After an address, delivered by Gen. Biglino, a march-past of the troops took place.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, December 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Conflict between the Pentagon and the Industrial Mobilisation Chief - Opinion prevails that all-out rearmament plans should be slowed down (Fa)
- Another grave problem for the poorer classes - Price of fire-wood increased - 8,000 lire a month for a little heat (La)
- BETFOR dramatic society will give three performances of "A Worm's Eye View" on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (Lb)

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Irredentist parties want more money from Rome - Mayor makes unwarrantable imputations - City Council votes against rent increases (La)

At yesterday's meeting of the City Council, Giampiccoli (Independentist) asked the Mayor to give an explanation for his remark, in connection with his telegram to Malik, that he knew the future programme of Independentism and to which European capital this movement would henceforth be linked. The Mayor's tortuous and ambiguous reply was that these things could be guessed by anybody from the Independentist party's policy.

Another question by Giampiccoli brought to light the fact that the census officials recently suspended from service had not yet received their arrears. It was promised, however, that they would receive them in the next two days. Payment for extra work, it was declared, will be made by the end of December. Let us hope that they mean December 1951.

Gallopin (Demochristian) discussed the matter of the Protection of Fishery which, according to rumours, will be wound up or completely reorganised, obviously not for administrative but for political reasons. The Mayor promised to give an answer at the next meeting (Tuesday).

The suggestion of Pogassi (Communist) to send a telegram to the Mixed Commission discussing the budget in Rome, demanding that the intended budget cuts should not be carried out, was adopted. The Communists and the majority parties supported the motion. The Independentists abstained, which gave rise to an exchange of ironical remarks between the Mayor and an Independentist council member (the Mayor expressing his astonishment at the abstention of the Independentists who are always out for money, and an Independentist member replying that it is the majority that is financially insatiable).

Radich (Communist) drew attention to the fact that the proposed increase of rents would badly hit the working class whose economic condition is very poor and moved that AMG should be requested to impose a rent stop for two years. Other council members objected that this request would be untimely, as the bill in question has not yet been passed in Italy. Some of them argued that the request would also be inconsistent with the continual efforts of the majority parties to have all Italian laws extended to the GEP (in order to create a juridical link which did not exist in 1943). A motion to postpone a decision on this matter was then carried with only the Independentists and Communists voting against it.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Italian right-wing, Dec. 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Adenauer in favour of European unity - Hostile demonstration in Downing Street - Germany's neutrality a pure illusion (Fa)
- De Gasperi to go to Strasbourg - Italian Ambassador in Ottawa transferred to Moscow - Law in favour of S&P soldiers imminent (Fa)
- Secretary of State returns to the US - "Atlantic Alliance is progressing well", said Acheson before leaving Italy (Fa)
- Germany's rearmament and decisions by Atlantic members would push Russia to new diversionary action in Asia - Presence of Ike's opponent in Politbureau and Adenauer's visit to London indicate Russian concern over European army (Fa)
- Stalin can remain in power only by inventing threats of war - Significant statements by three Russians who chose liberty (Fa)
- French Assembly will discuss tomorrow "hour" and European army - De Gaulle continues to forecast "H hour" (Fb)
- OEEC's report examined at Strasbourg (Fb)
- Roof of Buckingham Palace on fire (+ but damage small) (Fb)

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Obvious incongruities (by M.P. + Mario Polla)

The budget discussion is used by the Independentists, no matter whether in other respects they are Belgrade- or Moscow-adherents, as an arena for their impudent antics. With disgusting ingenuousness "Corriere di Trieste", hitherto a passionate champion of the Yugoslav and other worthless varieties of socialism, has suddenly become a convinced super-liberal mouthpiece which demands the "disappearance of all uneconomic enterprises". The standards by which the uneconomic nature of an enterprise is to be gauged and the possible effect of its disappearance on important social necessities do not concern the Independentist paper in the least. While in another column of the same edition it deplores the fact that too few workers are employed by the City, it exults over the cuts in the budget. There is no logic in these gambols.

Equally illogical is the Cominformist demand for the enactment of the FTT when coupled with an outcry for larger financial contributions to meet the budget deficit of the FTT. The Communists cannot deny that the introduction of the FTT Statute urged by them would mean the inevitable loss of the Italian market, Italian shipping, and Italian subsidies in all their forms. On the one hand they complain of the additional three billion lire to be made good semi-annually, on the other, they refuse to recognise that if the inflow of Italian money were stopped (and an independent FTT would necessarily have to do without it) a disastrous increase of unemployment and distress follow.

Intentionally blind to facts, they put the blame for our economic depression on the Italian legislation introduced here, the restrictive economic policy of the Italian government in regard to the FTT, and the Marshall plan to which AMG has committed us. We would like to know how we could escape an increase in our crushing taxation or how the large-scale dismissals at our shipyards, so lamented by the Communists, could be avoided without ERP and Italy's aid.

The Cominformist independentists are the last people on earth who have a right to deplore the budget cuts.

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Gen. Winterton's visit to our University (Lb) (full)

Yesterday Gen. Winterton visited our new University. The Zone Commander, received by Rector Cammarata, inspected the building and remained for a long time in cordial conversation with the members of the academic staff.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Dec. 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Action against budget cuts proposed by Communist group at yesterday's City Council meeting - Our councillors urge action by AMG against Titoist abuse of power in Zone B - Action demanded against rents increase (La)
- Titoist's brutal persecutions of workers from Zone B - Withdrawal of identity cards - Democratic institutions demand AMG's intervention (La)
- "Today's America" - Great success of lecture at Cinema del Mare - Taddei will speak today at Santa Croce, tomorrow in Muggia (La)
- 480 peace signatures from S. Anna committee - Appeal for pact among Big Five carried from house to house (Lb)

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No sacrifices for rearmament! (editorial)

The cuts in the budget for the first half of 1952, discussed in Rome on the 3rd of this month by the Mixed Commission, became known through an indiscretion revealed by the press. They involve a total reduction of 3,340 million lire, which is much worse than it appears at first sight. The subsidy of 1,192 million lire to the Trieste Comune already curtailed in 1951, is brought down to a mere 600 million lire. The reduction from 2,233 million to only 885 million lire is expected to have grave consequences for the shipbuilding industry which already struggles with high production costs, so that its activity is expected to drop to one third of its present capacity. Thousands of workers are thus threatened with dismissal in a more or less near future.

If the budget is to be approved as now proposed, the already grave economic situation of Trieste will become catastrophic, and several thousand workers will become unemployed. The City is thus faced with a typical war budget which chokes every productive investment apart from the tragedy of unemployment, and all this to enable the Italian government to rearm to the greatest possible extent.

The pro-Government press would wish the citizens to believe that the slashing cuts of the budget are due to AMG's own initiative, to oppose which De Gasperi's Government is said to be powerless. However, the scheme to place the entire responsibility on AMG alone is too obvious to deceive anybody. This budget, in fact, is the result of a well defined economic policy which was laid down in Ottawa by the American Foreign Minister Acheson in the presence of De Gasperi and other Atlantic foreign ministers who agreed that priority be given to rearmament.

These principles followed in compiling budgets were, therefore, known not only to AMG and to the Italian Government, but also to Christian Democracy and its local leaders who, like the City Councillor Mario Franzil, are evidently mistaken if they flatter themselves that the "National Government" would treat Trieste better than it does any Commune in Italy.

To resist these attempts to strangle our city, we appeal to public opinion to induce AMG and the Italian Government to maintain our economy in conformity with their commitments as defined in the peace treaty. The working class is called to defend its work, including those directly threatened workers of the shipyards, of the S. Andrea engine factory, of the Work Relief Division, of Public Works, and the communal personnel.

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A matter put straight by Comrade Weiss - AMG's commissioners and public administration - It is not by ambiguousness that abuses are efficiently countered (by L. Weiss) (La)

Last Monday's edition of "Lo Ultimo Notizio" hinted at the danger of a commissioner being appointed to the Joint Hospitals and concluded that "the Communist Councillor Weiss must have known of these rumours when she raised the question of the administration of the Joint Hospitals at the City Council".

The fact is, however, that the minority is never allowed to learn AMG's intentions which are, instead, known in advance to the City or to the Zone Board. Our group demands an explanation which would eliminate all doubts regarding the administration of the Hospitals.

If everything is in order with the hospital administration, why not say so? It is precisely because we wish to avoid Government interference that we want to put things right now.

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IL NUOVO CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, December 5th, 1951

Has Mons. Stepinac already left prison?

Belgrade, December 4th - According to reports from usually well informed circles, Mons. Stepinac is supposed to have been released from the Lopoglava prison.

Although no official communique has been issued so far, it is believed, according to the same source, that the Archbishop of Zagreb will reside at Bresovica, where a house belonging to the Zagreb Diocese, has been restored.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, December 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Bloodshed in Egypt - 54 dead and 90 injured in two days - According to Cairo, Britons opened fire against a funeral - Britons assert that number of dead announced by Egyptians is enormously exaggerated (Fa)
- Who are the "neutral inspectors" according to Reds? - This is still unanswered by Sino-Koreans - Allied landings behind Communist front line (Fa)
- Italian labour law - Statements by Minister of Labour Rubimacci (Fa)
- Most terrible motor accident in British history - 23 very young cadets killed in motor-bus disaster - They were all boys between 10 and 14 years of age (Fa)
- King George's first outing (with photo). (La)
- Eruption in the Philippines kills two thousand persons (Fa)
- Franco offers his collaboration to the West (Fb)
- Stepinac still in prison (Fb)
- New re-qualification course for unemployed workers (+ to begin on January 3rd) (La)

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VI. Year, No. 124 Friday, December 7th, 1951
Consec. No. 1971
P R E S S S U M M A R Y
H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste
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- Gas rates not to be increased for the time being (La)
- Third day of hidden arms trial - One of accused was acquitted of similar charges in 1948 for lack of proof (La)
- Trieste II radio station holds Saint Nicholas childrens' party in AMG auditorium (Lb)
- The Austrian Monarchy and the Italians in the Giulian region - Austria considerably favoured the Italians (First of series of articles)
- Some comments on a bitter polemic - Trieste's budget and unnecessary expenditures - Useless institutions, like the "Provincial Administration", should be eliminated and spendthrift communes forced to save (article)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, December 6th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- First results of German Chancellor's mission - Adenauer did not change Britons' anti-European attitude - West Germany's integration into West still uncertain - Today German Premier meets Eden (Fa)
- Tension in Egypt grows after day of grave disorders (Fa)
- Difficulties in agreeing on extent of rent increases (Fa)
- Proposed labour legislation will obtain majority in Senate - Sharp fight in Chamber over harmful juvenile publications (Fa)
- Problem of emigration near solution - Inter-governmental committee created at Brussels conference - Italy one of 16 member states (Fa)
- New restrictions to liberty in Czechoslovakia - 4,000 officials for censorship of mails (Fa)
- Serious accident at Monfalcone - Three workers killed by explosion in scrap iron (Fa)
- Padilla Nervo optimistic about disarmament talks (Fb)
- Eden receives Yugoslav ambassador (+ Trieste problem and Italo-Yugoslav relations were discussed) (Fb)
- Yugoslav contribution to Po flood victims (+ 2,000 tons cement, 1,000 cubic metres lumber and 5 tons dried fruit) (Fb)
- Aid to flood victims continues - 4 tons of supplies collected by Administrative Police - Money donations now 95 million Lire (La)
- Hidden arms trial - Is some connection sought with attempt on AMG's HQ building? (La)
- A new degree of Transport Engineer established at University (La)
- Problems of tourism - Trieste at Naples convention (La)
- VG Socialist Party to hold public meeting next Sunday on Trieste problems (Lb)
- Joint propaganda for Trieste (+ all interested bodies agreed on common campaign (Lb)

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Conclusion of impartial inquiry into Yugoslavia - West cannot reckon on Tito's Armed Forces (editorial) (see also yesterday's PS, page 3)

Tito's main ambition to create a self-sufficient industry failed miserably despite Yugoslavia's wealth in raw materials (coal, iron, copper, zinc, aluminium, timber, etc.).

Apart from the fact that such industries were not based on sound economic principles, but were created for political propaganda purposes, Yugoslavia lacks expert technicians and good mechanical workers. General chaos followed the break with Russia, and the situation is now such that the US should take over Russia's role, especially in the field of armament, and thoroughly re-equip the Yugoslav army. Such reorganization requires time and money, together with control to avoid waste.

Until recently the Yugoslav Army was divided into armies, three armoured units, and one Guards division. Now new units, "Korpus" are being organized which each contain a number of divisions. Nine KNOJ (+ Yugoslav Communist Youth) divisions, under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior, and the so-called "Popular Militia" complete the military organization. The Yugoslav Army, however, remains an heterogeneous unmanageable human conglomeration, only theoretically divided into some thirty infantry divisions and three armoured units.

The Yugoslav infantry division consists of three infantry regiments, one artillery regiment, one battalion of engineers and other services, no more than 10,000 men in all. Guns are scarce and of various types and calibres, there is a shortage of engineers, while the few motor-vehicles are obsolete. The big armoured units ("Korpus") are mostly equipped with some Russian and out-dated armour although recently some new Yugoslav tanks have been added.

In conclusion: the Yugoslav soldier is worthy of respect. With the means at his disposal and with American help he will be able to wage a guerilla war in the "central stronghold" of the country. Such operations, if carried out with the same spirit and energy shown during the last war, must not be underrated. But it should not be forgotten that this "central stronghold" lies far from the fertile plains and the main cities of Yugoslavia and would leave the road to the West open to invading armies.

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The situation in Zone B - GLN exponents confer with Taviani (Fb)

Rome, 5th Dec.: - The Under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Taviani, received the President of the Istrian Committee for National Liberation (GLN) and the Secretary of the Istrian inter-zonal Committee of the Christian Democratic Party. The two Istrian representatives explained to Taviani the present situation in the FTT's Zone B and called the attention of the (Italian) Government to the intention of the Yugoslav authorities to restrict further the most fundamental rights of the population.

The Hon. Taviani reassured the Istrian representatives, after which the general situation in the Zone was thoroughly examined in view of probable developments in the international field.

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Why liquidate the Fisheries Consortium? - Questions at the City Council (La)

Triestine fishermen are concerned over the fate of their Fisheries Consortium, the future and the very existence of which is endangered by certain plans (AMC-sponsored) of its commissioner. This was the subject Councillor Gallopin's question raised at the last meeting of the City Council, and also of this article, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

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The intention to liquidate the Fisheries Consortium appears clear from the following facts: 1) the interruption of the hydrographic studies and research in our Gulf; 2) the suspension of a special allowance to fishermen who improved their equipment; 3) the termination of certain services at the Consortium; 4) the dismissals of the Consortium's staff, ordered by AMG's commissioner.

Is the planned liquidation of the Fisheries Consortium justified? There are many indications to the contrary.

The Fisheries Consortium was set up in 1932 by a decree of the Italian Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries, to organise and assist all fishermen of Venezia Giulia. In the immediate post-war period the Consortium was reorganised and its authority extended to the neighbouring salt and deep-sea waters. The Consortium's twenty-years' experience gives a solid guarantee of efficiency to its members. The local fishermen believe that only through such a union can they modernize their equipment and improve their conditions. Therefore they unanimously demanded the continuation of their organization, as is seen from a motion sent by 61 owners of fishing-boats to AMG's Director for Civil Affairs. In this motion the fishermen demand "that the statutory organisation of the Consortium be reestablished, and the commissioner removed".

Councillor Gallopin was right in exposing this threat to the national character of the organisation, as the planned liquidation of the Fisheries Consortium probably hides the intention to create a new body, detached from Rome, bearing the mark of the RIT. This cannot be accepted, nor can a continued administration under a commissioner be tolerated.

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Confiscation of identity cards in Zone B - YMG's impudent reply (La)

Yesterday the Yugoslav administration of Zone B finally broke its silence on the question of the workers detained in Zone B since last October by the confiscation of their Trieste identity cards.

The Yugoslav radio station of Capodistria broadcast a communique from the office for internal affairs of the District Committee which announced that all Triestine documents belonging to persons residing in Zone B have been confiscated, because it had been ascertained that the Trieste registry office had "illegally issued Triestine identity cards", while withdrawing those issued by the Yugoslav authorities. "Amongst these persons" - the communique continues - "are many workers, but most of them are persons who collaborate with Trieste political circles in operations against the Istrian District". The communique ends by stating that these former holders of Triestine identity cards will receive provisional documents before being issued with local identity cards.

The Yugoslav reply is so full of lies and impudence, that it is not worth while refuting them. The persons detained in Zone B are genuine workers. The Yugoslav authorities know very well that for the last three years hundreds of workers employed in Trieste had Triestine identity cards. Until last August they did not object, since it paid them well to collect the famous ten thousand lire from these workers.

Although it cannot be denied that the position of these workers in regard to their registration is not quite correct, the fault must not be laid on the workers, but on the inability of the Trusteeship Administrations to achieve a "modus vivendi" on a question of ordinary administration.

The Yugoslavs preferred, however, to oppress honest workers. A swift solution of this problem is up to YMG and AMG. The first must admit that these workers cannot exist any longer without an opportunity of earning their living, while of the second it is hoped that it will provide that workers will be allowed employment in Trieste without having a Trieste identity card which was, and still is, necessary for obtaining the labor book.

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Gas at normal pressure only for a few hours daily - Abnormal situation will last until December 15th (La)

The ACEGAT announces that since the consumption of gas has increased considerably, and as repairs to the blast furnace are not yet completed, the 60,000 cubic metres produced by the City and the 55,000 cubic metres from ILVA are not sufficient. Therefore the gas pressure will be low until the ILVA's supply again becomes normal, which is expected by December 15th. Consumers are informed that meanwhile normal pressure will only be available from 10 to 14 hours and from 18 to 20 hours. It is recommended that attention be paid to the burners during the other hours to avoid inconvenience.

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Gen. Rossi visits the British detachments in the Po area (Fb)

Rovigo, 5th: - Gen. Rossi, Commanding the troops operating in the flood region of Rovigo visited the units of British Engineers and inspected the bridges constructed by them at Lama; congratulating them on the excellent work performed there.

The British Engineers have restored the Rovigo-Busco road and are busy removing considerable quantities of grain.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, December 6th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- FIT will be democratic (editorial - + polemic with Demochristians, concluding that only in an FIT could and would a democratic regime exist in Trieste)
- Western rearmament plans and European unity - Americans' perplexity - Opposition to huge defensive allocations in view of electoral campaign - Taft and Stassen attack Truman (Pa)
- Commercial traffic between Trieste and Hungary (+ statistics) (La)

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De Gasperi shirks debate on Trieste - Says there are no further development regarding FIT (Pa)

Rome, 5th: - At the beginning of today's session of Parliament the MP Viola demanded a discussion of his motion committing the government not to depart without Parliament's previous approval from the tripartite declaration of March 1948 in its possible negotiations with Yugoslavia.

De Gasperi dodged the issue by replying that on October 10th Parliament had after an animated debate reached certain conclusions of which the Government has taken note. No further developments have occurred since then, so that another debate on the subject would be neither urgent, nor useful. He asked Viola not to insist on his request.

It will be remembered that on October 10th De Gasperi, in reporting the results of his journey to America, declared that he would enter into direct negotiations with Yugoslavia only on condition that they be conducted on the basis of the tripartite declaration. A few days earlier, however, the Yugoslav foreign minister and, somewhat later, Tito himself had explicitly stated that no negotiations were possible if the other side continued to cling to a proposal which had long ago lost all topical interest. We predicted at that time that in these circumstances negotiations, if taking place at all, were unlikely to yield positive results. Developments in the meantime have proved the correctness of our conviction that the problem of Trieste cannot be solved by any other means than the enactment of the peace treaty clauses regarding Trieste.

Also some Italian deputies, including Viola, have become aware of this fact which seemed to them important enough to demand a parliamentary debate, but the government, through the medium of the Prime Minister, deliberately shirked a discussion on the ground that "nothing new had occurred", although Italian nationalists had themselves characterised the present stage of the issue by the much-quoted query "What happens in Trieste?"

Not satisfied with De Gasperi's answer, Viola insisted on his request, motivating it with the strong dismay felt by the population at large over the problem of the FTT; to which the Prime Minister answered that he did not consider expedient another discussion at so short a distance (barely a month), "as it would be likely to lead to the same conclusions as before".

Despite all this Viola put forth his motion for the third time. On behalf of the Demochristian party Bettiol spoke against it. The motion was rejected with a slight majority of votes.

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The Yugoslav Ambassador talks with Eden about Trieste (Fb)

London, 5th - The Yugoslav Ambassador in London was received today by Eden. According to well informed sources, problems concerning Trieste and Anglo-Yugoslav relations have been discussed, together with the Yugoslav economic situation and the possibility of further British aid.

As already known, negotiations for further aid to Yugoslavia from Great Britain, France and the US will soon start in Belgrade. These three countries have given Yugoslavia so far 50 million dollars. In the forthcoming negotiations a decision will be taken as to the aid for the first half of 1952, amounting, it seems, to 70 million dollars.

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Problems of our port hampered by deferments instead of an efficient and prompt action for their solution (La)

The general assembly of the Committee for the Defence of our Port scheduled for today has been postponed until next week in order to enable the executive committee to complete its official probings at the Chamber of Commerce of Trieste and the City Board. Although more than two months have elapsed since the "memorandum" on the requirements of our port had been submitted, all these demands remain dead letters. After the feeling of elation on returning from Rome, the Committee began to feel anxious: the committee itself is now aware that the "formal assurances" of the Hon. Cappa were only empty, well-sounding words. Now we reach December and no new merchant ships have arrived in our port. Minister Cappa did not even reply to the request to explain his ideas concerning the tendentious news spread by the "Ansa" agency.

Having received no information, the Committee for the Defence of our Port went so far as to ascertain whether the Commune or the Chamber of Commerce had received any news. This attitude shows that the so-called defenders of our port have learnt nothing from past experience. As a matter of fact, the Commune knows nothing while the Chamber of Commerce has not yet replied owing to the absence of its chairman.

So nothing at all has been achieved during these last months, if one excepts the Rome journey of the executive of this Committee. They had, however, only words and promises to show as a result of their efforts.

The Committee for the Defence of our Port has committed a lot of blunders. First they did not want participation of the Independentists, although well acquainted with their preoccupation with our maritime interests. Secondly, they preferred to negotiate directly with Rome, instead of interesting AMG in the matter, which is much more qualified to defend the interests of our Zone. They trusted empty promises whose inconsistency we unmasked long ago.

We are eager to see whether the general assembly will once more deceive the expectations of the Triestine workers. If they cannot decide to come down to business, they should admit the complete failure of their mandate.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Italian right-wing, Dec. 6th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Following the "coup d'Etat" - Siam Sovereign's powers limited - Parliament now consists of only one Chamber - Opposition will be unable to assert itself (Pa)
- Trade agreements with France - Italian delegation arrived in Paris - Albania ready to accept revision of "Diktat", but on certain conditions (Pa)
- Adenauer booted in Oxford (Fb)
- Next Saturday and Sunday National Convention of Engineers and Architects in Trieste (La)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Dec. 6th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- A new threat to Zone's economy - Plenary Assembly of SU will discuss cuts in budget estimates - Ever more "American" the C&L Secretariat's policy - Problems of Work Relief Division and of dismissals at "Navalmecanica" (La)
- Debate between Communist Party of the FTT (+ Cominformist) and Independence Front - Only date remains to be fixed for this interesting discussion (La)
- Mayor's pretexts and Giampiccoli's acrobatics - The entire Council, with the exception of the Independentists, against budget curtailments (La)
- 1,500 signatures for peace collected last Sunday (La)
- "What I saw in the Soviet Union" (+ talks by Triestine delegates who recently visited Russia to be given next Sunday at the Cinema del Mare) (Lb)

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A spreading Titoism (editorial)

The growing Titoist influence within the Italian nationalist parties achieved its first results at the Workers' Cooperatives where the Demochristian Commissioners Franzil and Dr. Cardo, together with the Republican att'y. Miani, consented to the Socialist Levi being sent to Zagreb in order to ensure seats in the future administration of the Cooperatives, although they know that Titoism is hated by everybody. After having attacked the "fatality" of an Italo-Yugoslav agreement resulting in the barter, the Demochristian journalist Botteri had publicly to acknowledge his "mistake", and Prof. Diego De Castro ceased to support the need for the FTT's partition.

Although the Demochristian leaders can stop these leaks, other breaches will open, because it is impossible to follow the Atlantic policy without heeding national interests. Yet, are there not enough other ambitious elements who, asserting that we must prepare to march together with the Titoists and fight in the same trenches under the command of the same masters from overseas, do not hesitate to rally the Titoists in all other questions? It is for this purpose that the Italian nationalist press cheers Djilas, asserting that Yugoslavia is threatened by Soviet aggression, approves the "Borba"'s writing that Tito's Marxism is the only true one, hopefully agrees with Beltram when the latter gives orders to the block-posts to relax controls for a few days, etc.

Instead of rejoicing at these spectacles we would prefer an honest agreement with such democratic parties which, in defending peace, work, and freedom, would inspire democratic confidence in their policy towards labour, cooperative, cultural, and popular assistance organizations. On the contrary, defying our sincere proposals for cooperation made on behalf of the workers, the present commissioners of the Workers' Cooperatives send two of their partners to Zagreb in order to plot electoral frauds with the Titoists.

The situation in these parties will change only when their loyal members prevail against the dictatorial methods of their leaders and, first of all, get rid of the Titoists. The purges we carried out in 1948 should finally cleanse the Social-Democratic, the Republican, and the Demochristian parties.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, December 6th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Churchill speaks in Commons today in his capacity as Defence Minister in attempt to justify his refusal to join that European army which he proposed - Adenauer in audience (Fa)
- Rigid control of all prices during Christmas period - Government to intervene to prevent speculations (Fa)
- Archbishop Stepinac's "liberation" - According to rumours Pope Pius XII will nominate him Cardinal (Fa)
- In Korea Red's air-power growing continually (Fb)
- Montgomery visits Pope (Fb)
- Grist to the mill - Budget integration (+ editorial on FTT budget, countering Communist manoeuvres for exploiting this controversial matter and discussing opinions of other political currents)

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VI. Year, No. 129
Consec. No. 1976

Thursday, December 13th, 1951

P R E S S S U M M A R Y

H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste

Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays

8 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), December 12th, 1951Articles and reports:

- Not revision, but respect for the peace treaty (editorial - + commenting on Italy's request for revision of peace treaty, the editorial asks whether her present-day policy offers sufficient guarantees that she will not misuse an eventual revision and whether by her actions she merited such changes, to which the answer can only be: "no!"... In short, the Italian Government did not show the least intention to respect the peace treaty's clauses, and with the nomination of Marezza as Minister she even made a farce out of them. ... After mentioning that most war-crimeals went free, no attempt even being made to prosecute them, and that Fascism is again rampant in Italy - even the official Fascist organ being allowed to re-appear /"Popolo d'Italia"/ - the editorial concludes: "In our opinion it is useless to speak of revising the Italian peace treaty and we believe it necessary to consider how to force her to carry out the peace treaty's clauses and fulfill her international obligations")
- Kardelj's interview with correspondents of American radio and television stations at the UN - Question of the FTT reaches a deadlock - The FTT is a component part of Yugoslav national soil - A "third solution" might be found if those responsible in Italy would renounce the tripartite declaration as a basis for negotiations (+ see also Monitoring Report No. 1973, page 1 to 5) (Fa)
- Partial agreement reached by disarmament sub-committee - Big Four agreed on establishment of new commission on disarmament and necessity to call world disarmament conference - UN Political Committee continues discussion on details of both proposals (Fa)
- New budget system before Yugoslav Parliament - General amnesty will also be discussed (Fa)
- Korean truce talks - Subcommittee on war prisoners constituted - Washington firmly hopes that truce will be signed before end of month (Fa)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

- Spaak's resignation at Strasbourg sign of weakness of European Council (Fa)
- French Government obtains vote of confidence with 377 against 240 votes (Fa)
- Many injured during scuffle in Persian Parliament (Fa)
- Press conference of White House representatives - Foster Dulles and (Democr. Senator) Sparkman against Japan trading with China (Fa)
- London's opinion on revision of Italian peace treaty (+ that revision is impossible because of Russia's opposition) (Fb)
- Great Britain did not ask America for financial aid? (Fb)
- Last night's City Council meeting discussed administrative matters - Who will finally repair Trieste's sidewalks? (La)
- Some interesting statistics on population, sickness, and employment (+ from AMG's Statistical Bulletin) (La)
- Social Institutes serving youth, hotbeds of chauvinistic indoctrination (La)
- How the Soviets wanted to enslave Yugoslavia economically (article)
- Development and strength of Cooperatives in Kopar (Capodistria) district (Zone B) (article)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, December 12th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Sensation at Assembly for unification of Continent - In Strasbourg Spaak resigns from Presidency with a sharp warning to Europe - Finger pointed at West's crisis in bitter review by Belgian statesman - Basis for common Army of six countries - De Gasperi returns home today (Fa)
- Mediation proposed by Americans - Plebiscite in the Sudan? - Washington wishes to avoid complications in Egypt - Eden's message to Cairo Government (Fa)
- Vanoni explains to Cabinet results of income declarations - Mostly good results - Comprehensive reports will be published - First meeting of Committee for Winter Relief (Fa)
- German problem insoluble - Grotewohl's representatives explain Eastern viewpoint - No substantial agreement on disarmament (Fa)
- Law on non-registered private deeds finally passed - Problem of gambling houses set aside - "Battle over 'shockers'" (Fa)
- Rapid progress in East Germany's rearmament - Origin and development of German Red Army (Fa)
- Argentine and the atom bomb - Richter announces a mysterious agreement (Fb)
- Cairo's decision will be made known today (Fb)
- Budapest does not give in on question of C-47 (+ American planes forced down) (Fb)
- City Council meeting - Communists prefer "to walk out" - Problem of sidewalks' upkeep - Hygienic measures in bakeries - ACEGAT's budget will be discussed next Friday (La)
- Local economic life - Insolvencies and pawn loans - In October bills of exchange protested for 41 millions, while savings deposits increased (La)
- 1951 new records of Trieste port traffic - Exports from interior increase - Truck traffic reached 650 thousand tons (La)

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- Series of adventurous escapes from Yugoslavia continues - Two refugees travel from Belgrade on the roof of a railway-car - They only knew they had reached freedom when they heard Italian from the loud-speakers at our railway station (La)
- Refugees from beyond the Iron Curtain in Trieste - Two out of thousands of stories (3rd instalment, + citing two extreme cases: one of a refugee who has not found the expected freedom in the camp - which is a common case - and the other of a happy refugee; the paper concludes that Trieste should offer these refugees merely the necessary hospitality and bid them a friendly "farewell") (La)
- Prof. Roletto re-elected President of the "Genacolo" (Lb)

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The Assembly of the General Council of Labor Unions - The CGL's viewpoint on problem of wages (La)

The Council of the Labor Unions dealt yesterday with the problem of wages, stressing the provocative nature of the proposals made by the CGIL and the SU. It was decided that the CGL should adopt the standpoint of the democratic labor organisations, viz. to fix wages according to the price level.

In regard to the INAM, the secretariat of the CGL was invited to intervene with this institute in order to obtain better treatment for insured persons.

The Council dealt also with the fact that for some time local industries have employed artisans from abroad, who are uninsured. Since this constitutes a violation of the regulations forbidding the importation of foreign manpower, the secretariat of the CGL was instructed to take action to prevent this. Furthermore, in connection with the Gaslini question, the importance of factory messes was stressed.

The representatives of the labor unions explained to the Triestine jute factory workers the new proposals of the management for solving the question of the factory committee. These proposals were, however, rejected.

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South-African Minister visits the Prefect (Lb)

Gen. Poole, Minister of the Union of South-Africa in Rome, accompanied by Mr. Foden, Director of AMC's Department for the Interior, and by Mr. Lister, paid a courtesy visit to the Zone President.

Gen. Poole, who recalled his military service with the South-African troops which reached Udine in the last war, desired to be minutely informed about the political and economic problems of our Zone. Dr. Palutan and the Zone Vice-President Prof. Schiffrer, explained them in their various aspects. Gen. Poole expressed his best wishes for the future of our city and for a speedy realization of the hopes of our population.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, December 12th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Strong American warning that energetic action be taken against privileged Italian circles' egoism as revealed in tax returns (Fa)
- Rumors of an imminent devaluation of the dinar - Budget debate in Yugoslav Parliament (Fa)

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- Will Ike not have 40 divisions? - NATO planners supposedly decided (Fa)
- Extension of Molotov Plan to East Germany - A trade pact - How Moscow Sovietizes East Germany - Purge among old guard of the SED (Fa)
- Inhuman living conditions in homes for evicted (+ revealing overcrowding and lack of sufficient sanitary facilities) (La)
- Floods, humanity, and political cynicism (article by C.H. Tolley - + following statement made in this article illustrates its intent: "If in Rome they would think less of how to regain Trieste and more of how to strengthen dykes, and if, instead of spending money in attempts to eliminate the RFI, and all the poisonous nationalistic propaganda to that end which only causes bitter strife, they were to use it for flood control and public works, that would be a truly humane action.")

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The Italian State (editorial by Fabio Cusin - 1st instalment)

The Italian unification, led by the Piedmont, created a State whose functions only resulted in a technical administration, since there were no lefty ideals behind it which could have altered institutions or the way of living. This technical administration was nothing more than a paternal bureaucracy which permitted the clerical revival of recent times.

Trieste, however, has a past full of enterprise and especial technical and economic capabilities which were quite uncommon in Italy. The Italian State, which for its social structure tends to protect monopolistic privileges, suffocated the most active Triestine enterprises. It was hoped that this was a transitory phase, one of adjustment to the joint national life; subsequently a scapegoat was found in Fascism, but in the meantime Trieste suffered a dangerous economic and moral impoverishment. From 1918 onwards, experts, technicians, and capital, gradually emigrated. The anti-semitic wave was just an episode of this impoverishment. But with the fall of Fascism things did not improve: notwithstanding the peace treaty, the economic and administrative pressure of the Italian State continued to produce negative results in Trieste.

We cannot doubt the "historic" causes of this process when we see that, confronted with a local political crisis, the mentality of central administration and of economic monopoly can do nothing but repeat the same nationalistic slogan. This slogan may be accepted as sentimentality, but in practice means nothing, because facts prove that either Trieste exists as an economically and morally international city or that it cannot survive.

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Last night's meeting of the City Council - Animated debate on dismissal of communal workers who have reached age limit - Conflict between law and regulation regarding sidewalk repairs - City Aid Fund bakery one of 16 found operating under unsanitary conditions (La)

Here follows a survey of the principal matters dealt with in yesterday's sitting of the City Council: answering a question by Braun (Communist) who wanted repairs of sidewalks to be made an obligation of the house owners, Visintin stated that in Trieste the law and the regulations regarding street maintenance are in conflict with each other. According to the law which should have priority over the regulations the maintenance of streets is a duty of the Comune. Braun further demanded that traffic in Piazza Liberta' should be constantly directed by a policeman.

Cristiani (Demochristian) complained about undue severity in the application in Trieste of the law concerning sanitary conditions in bakeries. His complaint is due to a misunderstanding. We learn that of 130 bakeries in Trieste 16 have been found insanitary and that this number includes the City Aid Funds bakery, a fact which does not reflect credit on the administrative efficiency of our council majority. Gregoretti (Demochristian) raised the question of the legal position of war veterans in communal service with regard to salaries and promotions. Agnoletto (League of Democratic Slovenes) was alarmed by the sharp rise in prices of essentials, which in some cases increased by as much as 100-250%. Why does not the price commission, set up by AMG in August 1950, concern itself with this matter? The Mayor replied that the subject will be dealt with in one of the next sittings. Radich (Communist) drew the attention of the Council to the situation of the Work Relief Division whose employees have received notice that their jobs end on December 31st. Is this not a matter in which the City Council should intervene? The Mayor answered that the apprehensions about a possible liquidation of this division are unfounded, but that the semi-annual costs must be reduced by 50 millions. It is hoped that it will be possible to provide this sum by cuts in other budget items. The sum budgeted will enable the division to employ 850 workers for a period of six months. Re-organisation will certainly be necessary, but it will not be decreed by AMG without previously hearing the opinion of the City Council. - The next item on the agenda was the dismissal of such communal employees as have reached the age limit, and the bonuses to be paid to them on this occasion. Brocchi (Communist) asked that all dismissals should be suspended until the question of bonuses has been settled. Giampiccoli (Independentist) supported the motion but wanted the benefit of the bonuses to be extended retroactively to all employees dismissed from 1949 until now. Cumbat stressed the necessity of deciding the matter without delay. There are cases of workers dismissed on grounds of physical inability who, in the circumstances, would not benefit from the future new bonus arrangements. He moved that in the event of a particularly bad case of a family affected by dismissal for physical inability the Council should be authorised to hire another member of the family to replace the dismissed worker.

A motion to suspend a decision in the matter was turned down. The Communists, the Independentist Front, Italo-Slav Popular Front, voting for it, Democratic League (Slovene), and, two members of Christian Democracy abstaining. Just before the voting on the Board's resolution the Communist council members walked out, in protest, as Juraga declared, against the attitude of the Communal Board.

As there was no longer a quorum, the meeting was adjourned until Friday.

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Headlines and dishonesty of certain papers (editorial) (full)

Yesterday "Giornale di Trieste" published the following two-column headline: "Explicit confirmation by Branko Babic - Tito's flag over the Independentist Front".

Usually the headline serves to draw the attention of the reader, explaining in a few words the contents of the article, and many readers do not trouble to read the whole article, believing that they get a fair idea of it from the headline itself. This is well known to every journalist, including the fellow who writes the headlines for "Giornale".

It is clearly his intention to deceive his readers, at least with the headline, since from the text of Babic's statements it appears that it is Babic who accepted the Independentist thesis and thus also the flag of the Independentist Front, but not the other way around, as the unscrupulous journalist of the clerical daily would have his readers believe.

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In fact, the Italo-Slav Front accepted the Triestine flag on February 12th 1947, when it was still united with the local Cominformist party, and Babio's recent statements only confirm a decision made over four years ago.

Since the Independence Front was established in 1945, i.e. two years earlier, it could be said: "the Independence flag over the Italo-Slav Front", a fact which proves how far the Independentist principle has gone. This clearly shows the journalistic dishonesty of certain gentlemen.

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Intense labour activity to countermand 70 dismissals (1b)

Today negotiations for solving the controversy about the dismissals of some 60 workers of the "Navalmecanica" will be resumed at the Industrialists' Association. Yesterday representatives of the workers and of the Felszegy Shipyards discussed the intended dismissal of some eleven workers. They revoked the dismissal for four workers, while the remainder will probably obtain some other employment.

At the Jute Factory the workers were informed of the further developments in the controversy, and they gave a mandate to their representatives to bring the labour action to a conclusion.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Italian right-wing, Dec. 12th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Plans for great works in flood area - 450 millions for studies and surveys - According to Vanoni, income-tax returns approach estimated 800 billions (Fa)
- Situation in Suez at a crucial point - Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic relations about to be broken by Cairo - Important decision seems to have been taken during yesterday's extraordinary Cabinet meeting - Official announcement perhaps today (Fa)
- After Spaak's resignation - British anti-European attitude bitterly commented in Washington - Three-Power move for revision of "Diktat" before Christmas - Imminent purge in American public administration (Fa)
- Atomic production - Mysterious country "associated" with Argentine - Obscure statements by scientist Richter (Fa)
- Abandoned property in Yugoslavia - Tito always against Trieste - An absurd discrimination and a blackmail which must end (editorial - + stating that it is Tito, and not Italy, as announced by "Corriere di Trieste", who refuses to indemnify those Italian citizens who reside in Trieste)
- Chamber of Commerce statistics - Theoretical cost-of-living increase during October - Comune's economic situation good (La)
- Generous donations for "Triestine Christmas" (1b)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, December 12th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- 3,000 peace appeal signatures obtained by San Giacomo committee (La)
- A strange trial - Why was only one person sentenced for the San Marco thefts? - Sentence did not satisfy San Marco workers, nor public opinion (La)
- Under the sign of unity of all workers - Campaign for membership in the SU in full progress (La)
- "What we saw in the Soviet Union" - Series of lectures announced (Lb)

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Captain Lister's statements to Deputy-Chairman of the Association for Everyone's Right to a Home - Temporary postponement of Order No. 175 on leases and sub-leases - How will a billion lire assigned for housing be apportioned? (La)

The Deputy-Chairman of the Association for Everyone's Right to a Home, Claudio Tonel, had an interview with Captain Lister of AMG's Directorate for Internal Affairs.

To Mr. Tonel's request for a clarification of the questions concerning the forthcoming evictions, the increase in rents, emergency flats, and the apportioning of the new budget's funds for housing, Captain Lister gave detailed explanations which can be summed up as follows:

- 1) The number of evictions to be carried out by January 31st 1952, will be reduced to 5;
- 2) AMG's Order 175 will be temporarily postponed for one year;
- 3) the question of houses sheltering evicted persons will be settled very soon as AMG has decided to cover the costs of these shelters;
- 4) despite opposition by the above-mentioned association, the planned construction of emergency flats would be continued for another few years;
- 5) of the one billion lire earmarked in the new budget for housing, 460 millions will be used for constructions under the Aldisio Law, while the remainder is reserved for Government-sponsored building of popular and emergency flats.

In view of the above statement the Association for Everyone's Right to a Home believes it necessary to continue its struggle for the fulfilment of the following objectives:

- a) postponement of Order 175 until 1960, blocking of rents, and modifications in regulations concerning evictions;
- b) increase of the sum assigned to the budget item "popular flats", with ensuing reduction of the allotment to the Aldisio fund, and elimination of the criteria followed in the construction of emergency flats.

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When will the IRGO workers receive their arrears? (Lb)

AMG has promised the IRGO workers that they will be paid all wages and salaries arrears due to them for several months. So far they have received only the arrears of the last six months. Yesterday the labour organisations and the representatives of the workers received the reply that AMG only intended to pay the workers the amount corresponding to their claims, as provided by law.

It seems, however, that the Labour Office has intervened with the Department of Finance in order to obtain the payment of the entire amount, which we hope will be effected as soon as possible.

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Hammer-blows - "Historical crumbs"

"Giornale del Lunedì" printed with reference to the tripartite declaration of 1948, an article "Historical crumbs", by Prof. Diego De Castro. We ignore the reasons for which De Castro has thought fit to dish up these "crumbs" at a time when the said declaration has been universally recognised as anachronistic bosh. Without underrating his friendship with "well-informed" persons, we think that he has bitten off more than he can chew by attempting to bely all those who in the course of the last three years have sustained and proved that the 1948 declaration was just an electoral stunt, a "fillip" to the Italian electors". Was it worth while to take all this trouble in order to whitewash a typically American piece of humbug?

Count Sforza is old, has lost his post as foreign minister, and is the only person left that continues to believe in the tripartite note and in Tito's grandeur. Is De Castro trying to console him by his "historical crumbs", according to which Sforza took an outstanding part in the launching of the ominous declaration? Hardly. For even if Sforza, as De Castro contends, actually took the first steps designed to sabotage the appointment of a governor, this would only prove that the name "old fool" bestowed on him by his English friends hits the mark; for the only result of his ingenious "soundings" was to surrender Zone B to Tito and perpetuate Trieste's "status quo".

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, December 12th, 1951Articles and reports:

- Egypt recalls her Ambassador from Great Britain - American Ambassador Caffery received this morning by Egyptian Minister of Internal Affairs (Fa)
- Benelux's "prudent" thesis prevailed at Strasburg where no agreement was reached (Fa)
- Argentine-Belgium atomic agreement - Peronist engineers make their "appearance" in Congo (Fa)
- Spies on both sides of the Iron Curtain - Instructed in Italy and parachuted into Roumania - Washington rejects note of Moscow's satellite - Sweden: two Russian spies arrested - Taft: it is necessary to send secret agents to the East (Fa)
- Exhibition "Present day Poland" in Florence closed by order of police (Fa)
- A Russian scientist against "bourgeois" theories - Planets were formed from cosmic dust (Fa)
- Terracini accuses Italian Government of undermining Albanian regime (Fb)
- Pakistan in favour of revision of Italian treaty (Fb)
- North-Korean - Allied Commission at standstill over question of prisoners (Fb)
- Russia can produce 150 atom bombs a year (Fb)
- Russo-Iranian agreements (Fb)
- A Bishop dies while prisoner of Mao (Fb)
- Exhibition of caricatures will be opened next Saturday (La)
- Visit of Italian industrialists to the US (with photograph including the President of the Trieste Association of Industrialists, Dr. Dario Doria) (La)
- Lecture on American poetry tomorrow in the Auditorium by Dr. W. Snow (Lb)

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Consec. No. 1977

P R E S S S U M M A R Y

H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste

Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays

11 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), December 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- UN General Assembly to discuss today resolution condemning Cominformist aggressiveness - Election of Yugoslavia's substitute to Security Council - Motion for Italy's admission before Security Council - Vishinsky declares that work of sub-committee on disarmament was useful, but still sticks to his previous stand on principal points (Fa)
- New British proposal for settlement of Egyptian dispute? - Announcement on break of diplomatic relations postponed - American Ambassador in Cairo meets Egyptian Deputy-Foreign Minister - Agreement between representatives of both Sudanese parties regarding proposed plebiscite - Statements by Secretary of Arab League on negotiations for constitution of Middle East Command (Fa)
- Harriman reports to Eisenhower on West-European armament - Plan foreseeing 35-40 divisions by end of 1952 will probably be reduced - Appeal to eight countries, including Italy, to increase military budgets (Fa)
- Debate in Third Committee of UN General Assembly - Pact on Human Rights - Vladimir Dedijer supports motion of eleven countries that right to self-determination of states be included in pact under special chapter since this is also basic request in Yugoslavia's protest (+ against Russia's interference) (Fa)
- Truman and "Income tax scandal" - He will examine situation with Attorney-General and with Head of FBI (Fa)
- Italian Government's embarrassment over Austrian protest - Offensive against German deputies (in Italian Parliament) from South Tyrol? - Senate finally approves Yugoslav-Italian agreement on enforcement of some Peace Treaty clauses - According to official statistics two million unemployed (in Italy) (Fa)
- UN's compromise proposal at Panmunjom negotiations - No progress on exchange of prisoners of war (Fa)
- Moroccan problem before the UN Assembly (Fb)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

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- UNESCO conference on establishment of European center for nuclear physics (Fb)
- Great expectations (a cartoon showing a row of chairs with three empty /formerly occupied by Slanski, Kostov and Gromulka/ while a fat man in foreground/apparently Stalin/ asks: "Who's next, please?" The paper comments: soon all the signatories to the ill-famed Cominformist, anti-Yugoslav, resolution will be imprisoned and shot) (La)
- 28,000 Triestines visited Yugoslavia this year (La)
- Workers want united action for improving standard-of-living - Dependence of SU and CdL on Italy - Prices rise, wages remain the same (La)

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AMG should postpone term for completion of improvements in local bakeries (La)

In 1949 Italy passed a law introducing rigid hygienic standards for all bakeries. According to this law the owners of bakeries had to conform to these new standards and also introduce a new working system. The law was extended to Trieste one year later (Order 103) with a reduction in the period during which the improvements should be carried out, a term which expires on December 31st. Mr. Cristiani, who represents the local artisans in the City Council, protested against such a short term and Mayor Bartoli tried to pacify him by assuring that AMG had already approved an extension of three months. In our opinion, however, even this term is too short owing to it being a bad season for such work. Moreover, according to Order 103, the premises where bread is baked should be separate from the premises where it is prepared, which would be detrimental to the quality of bread. Mr. Cristiani also protested against this provision and demanded its alteration.

The Trieste Public Health Office inspected all the bakeries in our Commune soon after Order 103 was issued. Twelve out of the 130 bakeries were found to need improvements, one of the City Aid Fund and another the only one operating in Barkovlje (Barcola). The owners of these bakeries must repair and re-organize their work-shops, otherwise they will have to close. This would be a heavy blow to their workers, as well as to the customers.

(+ Yesterday's "Giornale", in reporting the City Council's meeting, published the following passage in this connection:

The Demochristian Councillor Cristiani asked that the Commune intercede for the elimination of the discrepancies between Order 103 and the relative Italian Law to ensure that the too short term (to December 31st, 1951) be extended, and that the communal sanitary regulations be revised. To this proposal the Mayor explained that an extension of three months had already been conceded.)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, December 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Increase in tax revenue confirmed by first results - Present laws adequate to hit major evaders - Vanoni reform needs a year or two to show expected results (Fa)
- A move by Truman towards appeasement of the Soviet Union? - According to "Newsweek" Washington will ask Moscow to permit a visit by the American Navy to Soviet waters (Fa)

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- Egyptians' hesitation after Eden's conciliatory step - Decision for eventual breaking of diplomatic relations was not officially communicated - Possibility of solving crisis (Fa)
- Taviani speaks in Senate on relations with Albania - Not even the dead were respected by Tirana (Fa)
- Liquid gas storage explodes in Milan causing big fire, 34 slightly injured (Fa)
- A Bremen unemployed mailed the explosive parcels (Fb)
- Definite plans for wholesale fruit and vegetables market chosen (La)
- Istrians do not join in Titoist "masquerades" - Col. Stamatovic disillusioned because of sabotage of his celebrations - Rallies and torchlight parades to celebrate Yugoslav Army Day (La)
- Trieste Red Cross hospital returns from Po flood region, much praised for its generous aid (Lb)
- Trieste aid for the flood victims (+ a photograph showing vast Fair hall filled with boxes ready for shipment)

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From AMG's budgets for 1949 and 1950 - A deficit of 20 billion lire in two years - This represents the Italian Government's contribution to the Triestine economy - Expenditures of each administration (La)

AMG's Statistical Bulletin for this month carries an interesting survey of the Zone's semi-annual budgets from January 1949 to December 1950. From the figures it appears that the receipts as well as the expenditures are continually increasing. However, the deficit for the second half of 1950 is lower than that for the same period of 1949. The financial aid of the Italian Government, which in 1949 amounted to almost eleven billion lire, was reduced to nine billions in 1950. Local receipts show a considerable increase, especially those from production taxes (which from three and a half billion lire in 1949, reached 5 billions in 1950). This is a comforting fact, because it proves the increased productive capacity of the local industries and, at the same time, implies a further contribution by the Italian Government to our economy. Following an agreement between AMG and Rome, these taxes are levied by our Zone.

ERP was very active during these two years: four and a half billion lire in loans in 1949, and over six and a half billions in 1950.

The expenditures of the local administration were as follows: AMG - from 284 millions in the first half of 1949 they rose to 515 millions in the second half of 1950. The latter figure includes 144 millions spent in the Refugees Center.

The Zone Presidency and local bodies spent 981 millions in the first half of 1949, and about one billion in each following budget period. The expenditures for the VG Civil Police show a reduction from about two billions in 1949 to one billion and 600 millions in 1950. But this decrease is only apparent, because in the meantime 524 millions were spent on the Administrative Police and the Finance Guards which were previously included in the same budget item. An average of 220 millions was spent for the services of the Finance Superintendency. AMG's contributions to shipbuilding and housing (not to be repaid), increased by over two billions.

The expenditures for education and schooling also increased (from 845 millions to one billion and 76 millions). An average of three and a half billions was spent in each half year for public works. The local Magistracy's expenditures increased from 188 to 200 millions, while those for the Railways Administration and various para-statal bodies vary from one and a half billions to one billion and 900 millions for a half year.

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The loans to the Public Warehouses, the Zaulo Industrial Port, "Acogot", and the local industries, amounted to 3 billions and 658 millions in the first half of 1949, 5 billions and 993 millions in the second half of the same year, and 6 billions and 236 millions plus 3 billions and 486 millions for the same periods in 1950.

In concluding this brief report we cannot but stress the pleasantry of this Statistical Bulletin, the cover of which carries the inscriptions: "State Finances" and "State Budget". The same Bulletin also carries the heading: "AMG-British/United States Zone of the ETT", while the statistical data only speak of the "Zone" and the "Commune". The inscription "State Budget" - even if involuntarily printed - can only refer to the Italian State, the Treasury of which supplies all these billions. Can this truth be denied?

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Mayor's visit to the "Lucky Shoe Factory" (Lb) (full)

Yesterday the Mayor, accompanied by his Chief Secretary, visited the new shoe factory in the Free Port, the Lucky Shoe Company. The owners, Mr. McCain and Mr. O'Quinn, the production manager, Mr. Parks, and the technical director, Dr. Vello, led him through the various departments where he was able to see the work of this new industry which employs more than 200 workers in its factory and some 300 who work at home, and which exports its products to Australia, America, Great Britain, and South Africa. At the conclusion of his visit the Mayor expressed his best wishes for the development of this new and important enterprise.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-ETT, December 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- UN General Assembly faces complicated agenda - Elections of last non-permanent member of Security Council - Soviet accusations against the USA, and Yugoslavia's against Russia - Vishinsky's reply to Political Committee (Fa)
- Truman will try to dissuade Churchill from his plan for a "Big Three" meeting - Background of British-American differences - Divergent views about imminence of Russian danger - Churchill's message to Truman commemorating first Transatlantic radio broadcast by Marconi (Fa)
- Italian fishing boat seized at Spalato (Fb)
- Consequences of fully applying Italian laws - Problem of bakeries found not complying to sanitary regulations (La)
- At Opicina 100 new flats for Allied soldiers - A hamlet springing up at Villa Carsia - It will be fully self-sufficient since it includes shops and a cinema (La)
- A cultural activity which is approved by public and students - How the Film Section of the Allied Reading Room functions - 300 films shown every week - Enthusiasm in town and in villages (La)
- Trieste's health conditions during November - Number of marriages drops considerably - Decrease in birth and deaths - One death from polio - Over 900 tons of bad fruit seized (La)

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Trieste and Rome (editorial by Fabio Cusin)

Trieste knows Italy only as an unjust and inefficient administrator pursuing an all-out centralistic policy and ruthlessly using every possible economic and moral pressure, often suggestive of terrorism, to hold down rising opposition.

This fact, more or less consciously realised by the population, is responsible for the progressive deterioration of the local "national" situation. The Italian State has since 1945 confined itself to repeating the well-known nationalist slogans, showing that it has learned nothing from facts and events. Two succeeding occupations, first by the Germans, then Yugoslavs, had to some extent prepared the minds of the people for a centralistic solution, but the State did nothing to encourage this, and soon Independentism, until then lingering in the background, became active again.

In a previous article we pointed out that this trend was largely a result of Italy's historical past. In addition, the development of economic life was in the last decades accompanied by a rapidly increasing growth of individual and group interests striving for absolute supremacy, whatever the cost. The accumulation of riches in a few hands was encouraged by Fascism and subsequently favoured by the present clerical regime whose tendency towards monopolism and nepotism are universally known.

The population of this frontier area will not overlook the fact that at the time when it was incorporated into Italy, Trieste was by no means economically inferior. Not without reason did Rome's officialdom drum into our ears that Italy has brought us "civilisation" - this vain and untrue boast was only a camouflage for Italian efforts to absorb and repress our economic and moral forces. It was in the nature of this policy that its effect could only be negative, never constructive, and that business licences and bank credits were and are too often the powerful weapons currently used by the dominating clique.

It is clear that this policy cannot be continued indefinitely. The resentment of the population, springing not from parochialism but from the urge to survive, is increasing. Hence, if the Italian State really wishes to appeal for the formation of a national conscience, it must basically alter its relations with Trieste and try to regain the pro-Italian sympathies with which Fascist and clerical abuses have played havoc. Instead of suffocating the local element by economic monopolism and individual terrorism and thereby fomenting discontent, instead of championing a chauvinism which justifiably irritates our neighbour Yugoslavia, Rome should make a serious effort for a more realistic outlook and policy.

When a few months ago De Gasperi appealed to the Triestines to unite under the sign of S. Giusto, did he realise that this appeal might be given a different interpretation from that proclaimed by the pro-Italian chauvinists and monopolists?

Italy needs a good many reforms in her internal structure, for which there is ample time. Trieste, however, cannot wait, and the hour for an immediate reversal of Italian policy has struck. Today this reversal is possible. Tomorrow it might be too late, even for a state with better intentions and with a better government than Italy has at present.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Italian right-wing, Dec. 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Repercussion of Pleven plan on (Italian) internal policy - Left-wing parties demand debate on Government's European policy - Work of Demochristian National Council - De Nicola angry about delaying tactics in Senate when important questions were to be decided (+ lack of quorum) - Today extension of rent contracts and issuing of loan (Fa)
- Disarmament at UN Political Committee - Vishinsky's polemic speech and Moch's logical argument - Italy's admission and Greece's election to the Security Council discussed by Assembly today - Russia's veto certain (Fa)
- After Strasbourg - Italo-French-German efforts to win over small countries of Benelux - Before his return De Gasperi spoke over the Radio illustrating gradual federalism leading to European unification (Fa)
- Painful problem of evictions should be tackled urgently (La)
- Meeting of International Order of the Immaculate Conception - The Duke of Dorilea received by Prefect and Mayor (La)

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News from beyond the Morgan line - Preparations for the celebrations in honour of the Yugoslav Army in full swing - Arbitrary dismissals (La)

Four workers of the Pirano shipyard were dismissed recently under the pretext of their lack of discipline because they did not attend the ceremonies commemorating the AVNOJ (anniversary of the constitution of the Yugoslav Republic).

Now the authorities are again busy preparing to celebrate the Yugoslav Army Day, which will take place in Zone B on December 23rd, as in Yugoslavia proper. The population of Zone B cannot be expected to join in these celebrations and fears that this Army Day may serve as a pretext for further political actions by the Slovene Chauvinists.

The Titoists continue to stress, at every opportunity, that Zone B is a Yugoslav province. It has been said that Col. Stamatović was highly displeased by the general absenteeism of the Capodistriani, asking the factotum of the "Union of the Italians", Borisi, to explain the reasons for this. Evidently Col. Stamatović expected the population of Zone B to cheer Tito.

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Redistribution of ships - Negotiations with "Finmare" - Starting point for the new ships sailing to South Africa - A monthly departure for South America already decided (Lb)

We learn that the project for the redistribution of shipping between the Tyrrhenian and the Adriatic seas, which was completed by local economic circles headed by the Chamber of Commerce, is being examined by the Chamber of Commerce hoped for a favourable acceptance of the project which would increase Trieste's maritime traffic, relieve the city's economy, and ensure a more equitable distribution of the national shipping. The Prefect, the Mayor, and other members of the Communal Board are also interested in this matter. The new ships plying to South Africa will have their starting point in Trieste, while the line to South America will have one departure monthly from Trieste, despite the Chamber of Commerce's insistence on two departures. We hope that Trieste's interests, which are well defended, will soon be realized.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Dec. 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Dismissals at San Marco shipyards - Industrialists refuse to compromise - Absurdity of proposed measures proved by workers' representatives - Question of San Rocco shipyard (La)
- Our city's food supply - Further abuses by the "Meat Trust" - Horse meat for beef, frozen meat for fresh (La)
- 130 families anxious about dismissals at the Italian Red Cross (La)
- Just as in 1945 (+ under the photo showing a fenced-in car-park with the inscription "No parking", the caption reads: "Here is another example of the displacement of certain modern quarters of our city by the so-called 'car-parks'. The war is over, and it is high time to remove this ugly barbed wire from our city") (La)

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Small merchants and consumers (editorial)

Never has the general economic situation of our city appeared more precarious than now, as is shown from the data published by the Chamber of Commerce in its bulletin for last October. The SU economic conference was right in forecasting this and in proposing a remedy for serious consideration. We are now able to analyse some data concerning one of the most important branches of Triestine economy, that of retail commerce:

Instead of the usual seasonal improvement, low purchasing power compelled consumers in October of this year to be very cautious in buying in the retail market. This forced the merchants to sell ridiculously small quantities on credit. The unavoidable insolvencies were not confined to the retail trade alone. Protested acceptances in October reached a total of 41 million 500 thousand lire, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the previous month. More than half this amount are debentures from 50 thousand to one million lire, which indicates that small and medium merchants were unable to meet in October almost twice as many obligations as during the previous month. Since small debts up to 10,000 lire each, mostly due to monthly instalment payments, reached a rather high total of 4 million 700 thousand lire, not paid during October, it is more than ever clear that wages and salaries must be raised by 15 per cent, as demanded by the SU and the CGIL. It is not only a question of justice to workers and employees, but also of measures to revive the retail trade. Consumers, in fact, bought less during October than during the same month last year. This was because prices in October, as compared with those in June 1950, were higher: by 13 per cent for food, by 35 per cent for textiles, by 33 per cent for clothing, by 22 per cent for underwear, and 11 per cent for footwear, as shown by the Zone Presidency's Price Commission.

Perhaps the Marshall Plan Mission's chief in Trieste, Mr. Galloway, had these figures in mind when he declared to the editor of a Triestine daily that in his "honest opinion, the joint efforts of AMG, the Italian Government, the entire population of Trieste and of the ECA, brought new life to the city".

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The justified demands of some homeless people - The 144 communal flats at Poggi S. Anna should be assigned to people made homeless by the war - Mayor refuses to receive his citizens (La)

Some days ago a delegation of 15 families made homeless by the war, accompanied by Pina Cattaruzzi, President of the Association of Everyone's Right to a Home, went to the City Hall requesting an interview with Mayor Bertoli - an interview which had been demanded more than two months ago without being granted.

This delegation was eventually received by Dr. Focasni, the Mayor's secretary, who said that the mayor does not receive citizens except in important matters. He promised, however, to do his best to arrange an interview with the Mayor.

Afterwards they spoke to the secretary-general of the Commune, Dr. Sacchi, who also promised to see to it that this important issue should be finally settled. The delegation pointed out that this category of homeless families has been rather neglected in the assignments of flats. It is incredible, they said, that after the construction of so many new flats the plight of these people has not been alleviated.

Finally, this delegation paid a visit to the City Steward's Office, where they demanded that the 144 communal emergency flats under construction at Poggi S. Anna be allocated to these homeless families, as promised by the Mayor himself. Or have these flats in the meantime been assigned to other people?

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An anti-democratic measure by AMG - The new directorate of the ENAL not elected, but appointed (La)

We reprint below the text of the protest which Comrade Ernesto Radich addressed to AMG's Director General for Civil Affairs in which he complains of the anti-democratic measures taken in matters concerning the ENAL, which will have a directorate not democratically elected, but appointed from above.

"The Official Gazette No. 33 published Order No. 182, dated 30th Nov. 1951, establishing that the ENAL of Trieste will be administered by a directorate named by AMG's Education Office. It will be composed of ten members, of which four will be proposed by the ORAL and six by the employers and government administrations. The chairman will be named by AMG itself.

"The same edition of the 'Official Gazette' published the administrative Order No. 71, according to which the Director General for Civil Affairs appointed Mr. Emilio De Campi as president of the directorate of the Assistance Institute for Triestine Workers (ENAL).

"Since this body is an association of workers having cultural, social, and welfare aims, it should be administered by the workers themselves through a democratic statute based on free elections. The above dispositions are a blow to democratic usage and reminiscent of Fascist rule.

"Confident that we interpret the opinion of the entire working class of Trieste, we strongly protest against this measure and demand its annulment." Signed: Ernesto Radich.

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Are we never satisfied? - Poggi S. Anna being populated by new inhabitants (La)

Last Sunday was a fairly good day for those "fortunate" families who have been assigned flats on the hill of Coloncovez. Wherever there was an open door people peered in, curious to see these famous "emergency" houses. Many of them entered with the intention of measuring these 2.70 by 2.80 metres or, at the utmost, 3.10 by 3.60 metres small boxes in order to get an idea of what furniture they could contain. The conclusion was that a lot of furniture must be left elsewhere in the hope that better accommodation would be found soon.

There is no doubt that only extreme need could make families live in such flats, and many women wept on seeing the lilliputian basins, the windows which do not close well, the rusty kitchen stove, etc. Yet, there are frivolous people who say that one is never satisfied, wanting houses when barracks are built for them, etc.

These emergency flats are not ~~at~~atitable. When housing conditions reach a state when it is possible to move elsewhere, these flats will become deserted. Did it pay to build them? Or, since so much was spent, would it not be better to build decent popular houses for those in need? Apart from such arguments, the houses are being inhabited as they are. Besides down payments amounting to two months' rent, deposits at the ACEGAT and the first monthly rent, more than 8,000 lire, are required besides the expenses for the transport of furniture, for its installation, etc.

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TRIESTE-SERA - Independentist Front, December 8th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Trieste's economic future depends on continuance of FTT - Irredentist sabotage should end (banner head-line)
- Independentist Front for homeless Triestines - The Union of Triestine Homeless was set up and commenced its activity one week ago
- Unemployment in our city is only one aspect of Demochristian Party's sabotage

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The FTT: squaring the circle - This is the Irredentists' viewpoint, but the facts are different (editorial)

In its issue of December 2nd "Messaggero Veneto" published an article under the heading: "The FTT, the squaring of the circle". Although addressed to Vidali's Communists, we shall deal with this article in as much as it gives a true picture of the nonsensical Irredentist mentality.

"They want to constitute the FTT" - says "Messaggero" - "but even if this could have been justified seven years ago - from the practical point of view - today it seems absolutely unreasonable".

Why unreasonable? The fact that the Peace Treaty's dispositions concerning the FTT were not completely enacted does not prove that they cannot be carried out. On the contrary, we have a practical counter-proof in Trieste's thirty years long subjugation by Italy.

Trieste was, for Italy, only war booty, a competitor to be exploited and eliminated, but never a center of activity for the benefit of the Triestine population. Our paper has already published detailed lists of all those ships of which we were robbed and which were transferred to Italy. Another fact is the construction of the Marghera port at Venice with the evident intention of taking over the functions of our port. We have many proofs of Italy's "love" for Trieste, and therefore the Irredentists' assertions about the FTT's lack of self-sufficiency is only empty propaganda.

"Without Italy's and ERP's aid Trieste would have been reduced to a big village without life", says the unknown writer. The answer is very simple. Without the Marshall Plan's funds not only Trieste, but all Europe, Italy included, would have been reduced to misery, hunger, and social strife. It is simply ridiculous that this miserable and lame Italy, which continues to invoke aid from Washington, speaks through her local Irredentist representatives about Trieste's dependence on American aid.

The much boasted aid of the Italian Government to our city consist only of words and plain inventions. The real facts are quite different. Let us mention only two items: the lire which we receive from Rome in exchange for the dollars assigned to Trieste by ERP, and the ships constructed in our shipyards with Trieste's ERP funds and then transferred to Italy in order to help the Italian shipping companies to sabotage our port.

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We affirm that without the present Italian control over its commerce, the sabotage of its shipping companies and industries, Trieste would be able to re-establish its natural links with the hinterland and resume its function of the most important maritime outlet of Central Europe.

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Is the FTI self-sufficient? - Anglo-American economists say yes, while Irredentist "experts" assert the opposite (editorial by-line by Teodoro Sporer)

In announcing to the "ASTRA" correspondent that in 1952 the ECA will be substituted by the new Mutual Security Agency (MSA), the Trieste ECA Mission's chief, Mr. Robert E. Galloway, concluded:

"One must not forget that Trieste received the highest per capita rate of the Marshall Plan's funds. Among all the Nations Trieste is in a privileged position. Now it is a question of productivity, of individual initiative, and of a fruitful cooperation among the citizens. Recalling Trieste's glorious traditions in the industrial and economic field, I have no doubts about its future".

Besides being true that Trieste obtained more than other Nations from the Marshall Plan, it is no less true that Trieste does not enjoy full freedom of action and cannot develop its full capacity. A good deal of ERP funds were uselessly wasted through the sabotage for merely political reasons by certain persons who, not wanting Trieste to be active and self-sufficient, do their utmost to prevent Trieste from becoming an independent and economically self-sufficient nation.

From the experience gained during seven years of occupation, the Anglo-Americans should have realized that besides economic aid Trieste needs the elimination of all those in leading positions who prove to be harming Trieste's economy in its efforts towards self-sufficiency. Without this Trieste's budget will always need aid, and Minister Galloway is not right in talking of productivity, because industries rising in Trieste are not free to choose the markets in which to sell their products and to buy raw materials. Neither is it admissible to speak of individual initiative, since nothing can stir in Trieste without the consent of one of the Economic Missions which act in the interests of the Italian State, nor can citizens successfully cooperate in an economy thwarted by the "superior interests of Italian Irredentism in Trieste."

As to Trieste's "glorious traditions", Minister Galloway evidently referred to that "splendid" period before the 1915-18 war when in Austria's superior interests Trieste's freedom in finding markets was less influenced by the Irredentist Camorra than it is now by AMG's short-sighted policy. Since we do not share Minister Galloway's optimism, as the sacrifices of the Marshall plan for Trieste's privileged position are compromised by the inapplicable ignorance of the Trusteeship Government.

Words of consolation were uttered by the AME Department chief for Economics and Finance, Mr. W.C. Haraldson, when he stressed the need for Trieste's economy to become independent. Not so the Italian Irredentist "experts" who, headed by Mario Polla, are not wholly wrong in fearing for the Zone's ability to exist, unless the above mentioned sabotage is eliminated. This AMG should undertake to do.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, December 13th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Acheson arrives in the States today - Germany will presumably be rearmed within two months - At the forthcoming Atlantic meeting in Lisbon the United States will demand an immediate decision on Western Germany's contribution to European defence, otherwise they will apply an already prepared plan (Fa)
- Eisenhower, America's sphinx - The General still undecided between Democratic and Republican candidature for the next Presidential election - No one, not even Truman, knows what he has decided (Fa)
- Increase in rents discussed by Italian Senate (Fa)
- Pending an official communique, disagreement among Egyptian Ministers - Withdrawal of Egyptian Ambassador from London allegedly opposed by Nahas Pasha, while Ministers for Foreign and Internal Affairs support this step (Fa)
- Karl Koblet, new President of Switzerland (Fb)
- In Panmunjom area war continues - Negotiations reach deadlock - No progress on questions of war prisoners and truce control (Fb)
- New oil fields discovered in Syria (Fb)
- Military service in Denmark extended from twelve to eighteen months (Fb)

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Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	65%
30-49	75%
50-69	80%
70+	85%

[illegible]

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro- Tito), December 30th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Stagnation in international tension - "This results from fact that aggressive intentions and aims were defeated, that in Korea being the biggest and worst" Kardelj said in interview (Fa)
- Yugoslav Parliament approves new economic plan envisioning national income totalling 885 billion dinars 24% of which will be for defence (Fa)
- Now concessions by UN delegates on supervision and substitution of troops in Korea (Fa)
- Paris conference still without final agreement - Finance Ministers reached agreement on expenditures which seems unacceptable to some Foreign Ministers (Fa)
- 380 billion Francs for war in Indochina (Fa)
- Atlantic storms worst in 22 years - Many ships in difficulties (Fa)
- Death penalty for spying proposed in USA (Fb)
- Churchill and Eden depart for US today (Fb)
- Christian audience enthusiastically applauds performance of Yugoslav stage artists (+ in AMG Auditorium) (La)
- Slovene schooling in Muggia's hillside then and now (La)
- Our duty towards the Blood Bank (Lb)

Reasons for the Communal deficit - ACOGAT's Directors receive 14 millions a year (La)

According to the Mayor, the Communal budget for next year will be the same as this year, i.e., the deficit will remain about 1,300 million lire. What are the reasons for such a huge deficit when the Commune has considerable financial means and operates services which should be very active? The answer can be found in analyzing the ACIEGAT's budget: this corporation, which should show considerable profits, just succeeds in showing an estimated profit for the next year amounting to only 9½ millions.

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

But while the number of its workers and employees has not increased since last year, the number of directors has increased from 9 to 11 with top salaries of over 200,000 lire a month: as a result ACEGAT's directors will cost the corporation about 14 millions next year. The same tendency can be observed in all other communal institutions, and, naturally, there can be no hope of balancing our communal budget under such conditions.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, December 30th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Paris negotiations seem to approach a satisfactory compromise -
- Eisenhower's one hour talk with Foreign and Defence Ministers: Most scruples eliminated after frank discussion (Fa)
- Churchill's mission in USA will not be an easy one - American counter-offensive to eventual British demands, many "noes" expected - Truman is not Roosevelt - The price Britain does not intend to pay for Washington's aid (Fa)
- Italian Chamber to meet again middle of January - Repercussions of dinar's devaluation on trade with Yugoslavia (Fa)
- Four released American aviators relate their experience - Every one around the prisoners seemed terrorized (Fa)
- Prisoners of war in Russia - Moscow reconfirms its old claim (+that no more PoW are held in Russia) (Fa)
- Shipwrecked sailors from the "Elisabeth" (+ which foundered off Alexandria) returned to Trieste (La)
- Electoral lists posted (+ for checking until Jan. 15th) (La)
- Zone Board approves changes in garbage removal service (Lb)

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AMG's explanation of the budget - The "coup de grace" (La)

With its explanation of the Italian Treasury's contribution to local economy, AMG definitely silenced a nonsensical campaign, supported by anti-Italians and aimed not only at denying the importance of the Italian Government's support of our budgets, but also at confirming a supposedly prosperous financial situation of our administrations. A few weeks ago certain papers asserted that a favourable balance between expenditures and receipts was reached in our Zone's final budget for 1950, and under the headlines of their articles, such as: "The assertion that our Zone depends on outside aid is a lie - Rome profits and Trieste loses", launched a grotesque campaign against Italy. These silly affirmations were followed by other absurdities, at the conclusion of which it would seem that Trieste supports Italy and not vice versa. The one billion lire assigned by Italy to shipbuilding during the first half of 1951 allegedly does not represent an aid to Trieste's economy because ... the ships constructed will not remain in Trieste but will be later transferred to Italy. But what about the thousands of workers employed in our shipyards, who were employed only through the contributions of the Italian Government and ERP to local shipbuilding.

We wish to point to the part of the above-mentioned statement by AMG concerning Italy's contribution from manufacturing taxes and customs fees coded for AMG's financial needs. This contribution consists of billions which in the previous budgets were not separately mentioned.

In his speech made in the Italian Senate last July, De Gasperi was fully entitled to say: "Economically we are doing everything possible (to help Trieste): since September 16th 1947 Italy has covered the deficits of Zone A's budgets. So far our total contributions amount to 55 billions and 651 million lire, without counting about 20 billions for manufacturing taxes, customs duties and so forth".

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This exceptional contribution was last week defined by the usual anti-Italian press as "those miserable fifty, sixty, or hundred billions given by the Italian Government to Trieste". Miserable are those who write in this manner.

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Dismissals at the San Marco shipyard - Working conditions illustrated to the unions (La) (full)

Following the intervention of the Industrialists' Association, the management of the QRDA, in the course of a meeting held yesterday, explained to the representatives of the labor unions the working conditions in the San Marco shipyard. In order to explain the dismissals by the firms providing manpower, the management gave many figures about production, which turned out to be very small for 1952, particularly with regard to fitting out ships. This decrease, confirmed also by the reduction, from 600 to 318, of the San Rocco and Monfalcone workers which passed to the San Marco shipyard, also made necessary the further dismissal of 548 workers of the above mentioned firms, which are mostly naval smiths, joiners, electricians, pipe fitters, etc., who are fitting out the new ships, and who before long will exceed the manpower needed. The representatives of the labor unions reserved their right to examine the figures revealed to them and to make a statement at the next meeting, which will be held Thursday next.

At the Labor Office the reorganization of the Work Relief Division was discussed yesterday. As we have already said, it has been provided that all those workers who were not employed for a full half year period will be entitled to complete their half year term in 1952. The men taken on by the new organization will earn 1,200 lire per day, with the addition of 100 lire family allowance for each dependent up to a maximum of 400 lire daily. They will be insured against sickness and accident. The amount of the bad weather bonus has not yet been fixed, a bonus which will also include the corresponding family allowances. Today at 10.30 A.M. the workers affected will meet at the CdL in order to examine the plan worked out by AMG.

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From today the MSA takes over the functions of the ECA (Lb)

Effective today the functions of the ECA will be assumed by the "Mutual Security Agency", which is under the supervision of the American Congress. The appointment of Mr. Dayton also follows the new administrative regulations, aimed at effecting unification in order to facilitate the activities of the various European missions in conformity with the law on reciprocal security which provides for a reduction of the American personnel employed by the new organization. The fact that the missions accredited in Italy, including also Trieste, will be headed by the same chief, will by no means reduce the efficiency and the extent of their activities.

"The main purpose of the MSA" - Washington stresses - "is to assist the European countries, enabling them to preserve a solid and steady economy, and to take the necessary measures to build up their defence against the threat of a Communist aggression. The MSA officials in Italy, including Trieste, will continue to collaborate with the government officials in order to obtain these results."

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, December 30th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Arduous meeting for European army continues - De Gasperi's suggestions to break out of the "impasse" (Fa)
- Crucial phase at Panmunjom - The last concession? (Fa)
- (Italy's) economic outlook on eve of New Year - Polemic about orders and production - Industrialists refute accusations of excessive costs - Delay in obtaining orders blamed on Government (Fa)
- Another scandal in the Italian Communist Party - One expulsion and much reticence (Fa)
- Arson in Cominform Hotel (+ Cominform's HQ at Karlovy Vary - Karsba in Czechoslovakia partly burned down) (Fb)
- Tehran will reject American aid? (Fb)
- Mutual Security Agency substitutes the ECA - MSA mission in Trieste entrusted to Leon Dayton - Regret for Minister Galloway's resignation (+ see "Giornale") (La)

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Will the FTT be constituted in 1952? (+ front-page article, date-lined Trieste, 29th) (Lb)

According to a source close to AMI, the British and American Governments have apparently decided definitely to constitute the FTT within 1952 unless an agreement is reached between the Governments of Rome and Belgrade (+ for settling the problem).

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Crudeness of figures (editorial by Bruno Cerne)

In this polemic with Mario Polla, who in an article published in "Messaggero Veneto" on December 25th under the headline "The Motherland for Trieste" listed all Italy had done for Trieste since 1918, the author points out some inaccuracies and mistakes in that article. Traffic in 1938, for instance, was much smaller than in 1913, notwithstanding twenty years of Italian efforts to regain Trieste's former position and notwithstanding the general increase in traffic due to improved means of transport and increased production. According to Polla, Trieste had in 1939 9 shipping companies with 637,000 tons as against 451,000 in 1913: the truth is that in 1939 Trieste had 135 ships totalling 520,000 tons, while in 1924 it still had a tonnage of 541,000 (a figure very close to the 1913 tonnage).

Polla states that the Italian Government allocated 152 millions for the port and that another 200 millions had been spent by the Civil Engineering Office and the Public Warehouses: the truth, however, is that the latter contributed only the difference between the 152 millions and the 200 millions. Anyhow, only the 152 millions can be regarded as a contribution by the Government.

In 25 years, from 1918 until 1943, Italy spent for the entire Venezia Giulia 3,221 million lire for roads, railways, urban replanning, land reclamation, housing, water supply, sewage, port works, electric power plants, exploitation of mineral resources, etc. (corresponding to over 161 billions in present-day value); of this amount only one third can be charged to the actual FTT. On the other hand, the Italian Treasury collected during the same period almost 14 billions in taxes and dues from the entire Venezia Giulia (over 686 billions in present-day value), of which about two thirds came from the present FTT.

Thus, in those 25 years Italy made a profit of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion lire out of Venezia Giulia (502 $\frac{1}{2}$ billions in actual value); from this amount the administrative expenditures should be deducted. Taking into consideration Trieste's share in the allocation ($\frac{1}{3}$) and in the revenues ($\frac{2}{3}$), Italy collected from Trieste in 25 years about 9 billions and expended just over 1 billion (in actual value 450 billions against 55 billions). Administration expenditures are not included, but Trieste had practically no benefit from this, since almost all civil servants were imported.

It is logical and understandable that each country should try to make its profits and that Italy should like to have Trieste for her own economic and political benefit; but that somebody should want to make us believe that without Rome's help we would perish and try to prove their assertion with data and figures which show exactly the opposite is too much! We can still think for ourselves.

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Two headlines referring to the Budget Estimates - This is how a certain press tries to confuse its readers - After using a banner headline to spread a falsehood, the denial is given in a sub-title so as to pass unnoticed (editorial)

The paper reprints, the headline published by "Giornale di Trieste" of December 19th ("Rome's constant financial aid to Trieste - A contribution of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion lire for the first half of 1952") with great prominence across four columns, and remarks that the denial it was compelled to publish on December 29th was so worded as to leave its readers misinformed and deceived. In fact, this denial also gives prominence to "Dedicated to the Independentist storytellers - Italy's contribution to the budget in an official explanation by AMG", while the sub-title, in much smaller type, says: "More than 10 billions annually - The real value of the benefits Trieste's economy derives from taxes due to the national Treasury clarified. The former amount of 10 billions has remained; there is only the slight difference, almost unnoticeable, of annually instead of half-yearly. It is AMG's duty to explain the main point with a simple, clear announcement on the subject, without side issues.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIO - Udine (Trieste edition), Italian right-wing, Dec. 30th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Important agreements reached for unified European army - For creation of super-national "Polit-bureau" and common budget our delegation's federal thesis prevailed (Fa)
- Churchill and Eden depart for America today - British Premier's secret plan for reorganisation of NATO - An "Atlantic directorate" to overcome delays in coordination (Fa)
- America's sympathy with De Gasperi's attitude (Fa)
- American experts sent to Abadan? (Fb)
- Trieste sea-traffic exceeds last year's by 10% (La)

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A slap in the face (editorial)

One does not need to be an expert in economics to arrive at the conclusion that our tiny territory absolutely cannot be self-sufficient. It is enough to glance at the balance sheets periodically published by AMG.

In the previous two articles we proved that the FTT has no vitality all, and that its economy is completely dependent on Italy.

But the local Independentists do not give up. We understand the Cominformists, who often prefer to pass over these things in silence, the Titoists, who, lacking any objective arguments make silly objections, but the zealous advocates of Trieste's self-sufficiency in the "Corriere" this time received a formal slap in the face.

It is well-known that in Trieste AMG collects manufacturing taxes and customs fees for account of the Italian Government and uses these amounts for its own purposes, which represents a further contribution by Italy to the economy of our Zone and the entire FTT.

The deceitful and silly arguments of the "Corriere" were yesterday openly refuted by AMG's detailed explanation on the above-mentioned subject, an explanation which matches perfectly with similar reports published in the Italian press.

But what is most astounding is the fact that after having received the slap in the face these zealous supporters of Trieste's self-sufficiency expressed thanks to AMG.

The billions contributed by Italy for the maintenance of Zone A's economy is a fact which was often stressed by us. The Independentist organ, after expressing its thanks, must now chew this bitter pill.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, Dec. 30th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Thousands more signatures for peace appeal collected this week (La)
- Another Allied automobile robbed (Lb)

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Sterile polemics (editorial)

AMG issued a communique justifying the insertion in its budget of the "difference between the revenues and expenses of the FTT's Anglo-American zone collected for account of the Italian Republic and vice-versa" the amount of which (5 billion lire) is said not to have been chosen at random.

AMG thus once more contributed its part to a sterile polemic in an attempt to conceal the true danger which the new budget represents for our economy and for the Triestine workers.

The underlying problem is not whether this militarily occupied zone can be self-sufficient, especially in its present attachment to the American and Italian economy which destroys its vitality, but whether this budget will assure work to the Triestines, and solve the problem of unemployment.

This being the great problem which concerns all citizens, the Independentists and the Irredentists agree in not mentioning it in order to draw the citizens' attention from the responsibility which AMG and the Italian Government assumed for the consequences of the new budget restrictions.

What matters is not whether the famous item of 5 billion lire is justified or not, but that the budget compiled by AMG in Rome, with the participation of the local Christian Democracy, deprives the local shipyards of their means of subsistence, jeopardizes in part the Communal personnel, and threatens the Work Relief Division with further reductions.

The problem beyond party considerations is, in our opinion, to agree at least on the one necessity: to do one's utmost to prevent the economic situation from deteriorating, and to avoid dismissal of industrial and communal workers.

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Controversy about dismissals at San Marco - Discussions commenced with the CRDA management - Indignation at the Work Relief Division (Ia) (full)

At the CRDA headquarters the announced meeting took place yesterday morning between representatives of the CRDA, the directors of the S. Marco shipyards, labour organizations, and the Industrialists' Association, in order to examine the grave situation which arose from the already ordered and proposed further dismissals at the shipyards.

An ample, detailed, and realistic report was made by the representative of the CRDA's main office. Moretti, on the work of the shipyards, the volume of the present orders on hand, the prospects for the near future, employment of manpower, etc., in an obvious effort to show how due to general technical and economic contingencies fluctuations in the number of employed workers are sometimes inevitable.

After pointing out the fundamental rights to be respected in dismissing workers, the labour leaders expounded some arguments of a general character to which the representatives of the masters again countered with their views on the matter.

The meeting was then adjourned to next Thursday at 10 o'clock in order to enable the labour representatives to prepare their objections to the announced intentions of the CRDA. Discussions are meanwhile going on in the spirit and letter of the April 21st 1950 agreement on collective dismissals which foresees common efforts for avoiding or reducing dismissals to a minimum, taking the interests of both parties into account.

After evasive replies at the Labour Office, the Work Relief Division's personnel yesterday heard no less satisfactory remarks by the Mayor at City Council. Comments at the various work places yesterday were most severely directed towards all those who let so many months elapse without intervening on behalf of the workers. Thus a further group learnt by direct experience how to distinguish between true and false friends.

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Hammer blows: S. Giusto "Out of bounds" too? (editorial by-line)

We were reluctant to believe one of our church-going readers who with understandable indignation told us what happened to him on Christmas Eve, when intending to attend the midnight mass he found access to the S. Giusto Cathedral forbidden to him because the church was ... requisitioned by the Americans. A placard, in fact, advised the civilians to betake themselves to other churches.

Two years ago the Bishop complied with AMG's demand to grant the use of the Cathedral for midnight mass to the Anglo-Americans, while civilians can attend this mass only if ... there is enough room.

The best amusement places, cinemas, cafes, etc., are reserved for the occupation troops. Military requisitioning of flats is one of the many evils which afflict the Anglo-Americanized Trieste. To top all this is the Bishop's consent to grant the Anglo-Americans the major church in the city for Christmas, thus placing even S. Giusto "out of bounds" for Christmas...

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition - Pro-Italy, December 31st, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Paris conference concluded - Principle of common budget for European army accepted - Next meeting in a month - De Gasperi's efforts to speed up negotiations (Fa)
- Korean negotiations bogged down - Reds reject compromise proposal by UN delegates (Fa)
- Question of orders (to Italy) - Situation favourable to Italian industry (Fa)
- Acheson sums up - 1952 will be critical for Secretary of State - From Korea to European and Far West problems - Appeal to vigilance (Fa)
- 82 broadcasting stations function in Italy - New installations and programs inaugurated yesterday - Television next year (Fa)
- Churchill's departure postponed till today - "Queen Mary" blocked by a defect (+ anchor stuck) (Fa)
- Nahas Pasha denies rumours that he would resign - New incidents along Suez canal (Fa)
- Pope's Christmas message to deported and detained (Fa)
- Truman insists on Clark's nomination (+ as Ambassador to Holy See) (Fb)
- Trade pact between Italy and Pakistan signed (Fb)

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Yesterday's moving ceremony at the "Verdi" theatre - Population's generosity shown by various noble acts (La)

The ceremony dedicated to extolling the high values of human kindness took place in the presence of all civil authorities, AMG's representatives and many local personalities in the small hall of the Verdi theatre yesterday at noon.

The ceremony was opened by the Mayor who in his speech stressed its objectives which were closely connected with those of the Italian nation. After giving a detailed survey of donations recently made by the population, especially those for the Po floods, the Mayor conferred special prizes for kindness on various persons.

Among the organisations which received certificates for humane service, the first place went to AMG, accompanied by a letter of the Mayor addressed to Gen. Whitelaw, AMG's Director General for Civil Affairs. "Dear General" - reads the letter - "Renewing my personal thanks and those of our population for the valuable aid offered by AMG and the Allied troops in the rescue work for the populations engulfed by the floods in the North and South of Italy, I am glad to present to you the diploma of humanity which Trieste grants its citizens who distinguished themselves in this great display of brotherly love and Christian sympathy with suffering people. I am convinced that you will appreciate this token of gratitude." Mr. Foden and Col. Burgher accepted the diploma for Gen. Whitelaw.

Numerous other diplomas and certificates were presented to the VG Civil Police, the Fire Brigade, Trieste Radio, the Italian Red Cross, the local ECA Mission, the Association of the Giulian journalists, the Blood Bank, the School Superintendency, the Railway Administration, the Chamber of Commerce and so forth.

After the presentation of the diplomas, Bishop Santin in a brief address stressed the great moral significance of this ceremony.

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The Work Relief Division - The motion voted at the workers' assembly - Three main requests (Ia) (Full)

At the CdL a meeting of the personnel of the Work Relief Division was held yesterday to discuss the plan worked out by AMG. The assembly voted the following motion:

"The personnel of the Work Relief Division, gathered at a special meeting, having studied the report of the secretariat of the CdL on the reorganization of the Work Relief Division and its transformation into the Division of Works for Assistance to Unemployed, as decided by AMG, stresses the momentous and substantial modifications of the original project elaborated by the Government which the CdL has succeeded in obtaining. The workers authorize the secretariat of the CdL to insist on the following points:

- 1) determination of an adequate indemnity for hours unavoidably lost particularly when due to inclement weather;
- 2) that the workers called to execute works involving responsibility and supervision, thus included in the "scoloton" staff, should be paid wages corresponding to the work performed;
- 3) that the number of workers assisted should be increased to at least 1,000, considering the seriousness of unemployment and the winter season."

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Facetious statement in view of the New Year (Ib) (full)

There was no need of particular intelligence to be able to appreciate the value of the news printed yesterday by the Independentist daily about the constitution of the PIT within 1952; a New Year's joke made one day in advance.

To which soothsayer did they apply? Or did they perhaps ask the spiritualist medium, after having conjured up some personality so dear to their family? Evidently they intended to give some stamina at the end of a not too propitious year to the health of the well known ugly puppet, thus encouraging the hired applauders so tired out from expecting the Governor: You will have him within 1952!

The Allied Military Government, asked for an explanation, has given a plain reply. Here follows the communique of the "Ansa":

"A Trieste daily has published a report according to which 'the British and American governments have decided definitely to constitute the PIT within 1952, should no agreement be concluded between the Rome and Belgrade governments'."

A spokesman of AMG stated "he knew nothing of the matter". Other sources close to AMG have declared that "the report is quite unfounded". Have courage, perhaps in 2952!

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GIORNALE DEL LUNEDI - Pro-Italy weekly, December 31st, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Preliminary agreement for creation of a Federated Europe signed - De Gasperi's diplomatic action successful (Fa)
- Trak's mediation not official - USA supposedly insist on Anglo-Egyptian agreement (Fa)
- Additional list of prisoners given by Reds at Panmunjom - They are 55 civilians including several missionaries illegally detained in North Korea (Fb)

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- Passenger plane with 39 aboard missing in USA (Fb)
- Highlights of the controversial year 1951 (+ citing, among other, Gen. Airey's departure in March) (La)
- Yesterday's report by "Corriere" on constitution of FTT absolutely unfounded (Lb)

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Trieste 1951 (editorial by Diego De Castro)

During 1951 Trieste (Zone A and Zone B) continued to hold the attention of the entire world. This privilege has already lasted over eight years, from "Gaullester" Palmer, to "Gaullester" Jaksetich, to pro-Consul Bowman and others, with correct and western manners, who followed Bowman. It is a privilege we should like to renounce, but are not allowed to.

All the episodes (discussions at the Palais Rose, Santa Margherita, London, "Corriere della Sera"'s campaign, problem of the Court of Cassation, Washington, and debate on Italy's foreign policy in Parliament) of this year are only seemingly casual: they reflect the policy of the various countries with regard to the Trieste problem.

The Russian policy has not changed since 1947: appointment of the Governor and withdrawal of the Allied troops from Trieste. The more tense become the relations between East and West, the less convenient to Russia is the presence of Allied troops in Zone A; and, vice-versa, the more useful to European strategy would be an agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia for a final settlement of the problem. This is why the Russians try to create difficulties for a possible relaxation between our Republic and Tito and demand the withdrawal of the Anglo-Americans from Trieste.

The policy of the Western powers toward the FTT in 1951 followed the development commenced in 1949. The Western powers have publicly announced that they desire a settlement of the problem through direct negotiations and not through a pure and simple application of the Tripartite Declaration.

The local policy of AMG followed the line of that of the central governments: this brought about a series of measures severing, little by little, the FTT from that Country to which it wanted to return. That AMG committed psychological errors was recognised even by General Winterton, but we do not dare to condemn our Allied Administration, especially if we confront it with that of Zone B.

The point is whether the new Allied policy is very unfavourable to us. Since Russia did not adhere to the 1948 Note, the thesis of direct negotiations has, at least, the advantage of potentially putting the problem in motion. But, since negotiating means renouncing something, one ought to know what Italy should renounce before drawing a balance between advantages and disadvantages.

It is to be hoped that the Allies realise that the moral importance to Italy of our problem is quite different from its small importance in international politics as a whole. For world politics it is of slight significance whether the demarcation line in Zone B is drawn a bit more to the north or south, east or west. I can state, however, that Achesson at least fully understands our problem and that De Gasperi it represents more than just a problem of foreign policy, a problem of extreme importance and of grave consequences to our internal policy.

We must not forget, however, that our politico-diplomatic position regarding Trieste is not at all simple. It is quite certain that the Allies press for a settlement in the interest of Europe as a whole, and that they are pressing for an immediate solution. No official pressure has, as yet, been brought to bear on us or Tito, but should such pressure be put on us, particularly by America, what would our attitude be if we refused an agreement, what would the consequences of our refusal be? No matter what they would be, we can no longer suffer further mutilations of Italian lands.

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Of course, an agreement creating grave repercussions in our country would not be liked even by the Western Powers; but there is no doubt that at present they regard Tito much more favourably than they do us. He is considered as stronger from a military viewpoint, especially now when he receives American weapons; politically he is in a better position, since they believe he can find followers in the Cominformist world; he occupies a sector strategically more important than ours as the last bulwark to the east; he can decide and act without waiting for the opinion of parliament or of the population; he is weaker than the head of a democratic government and, thus, must be handled more delicately; finally, he is a very capable politician: we recall the recent move in devaluing the dinar and of increasing the military budget which appears as very high but, translated into Italian lire at the real rate of exchange, is considerably less than ours.

For the time being everything is quiet; but the day is not far off when something will begin to move. In our present difficult situation we cannot but have faith in that man who inherited a lost war and who brought the country back to a condition quite different from that in 1945-46. We can only hope that the Allies will not bring pressure to bear on us and thus make another of the many mistakes they committed since 1943. They would put our Government in a difficult position and no purpose would be served. We hope that Churchill has learned from his long and personal experience that it never pays in the long run to be friendly with dictators.

I hope that the 1952 balance-sheet, should I have to draw it up, may refer to the Trieste problem as settled. I am confident it will be settled, to the satisfaction of all.

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IL LAVORATORE - FTT Communist Party (Cominform), December 31st, 1951

Articles and reports:

- New Year's Greetings (editorial by Vittorio Vidali)
- While dinar has been devalued, military bases and airfields in Yugoslavia at the disposal of the USA (Fa)
- Strong action against Titoism - Let us get the funds so that the Party may continue its efforts to save the property stolen by that gang! (La)
- Change of initials - ERP dies, MSA is born (La)
- Over 100,000 signatures for peace collected in the two Zones of the FTT (La)

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LE MATINEE NOUVELLES - Demochristian Party daily, December 31st, 1951

Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi in Rome tonight after encouraging Paris meeting (Fa)
- On Korean front fighting flares up again (Fa)
- After release of airmen US commences diplomatic offensive against Hungary (Fa)
- London rejects US proposal concerning the Sudan? (Fa)

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS !

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I
 o VI. Year, No. 144 Thursday, January 3rd, 1952
 I Consec. No. 1991
 I
 I PRESS SUMMARY
 I
 I H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste
 I
 I Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays
 I
 12 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 1st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Marshall Tito's New Year's wishes - More probability of peace because will of peace-loving peoples to preserve it becomes daily stronger - Amnesty granted to 3,048 persons (Fa)
- Korean situation unchanged after six months of negotiations (Fa)
- After much trouble "Queen Mary" finally departs with Churchill and Eden aboard (Fa)
- Egyptian press incites to assassination of Gen. Erskine (Fa)
- No agreement yet on European army (Fb)
- Libya will lean on Turkey (Fb)
- "New Year's Fir" distribution of gifts to children filled (AMF)
Auditorium twice (La)
- AMC gives the lie to the chauvinistic press by admitting that Italy contributes only 10 billion lire annually, and not 20, and even those 10 billions are problematical (La)
- One year's efforts for preservation of peace (article)
- Last year all our efforts centered on achieving recognition of full equal rights for Slovenia and a truly free and independent Trieste Territory (article)
- Trieste's economy in 1951 (article giving detailed data)

1952. (editorial by Dr. J. Dekleva)

Last year was not a very successful one considering the great efforts and sacrifices made to obtain recognition of our rights and the fulfilment of our demands. The problem of Trieste, of first importance to us Slovenes, is still unsettled, notwithstanding the fact that its establishment was decided by the peace treaty. We welcome any agreement between the two countries concerned, but firmly reject any arrangement which would be detrimental to the interests of the Slovenes and democratic Italians.

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

In our national struggle we appealed for unity among all Slovene parties and groups: the population, especially in the country-side, approved and supported us in this campaign, but the leaders of some groups refused to collaborate with us. In the new year we shall have to solve many political problems, and particularly our economic ones which are of the utmost importance for our future. We shall firmly endeavour to fight united for the attainment of our rights and the maintenance of peace: in this action we shall be supported by the Yugoslav peoples who know our difficulties and needs.

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ECA allocated only 50 millions for agriculture (editorial)

From ECA's pamphlet "Trieste's recovery" we gather that during the three years ending June 30 1951, only 50 million lire were allocated for the Zone's agriculture from the Lire Fund, while 15,225 millions out of the total 15,873 went for building ships, mainly for Italy. The peasant population represents one tenth of the total: the aid given to agriculture is really insignificant and so the results are poor, although much could be done by increasing productivity through improved methods of using fertilizers, by cultivating more land and increasing the number of people engaged in agriculture.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 1st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Italy and Libya (editorial)
- De Gasperi returns to Rome - To preserve peace Continent must unite - This aim deserves all our efforts (Fa)
- President Einaudi's New Year's message to all Italians (Fa)
- The forgotten war (in Korea) - Negotiations for truce since July, but meanwhile losses increase and armaments' race continues (Fa)
- Open incitement in Egypt to create "cause for war" - 1,000 pounds sterling price on head of Gen. Erskine offered by a left-wing paper (Fa)
- Island of Sakhalin connected with mainland? - If so Russian fleet based on Vladivostok would no longer be blocked in port during winter months (Fa)
- A meeting at Geneva about prisoners of war (Fb)
- Mons. Ambrosi nominated Archbishop of Gorizia (Fb)
- Will the cruiser "Eugenio di Savoia" be returned to Italy? - Greek Government supposedly ready to return it against payment of 30 million dollars (Fb)
- Tito always fears "aggressive intentions" (Fb)
- Volume of trade between Italy and Great Britain (Fb)
- West Germany's President Heuss warns against British absenteeism (Fb)
- Rozzol city district grows - Construction of two groups of villas - New roads - Trolley-bus connections (La)
- January sixth: "Mothers and Children's Day" (La)

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After the reform at the "RAI" (Italian Radio network) - Among other questions to be solved are improvements in local broadcasting (La)

"If ninety per cent of Radio subscribers prefer songs, and only four per cent demand music by Schoenberg and Dellapiccola, the majority's desire must be respected". This is the reasoning on which Radio Trieste bases its "light" program, therefore this year it will be more often connected with the "Red network" of the "RAI" than with its "Blue network", which is considered a more serious one.

The Italian Radio starts the new year with a change in its programs, and consequently some innovations will be introduced by the local broadcasting station. A weekly program of concerts by winners of recent international competitions in music, as well as an improvement in the dramatic section, and a weekly review of various conferences held in our city, are foreseen.

As far as the transmissions of the "Voice of America" and the BBC are concerned, we believe that their present form is becoming a little out of date. They were, perhaps, suitable during the war or in the immediate post-war period, but now they should be radically revised. Our foreign radio program should be raised to a higher level. It would be far better to transmit important items in the American and British artistic life than the present and propaganda talks. Above all, the links with the "RAI" should be strengthened.

The subscribers to Radio Trieste pay the same fees as in Italy, but instead of three programs (as in Italy) they receive only one. Therefore something must be done. As the best solution we propose the strengthening of the present Radio Trieste I installations by two new transmitters of medium power, which would serve for rebroadcasting the Italian Radio programs.

This project is actually being studied by AMG. Among our good wishes for the new year we add the following: that the above-mentioned reform may be realised as soon as possible for the benefit of the local Italian subscribers.

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Work Relief Division ended - From January 7th the "SELAD" (La)

By an Order of AMG, which will be published in the next Official Gazette, the reorganisation of the Work Relief Division has become effective. On December 31st the Work Relief Division was dissolved. On January 7th the new organisation replacing the old one and called "Section of Work Relief for Unemployed" (SELAD) will start operations as a section of the Public Works Department.

Two features make the new organisation different from the old one: the kind of work to be performed and the greater assistance to the unemployed. The latter will be used principally for unskilled labor, such as construction of roads, play-grounds, repairs and improvements, etc. No work will be undertaken which would entail competition with private enterprise, as e.g. building enterprises. The main object of the SELAD is to assist the unemployed.

The workers will be employed by half year periods, except those in charge of supervision and office duties. As to the wages, they will all be paid as non-skilled workers, so as to assist the greatest possible number of unemployed.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 1st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The price of peace (editorial by Edward Crankshaw)
- The scandal in US public administration - The causes of so much corruption (Fa)
- Foreign Ministers' deputies for Austrian Peace Treaty convoked (Fb)
- The port of Trieste and the Suez canal (article)
- FIT railways to run winter-sports trains - Buffet service aboard - Connections with bus-lines (La)

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-Public debate on the FTT between Independence Front and FTT/Communist Party to be held - 600 invited - At the Cinema del Mare on February 10th (La)

-A photo shows Gen. Whitelaw handing a Christmas gift parcel to a child at the San Sabba refugees' camp (+ with explanatory caption)

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The year 1951 (editorial)

The various stages which the problem of Trieste passed through in 1951 are too fresh in our minds to need any comment. The latest development was marked by an article in a big Milanese daily which reported talks aiming at an Italo-Yugoslav agreement as being in progress in Rome; in the event of their failure the US might, under British and French pressure, review its position and consent to the final constitution of the FTT.

There is no cause to be dissatisfied with the recent evolution of our problem in international politics. By contrast, its local developments were definitely unfavourable. Gen. Winterton's appointment in place of Gen. Airey did not yield the results generally hoped for. Obviously following higher instructions, he withdrew his promise regarding the elections, with the result that public opinion became sceptical and even indignant. Nevertheless, presuming that he was acting under higher orders, we did not criticise him too harshly, although his turnabout deprived Independentism of a sweeping success. What we do resent, however, is the support which our local bureaucracy lends to irresponsible troublemakers and the open hostility which AMG shows to our paper and to the Independentist Movement in general.

Two examples may illustrate our meaning. Some time ago we asked AMG whether a functionary paid by AMG had the right to use a title which we, on positive grounds, considered unlawful. On another occasion we asked AMG to let us have its authoritative opinion about a gross falsification of its own budget figures committed by the opposition press. Our first question has to this day remained unanswered. The second question drew a reply which was no more than a palliative, and carefully sidestepped the point. AMG's attitude in both cases was strikingly similar to that once taken by Pilate, with the only difference that Pilate had to judge a man he did not understand, while AMG can in neither of these two cases plead ignorance as an excuse.

We are convinced democrats, but refuse to have a hotchpotch of reticence and favouritism sold to us as "democracy". As Walter Lippman wrote a few days ago, there was a time, in 1918, when Lenin was a poor refugee in Switzerland and Hitler a miserable corporal of a defeated Wehrmacht. At that time the Big Powers had a unique opportunity of establishing a democratic and lawful regime, but they completely muddled it. Their failure caused the present world chaos.

AMG's lack of respect for morality and truth plays straight into the hands of those whom it considers its worst enemies, and furnishes another example of that tendency towards self-destruction so frequently noticeable in the actions of Western statesmen. If the elections called off in September 1951 are held in 1952, their results will undoubtedly bear out the correctness of our view.

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Favouring a handful of freebooters (editorial)

We are not in the habit of underrating our adversaries, and are not surprised that they use to the full what shrewdness and energy they can muster in a cause of fundamental importance.

Called upon to confirm or deny the statement of the opposition press that the deficit of the FTT is 10½ billion lire and not 4½ billions as stated in the official budget, AMG issued a communique which not only was completely beside the point, but which by unnecessary reference to another similar figure caused a confusion which our opponents are exploiting to the best of their ability.

By taking for granted the 4.5 billion budget deficit calculated by AMG, we tacitly recognised the item of 5 billion lire allegedly owed by us to Italy for taxes, customs duties etc. With this very doubtful item we propose to deal on another occasion; in no case, however, must it be allowed to blur a very simple issue: whether or not it is true that our semi-annual budget deficit amounts to 10.5 billion lire.

AMG has omitted to answer our question and has, instead, explained how the 5 billion deficit was arrived at. The adroitness with which the point raised by us was confused seems to indicate that the communique did not originate in the Finance and Economy Department, but is part of a well devised plan hatched by politically interested elements.

Why does not AMG speak up as it should? Lack of courage to state the truth is tantamount to fear. But what does AMG fear? Is it possible that AMG, the representative of those who promised us freedom from want, fear, and several other things, should itself be afraid of a handful of freebooters?

To AMG, as the appointed administrator of this Zone, we address these questions: Is it true that our balance sheet shows a surplus of half a billion lire, or is it true that, as the Demochristian press asserts, there is a deficit of 2.5 billions? And is the budget deficit for the first half of 1952 4.5 or 10.5 billion lire? A clear and unequivocal reply will be all to the credit of AMG. Should it fail to answer, however, the presumption would be justified that AMG is plotting in common with the local Irredentists and no longer deserves the confidence of the population.

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MESSAGGIO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition) Ital. right-wing, January 1st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Seven years (editorial, + a short review of the past seven years concluding with the hope that this year may bring peace and Italy to Trieste)
- Tongue in cheek (editorial, + satyric reference to "Corriere di Trieste"'s blunder in announcing the FTT's constitution in 1952)

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From Marshall Plan to Mutual Security (editorial by Mario Polla)

We welcomed the Marshall Plan from the very beginning and must say that it did much good to Trieste, especially in tying our economy to that of Italy. Its final goal and that of making of Trieste the centre for the north-south and east-west trade, were not fully achieved, but the new organisation, the MSA, will continue this effort, and already its constitution is a good omen to us: its chief in Trieste is Mr. Dayton, head of the Italian section, and its deputy-chief is Mr. Haraldson who thoroughly knows the situation in Trieste. This unification, although of an administrative character, is nevertheless welcome.

L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 1st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Number of 100,000 signatures reached for Peace Appeal should be exceeded (La)
- MIST firing exercises held even on New Year's Day (Lb)
- Confirmation of a swindle (+ that it was not the Mayor of Adria who gave thanks for Trieste's donations but the Bishop, and similarly thanks were voiced by other localities, thereby proving the Clericals' interference) (Lb)

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Pledges (editorial)

In striking a balance for the year 1951, Comrade Vidali stated that no other local party can show such an asset as the one feared by these other parties which last year twice caused the elections to be postponed. The peace front, headed by our Party, increased its influence. Yet Vidali further indicated the need of a struggle in the new year for the defence of peace (already 100,000 signatures have been collected for the Peace Pact), for the constitution of the FTT, and against its partition.

Valiantly supported by the Soviet Union which reaffirmed its loyalty towards the Peace Treaty, we succeeded in unmasking all the leaders of the "most Italian" and pro-Tito parties by revealing their subservience to the Anglo-American imperialists. We denounced them all as philo-Titoists who, despite the contradictions which seem to divide them, act unitedly against communism. With these successes to our credit we continue our struggle for defence of peace, for the application of the Peace Treaty, for unity among the working class, and for the strengthening of brotherhood among Italians and Slovenes of this territory.

Although London, Washington, Rome, and Belgrade say they have "set aside" the FTT problem, we know that the Anglo-American imperialists will try again this year to carry out the barter. It is not by chance that the Titoist "Corriere di Trieste" announced last Sunday that according to sources close to AMG the Anglo-Americans plan the constitution of the FTT during the year 1952 unless an agreement is reached between Rome and Belgrade, a report which was denied after some hours by the same source. The futility of this trial balloon should spur us to vigilance, to unmask other plots attempted against our population, and to demand the enactment of the peace treaty's provisions, inviting all honest citizens, without regard for their political viewpoints, to join in a wide front in defence of Trieste.

With best wishes to our readers, comrades, and friends, we commit ourselves to these pledges, firmly believing that necessary strength will rise from the righteousness of our cause, from international solidarity, from the workers' and the democratic population's support.

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The beginning of 1952 sorrowful for many - 20,000 unemployed ask for work and not charity - Order for reform of the Work Relief Division - Action against the San Marco dismissals (La)

The reorganization of the Work Relief Division was finally approved by AMG and the new Section for Work and Aid to Unemployed, which will replace it, will become operative by January 7th. The principal change from the old WRD is the type of work which the new organisation may carry out and which will not compete with private enterprise but will assist the unemployed.

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This work will consist in making various improvements in public services and streets but will not use specialized labour. After six months of such assistance the workers will have to find some other work, while according to the new pay-roll, all workers will enjoy the same treatment no matter what their qualification and the work performed, in order to assist the greatest possible number.

Despite this generous communique there are many points which will be detrimental to the workers of the present WRD. First of all the workers ask for work and not for assistance, and also those temporarily employed should have the right to be considered as workers and not as assisted. We cannot refrain from revealing the anti-democratic aspect of AMG's new discriminating procedure, which will even worsen the present situation, and from criticizing the false information printed by the "Giornale del Lunedì" according to which the SU representatives are supposed to have joined in the discussions for examining the new measure, while in fact they have always been refused despite their repeated applications to the Works Department and AMG.

The labour organizations are preparing their counter-proposals to be submitted to the CRDA directorate concerning the dismissals at the San Marco shipyards.

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City planning affecting the Via Rigutti would make the present conditions even worse - Instead of luxury flats popular houses should be built (editorial by Claudio Tonel, with a photo showing ramshackle houses and the caption: A view of Via Rigutti, which should be added to the booklet "Trieste recovers" issued by the ECA mission)

After many years the question of satisfactorily re-building the Via Rigutti crops up again, unfortunately to the detriment of the inhabitants of this heavily populated city district, badly damaged by war and neglected.

The 20 millions allocated for starting the works and the first measures taken prove that the insufficiency of this sum has made city planning inefficient, since 32 families would be evicted from via Rigutti and settled in the Salita Zugnano emergency houses. Then the old tottering houses will be demolished and in their place new luxury flats will be built for housing privileged people. Thus private enterprise will have the lion's share to the detriment of the homeless, and those evicted from via Rigutti will be compelled to stay for years in the emergency flats of Salita Zugnano, sharing the fate of the tenants of Foggi S. Anna.

The request of the Association for the Right to a Home, to adopt a rational city planning scheme, which would do away with these ramshackle houses and provide for the construction of popular flats for the former tenants of via Rigutti and others evicted, is very logical and well founded. Popular houses must be built in the city's center, so ending the former policy of city planning which is detrimental to the working classes.

As to the cost, everyone knows that AMG has allocated one and a half billion lire for the first half of 1952 which, if properly spent in the framework of a four years building plan could also solve the Via Rigutti problem.

-C-

After the collection of donations for the flood victims - The Commune keeps silent about an auction-sale (La)

Having been informed about a Communal auction-sale of worn-out clothing donated by the population for the flood victims we made an inquiry.

The highest bidder at this auction-sale was a Mr. Vinattieri who has a storehouse at S. Sabba. He purchased 3,300 kilos of cotton rags at a price of 92.50 lire per kg., 365 kg. woollen rags at 375 lire per kg., and 2,385 kilos of miscellaneous rags at 67.50 lire. Thus he bought a quantity of rags amounting to 622.088 lire.

We do not object, if collected useless rags are sold and the proceeds of the auction-sale are given to the flood victims, but we are surprised at the silence of the Comune, which is generally very eager to inform the press about its doings.

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The Slovenes in Italy at the beginning of 1952 (editorial)
- UN Assembly resumes its session today. - It will probably last six weeks and will have to tackle many important matters (Fa)
- Nahas Pasha denies that negotiations are under way - Gun-battle between Egyptians and British at Ismailia (Fa)
- First train on new railway line between Lupoglav and Štalije (+ in Istria, branching off the line to Pola) (Fa)
- New protest by East Germany against competence of the UN in German problems (Fa)
- Through the sieve - A great sorrow (editorial by-line, deriding "Giornale"'s mournful regret for the loss of Libya)
- "Panjug"'s denial (+ of UP report that Yugoslavia would grant concessions to foreign capital) (Fb)
- New Year's greetings of the Trieste Fair Administration printed in many languages, only not in Slovene (+ showing facsimile printed in Italian, English, Spanish, French and German, and complaining that "the gentlemen of the Fair evidently do not know that a large part of our population is Slovene and that Yugoslavia was one of the biggest foreign exhibitors at the Fair") (La)

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Some unpleasant questions to AMG - We demand clear statements - What about the income from foreign exchange? - Why for three years they knew nothing about the famous five billions? - Did Italy really renounce something? (editorial)

In connection with the press conference on the Budget Estimates, and the deceiving statements in the Italian nationalistic press, it is AMG's duty to state clearly that the Zone's deficit for the first half of 1952 amounts to 4 1/2 billions and not to 10 1/2. It is not clear why these famous billions, representing the difference between the taxes and dues collected in the FTT on behalf of Italy and those collected in Italy on behalf of the FTT, were not included in the budgets following the Rome agreements of March 1948. Yet, at that time they knew nothing about this difference, and all through 1948, 1949 and 1950 (when the budget was really passive) nobody mentioned it. Only in 1951, when the budget was almost balanced, a remark printed after the budget figures for the first half of the year mentioned this difference which was afterwards included in the budget.

It is not clear to us why they should find only such items which are, on paper or in fact, unfavourable to the FTT. Why does not AMG clear up the question of Trieste's foreign exchange income? Probably because this would not suit its favourites, the Italian nationalists. There is no doubt, in fact, that Trieste earns much more foreign exchange than the amount Italy "generously" gives because compelled to do so by the peace treaty.

By signing the Rome agreements Italy renounced all such incomes. It is clear to everyone that governments do not renounce billions to be in the good books of the local Demochristians; yet, according to the chauvinists and AMG, Italy has done it. Why? It is AMG's duty to reply. Italy profits very much from Trieste and these five billions are just dust thrown in our eyes.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Outlook for Continent's military defense - In 1952 Europe should have 30 divisions - Threat of new political crisis in France may impede rearmament - Pleven asks for vote of confidence (Fa)
- From Atlantic Command to USA Presidency - Eisenhower's candidature regarded as certain in Washington - Announcement will probably be made next Sunday by Senator Lodge when British Premier arrives - Possible repercussions on outcome of Churchill's mission (Fa)
- Reaction to law against collaborationists - British in Egypt will not give in (Fa)
- No confirmation of rumours about suspension of orders to Italy - Reports by De Gasperi, Pacciardi and Pella on activity in Paris at next Cabinet meeting - Social-democratic convention in Bologna tomorrow (Fa)
- Storm in the Atlantic - Large tanker breaks in two - American ship, with only captain on board, four days at the mercy of the Ocean (Fa)
- Vanoni's income tax reform - Returns must be made by January 30th - Taxpayers should not wait till last day (La)
- Refugees in Trieste (+ photo showing part of the Opicina camp) (La)

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An important measure approved in Rome - Pensions and special allowances to sick workers increased - New system very favorable to all categories of workers absent through illness - Extension of the law to Trieste requested by AMG (La)

An important decision benefitting invalid workers, as well as families of workers killed at their work, was approved by the Italian Parliament. By this measure the pensions and special allowances to invalid workers are considerably increased, and are retro-active. The "INAIL" (+ Italian National Institute for Accidents at Work), without waiting for the official publication of this decision, has already given an on-account payment to families of workers affected.

We are informed that the local Institute for Insurance against Work Accidents recently asked AMG to extend this law automatically to our city, and at the same time started bringing the old tabulations up to date.

After reporting in full the four points concerning the new rates of these pensions and special allowances, the paper concludes that the new law is a great improvement which will be even more effective considering its retro-active force and the speedy payment of arrears.

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Rome's contribution to Triestine economy - What are 10 billion lire worth (La)

It is now taken for granted that the Italian Treasury contributes 10 billion lire annually towards Trieste's economy. The figure might seem astronomical to some readers, while others, used to seeing figures with nine or more zeros in public budgets, might underestimate the value which the Italian government supplies each year for strengthening Trieste's economic, cultural, and social life.

This is why we compare the sum of 10 billion lire with its counter-value in other commodities which could be bought in Trieste for the amount of 10 billion lire: in sugar, for instance, it is an equivalent at international prices of 91,000 metric tons; 550,000-600,000 tons coal; 10,000 tons high quality meat; 25 skyscrapers like the one built on Piazza Malta; 7 new ships of 10,000 tons each; or nearly 30 Liberty Ships.

One must not forget that besides the "tangible" aids Trieste is benefited by countless other advantages which derive from the following circumstances: 1) being included into the lira area, its currency is accepted in payment for the necessary raw-materials and food; 2) facility in finding markets for its products; 3) being included in Italian commercial treaties, it can reap advantages therefrom; 4) Austria's and Hungary's port dues to Trieste can be paid through the clearing with Italy; 5) possibility for some typical transactions to be financed by the Italian Treasury (although in 1951 Trieste was excluded from the Italian clearing agreement with Brazil, its dealers in coffee could handle about 10,000 tons of this merchandise which was worth 680 million lire).

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-ITT, January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Realisation of a real peace is best omen for 1952 (Fa)
- Churchill will ask USA for atomic collaboration (Fa)
- Greek King signs new Constitution (Fb)
- A pleasant tradition - Car owners' gifts to traffic police (Lb)
- More than 22 million lire spent on postage stamps during last ten days of 1951 - Exceptional mail - Over 3 million letters sent (La)

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The dockers' difficult situation - Their earnings decreased by one-half - A hard job with many dangers (editorial)

In this article the paper gives a detailed analysis of the activity and organisation of our dockers and forwarding firms' personnel (those pillars of our port, which are the most important part of Trieste's economy), and mentions their present precarious situation. As a matter of fact, compared to the average wages earned in 1950, the dockers' present earnings dropped by 50 per cent (from 80-90 thousand lire a month in 1950 to 30-40 thousand in 1951), which means that the actual economic situation worsened in the same proportion.

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The personnel employed by the forwarding firms retained their daily wages, varying from 1,159 to 1,273 lire, but, except for their registration with the Sick Insurance, they are not entitled to any other payments or allowances.

The dockers and the personnel of the forwarding firms have their hot meals in several special messes run by the Dockers' Cooperatives. But some of these messes are badly organized, serving tasteless and insufficient meals at high prices. Recently, in a letter addressed to the management of the Cooperatives, a group of 30-40 dockers complained about the mess and asked for an immediate inspection.

It is really disgraceful that such things happen in our port.

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The British Infantry's achievements in the Po flood (Ib) (full)

At the end of the rescue operations by the Allied troops in the Zone of Ravigo, the Italian authorities confirmed that the British engineers of the 24th Infantry Brigade saved some 500 persons with the aid of their landing craft during the early days of the flood.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- At next (Italian) Cabinet meeting Pella and Pacciardi will report on results achieved in Paris - Norini prepares battle against European Federation. - 1952 a dangerous year for inflation (Fa)
- Peace in Korea could solve all political controversies, Foster Dulles said in New York - American desire to define strategic situation in Mediterranean does not imply a hasty solution of the FTT problem (Fa)
- New Year in Egypt begins with a battle - Gen. Robertson's statements reveal that agreement on canal question exists between London and Washington (Fa)
- Pleven Government's difficulties (Fa)
- Communists disposed to release prisoners, but only after signing of armistice (Fa)
- United Adriatic Shipyards' activity summed up - Good outlook for future (La)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Help needed to continue lawsuit against the Titoist gang (+ over party's property - Appeal by Party's Executive Committee (La)
- Members of Workers' Cooperatives will resist betrayal of commissioners - Titoist threat as dangerous as the Fascist one (La)
- Coloured sailor strikes and injures a woman - Police investigation (La)
- "Rome is here, with its weapons, its laws, and its King" (+ photo showing this inscription on wall of S. Giusto Castle) (La)
- Another British car-park which spoils the city's beauty (+ photo of Montebello car-park) (La)

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 2nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi expected to visit Naples to report to Einaudi on agreement reached in Paris (Fa)
- Truman will propose to Churchill a common policy for Middle East (Fa)
- Radio Moscow announces death of Litvinov, Russia's former Foreign Minister - He always supported friendly policy with West (Fa)
- New American plan for exchange of prisoners in Korea (Fa)
- French seem to have found trace of Burgess and McLean (Fb)
- Railway connections between Trieste and Central Europe - The Pontebba line should be adjusted to present needs, thus helping the Adriatic ports, and Trieste in particular (La)

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 I
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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Present situation of Slovenes under Italy does not differ from what it was under Fascism (Fa)
- Eloven states propose peace measures to UN (Fa)
- Arab League's secretary: Erskine main enemy - Washington denies difference of opinion with Great Britain over Egypt (Fa)
- New proposal by UN delegation on exchange of war prisoners (Fa)
- Big hydro-electric power-station at Vinodol (Croatia) will soon operate (Fa)
- Corruption in US public administration - Truman announces drastic measures (Fa)
- China to be discussed between Churchill and Truman - Truman would like Japan to make peace with Chiang Kai-shek (Fa)
- England fears German competition in Middle East (Fa)
- Japanese to build planes again (Fa)
- The Istrian district (Zone B) in the past year (editorial by J. Beltram)
- Through the sieve - The CLN's statistics (+ editorial by-line sharply criticizing a CLN propaganda pamphlet based on past censuses "which does them little credit since the 1910 census showed 24,679 Slovenes and 451 Serbo-Croats in Trieste; the 1910 census 56,916 Slovenes and 2,403 Serbo-Croats; the 1921 census only 18,150 Slovenes and no Serbo-Croats, while in the 1931 census no Slovenes at all were reported; and the CLN omitted the 60,000 Venetian Slovenes altogether, although even the Fascist statistics had admitted their existence".)
- The reverse of the medal in primary vocational schooling (+ article about importance of that kind of education and need to institute secondary professional schools)
- One and a half billion for new housing - Popular housing should be given priority (La)
- An inset announces a concert by the chorus of the Ljubljana Philharmonic Society in AMG's Auditorium on Saturday, January 5th.

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

MORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Repercussions of polemic over orders to Italy - High costs might influence size of orders - US Congress intends to limit rearmament expenses (Fa)
- Never was a less welcome guest received at White House - Americans' fears and ill humour over Churchill's visit bitterly commented by the (London) "Times" (Fa)
- Manoeuvring in French Parliament in view of political crisis - De Gaulle believed ready to join a government under Bidault (Fa)
- Labour problems illustrated at press conference by Pastore - Clear attitude of the CISL towards the CGIL and the industrialists (Fa)
- Thirty ships blocked in Suez canal - Interruption caused by an Indian steamer which ran aground because of broken rudder (Fa)
- Communist director dismissed by the FLIT - Administration of social services incompatible with membership in Communist party (Fa)
- Another American air-squadron sent to France (Fa)
- Delays in completion of public works in Piazza Gondoni, the canal bridge, in Via Udine, etc. (La)
- Work of "National Maternity and Infancy Institute" during last year - Over 21,000 children examined - Significance of "Mothers and Childrens Day" (La)
- Gratitude to Trieste from flood regions (+ messages of thanks to Mayor) (La)
- Reception on board M/S "Cavallo" (+ of the Ellerman Line which will ply between Trieste and England)

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The refugees from beyond the Iron Curtain in Trieste - A threat to public health - 20% of the total camp population is tubercular (editorial, 8th instalment)

Notwithstanding the fact that the medical assistance to refugees is very liberal, the number of tubercular refugees in the camps is very high, about 20 per cent, according to Doctor Polonio. This high percentage is due to the hard life endured by the refugees and to the insufficient food and improper diet given to such patients in the camps. Since the tuberculosis rate in Trieste is rather high, the addition of new patients from beyond the Iron Curtain is very dangerous as they cannot emigrate, and so increase the percentage of patients in our Zone. The thousand tubercular patients from the refugees camps mix and "fraternize" with our population, and are a constant source of infection. Of the 360 "open cases" only a small number is accepted in our hospitals, while the others live in the camps, a danger to their comrades and the entire population.

We know that AMG is aware of the gravity of the situation and is trying to find a remedy for it. Last month Prof. Daniell, of the World Health Organisation, visited our city to inspect the sanitary conditions of the refugees, and we hope that adequate measures will be taken to avoid the danger of infection. The Zone's financial plan has allocated 100 million lire for improvements in the refugees camps and the erection of an isolation ward for tubercular patients with 120 beds, but this is still insufficient for present needs.

The Zone's economic plan is financed by the Italian Government, the hospital fees for the refugees are also paid by the Italian Government, but still the tubercular refugees continue to be a danger to the local population.

The US and other countries may be right in refusing to accept refugees who are not in perfect health, but is it just, humane, and democratic to throw all this burden on our weak shoulders? Economic, social, political reasons and those of public morality, public safety, and public health urgently demand that the problem of refugees be definitely settled without prejudicing the rights of free citizens. We have admitted that the solution is a difficult one, that the Government authorities are doing their best, and we have appealed to higher quarters since the problem is of an international character, but one thing must be clear: we must not be asked to become the new motherland for all the refugees from Eastern Europe. We cannot agree to the thesis of assimilation. This is not a hatred of foreigners. We do not know the influence a long foreign occupation may have on the character of a free people, but we hope we shall never have to hate foreigners, because this would be contrary to our spirit of humanity and tolerance which we have shown during centuries of our history, as proved by the prosperous Greek, Albanian, and German communities living in perfect peace and harmony with the local population. The assimilation of foreigners is a natural phenomenon springing from economic results of trade and from cultural exchanges: it is not a thing which can be artificially enforced.

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Another generous measure from Rome for Trieste - Total exemption from general income tax for new industrial plants - This exceptional advantage, which is not practiced in other provinces, will give new impulse to production (La)

A few days after AMG's statement on the amount of direct financial aid by the Italian Treasury for the local budget's deficit, more comforting news comes from Rome: the approval of fiscal facilities to new or enlarged industrial plants in Trieste. Effective in May 1949, these facilities were already approved by AMG for industrial undertakings in the Zaulo Industrial Port, and subsequently extended to all industrial plants to be erected in the entire Anglo-American Zone of the FTT. The Italian Government has authorized AMG to be reimbursed for all taxes paid in Italy for machines and other materials employed for the construction or enlargement of industrial plants built in the meantime in Trieste.

The Industrialists' Association, to which we applied for details concerning the above-mentioned measure, furnished us some very interesting particulars which may be summed up as follows:

- 1) The Italian Government's recent decision complements AMG's measures in force for the industrial development in our city;
- 2) the purchase of machinery and various materials in Italy for our city's industrial improvement, which was until now conditional on the payment of the normal taxes to the Italian Treasury, will be completely exempted from this tax, and even the taxes collected during the last two years will be repaid;
- 3) these facilities are exceptional and are granted to Trieste in view of the difficulties imposed on it by the Peace Treaty, and its special political and geographical position.

This is another considerable contribution by Rome to the economy of Trieste. The facilities granted by AMG to the Zaulo Industrial Zone will be assured and amplified thanks to the generous help and understanding of the Italian Government.

The above-mentioned decision is the best evidence against the assertions by certain circles, which vainly attempt to prove that Italy is hostile to Trieste and its industry.

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Labour union activity resumed - Another meeting today about the San Marco question - AMG requested by CdL to issue a statement about the dentists' juridical position (La)

After the holidays the CdL resumed its activity, focussed on four important items: the CRDA dismissals, the situation of the dentists, the re-organisation of the Work Relief Division, the liquidation of the personnel of the former "Ala Italiana" (+ Italian air-line).

As to the San Marco shipyard dismissals, any forecast would be premature, since both technical and labour questions are involved, but the representatives of the labour unions will meet the management of the CRDA again today to discuss the working conditions at the shipyards.

With regard to the dentists there is nothing new to report, apart from the fact that the secretariat of the CdL applied again yesterday to AMG's Department of the Interior urging a settlement of the entire question.

Owing to the transformation of the Work Relief Division into the Division Works for Assistance to Unemployed, the special indemnities to be paid for ~~herent~~ weather as well as to foremen, or more accurately, to all those belonging to the "skeleton staff", must as yet be determined.

As for the liquidation of the personnel of the former "Ala Italiana", we have been informed that on January 10th another meeting will be held at the Ministry of Labour in Rome, which will be attended by the representatives of the Triestine CdL. The former personnel of this company, resident in Trieste, has authorized the representatives of the CdL to come to an agreement on the basis of the earlier discussions.

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Unusual toasting on the demarcation line (Lb)

On New Year's night unusual toasts were drunk at the border between Zone A and B, when two guards of the Popular Defence crossed the block-post and offered some "Slivovitz" and cakes to the Civil Policemen, wishing them a happy New Year. Then the policemen were invited to the Yugoslav block-post where they toasted each others' health. The Yugoslavs' hospitality was so hearty that the policemen invited them to come to the Albano Vescevo block-post. Some ten Titoists accepted the invitation and repeated their New Year's wishes.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Discussion of Acheson's plan by UN General Assembly - Vishinsky to speak today (Fa)
- Unified Italian Socialist Party's convention begins today at Bologna - Democratic Socialism tackles its problems - Position of the two leaders, Saragat and Romita - Conditions for constitution of one party (Fa)
- Grotwohl's government accepts inquiry commission (but only composed of West German delegates) - Further developments in Berlin in plans for unification (of Germany) (Fa)
- A bitter pill - Churchill's proposal for adoption of new British rifle - Doubtful if Americans will accept it (Fa)
- Washington's remarks on Anglo-Egyptian conflict (Fa)
- West's mistakes in Persia - Grady criticises England (Fa)
- Pleven faces Chamber today on budget questions (Fa)

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- Only the captain remains on board the US freighter "Flying Enterprise" adrift in Atlantic (Fa)
- Udine's population decreased by 5,000 (Fa)
- Price index almost unchanged during holidays period (La)

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a smile (editorial note)

Among the many New Year's wishes from the press to its readers one struck us as particularly typical and eloquent: the wish that the New Year's celebration might be illumined not only by the electric lights of the "Aegeat" but also by the torchlights of our "Carabinieri".

While this well-wisher was at it, he might also have expressed his desire for the reappearance in Trieste of the Dragoons, the Bersaglieri, and all other arms of past Italian military might. There would have been at least a pinch of glorious tradition in this wish; the longing of this super-patriot for the Carabinieri does not spring from a wish for increased safety - which is the specific purpose served by this corps - but for the abusive political function which was often assigned to them. The explicit reference to the Independentists which accompanied the wish revealed beyond doubt the underlying meaning. The Irredentist patriot wants the Independentists, the supporters of a peace treaty signed by a score of nations, Italy included, to be gagged and held down by armed force. A precious avowal indeed!

Police and Carabinieri have an honourable and important task to perform as guardians of public order, but ever since they began to be employed as instruments for the enforcement of political interests, they have lost much of the esteem and the sympathy they once enjoyed. To wish for a continuance of this abuse is a relapse into a mentality which we had hoped was dead for all time. It is a vain and still-born attempt which only makes us smile.

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"Solid" and "Law Decree No. 264" (editorial by-line)

Between an Irredentist Monday weekly and a local Cominformist paper a polemic developed on the subject of the meeting of the workers formerly employed by the Work Relief Division which took place last Sunday at the CdL.

We do not intend to interfere with labor union questions. We just want to take the opportunity of stressing the difference between the assistance granted to the unemployed in the Italian Republic and the assistance they enjoy in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT. The Irredentist weekly made a humorous remark about the fact the local Cominformists demanded the extension to our Zone of the Italian law no. 264, which provides for an average daily dose of less than 600 lire to unemployed, while the Triestine Section of Work Assistance to Unemployed ensures them a daily subsidy ranging from 1.200 to 1.400 lire. Thus the Cominformists stand for the worst solution.

Apart from the absurdity of this Cominformist demand, we are surprised that this Irredentist newspaper, after always demanding the indiscriminate extension of all Italian laws to the FTT, in order to establish an unquestioned juridical tie between Trieste and Rome, seems to have modified its viewpoint by adopting our point of view, viz. to demand only the extension of "advantageous" Italian laws, while rejecting the "detrimental" ones.

We cannot as yet ascertain if this change of face is due to an error of the editor or to a substantial change in their political attitude. The fact remains, however, that they were compelled to admit that the Triestino unemployed are far better treated than their Italian fellow-sufferers. Then what about the "critical situation of the tortured city of Trieste" and other similarly deceitful slogans?

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The outlook for 1952 (editorial)
- Against inflation (editorial)
- When Parliament reopens the Left will for the n-th time attack our foreign policy (Fa)
- British disappointed over Libya's recognition of Faruk as King of the Sudan (Fa)
- Truman intends to discuss (with Churchill) primarily Anglo-American policy in China - 300 million dollar economic aid to Great Britain decided (Fa)
- Sudanese delegation goes to the UN (Fb)
- South Africa's Finance Minister on visit to Rome (Fb)
- Six Italians granted amnesty in Yugoslavia (Fb)

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The nincompoop's accounts (editorial by M.P. +Mario Polla)

In this reply to Bruno Corne (see PS 145, page 4) the author remarks that conditions have changed since 1913, not because the population of the former Monarchy disappeared, but because its division into small economic units was bound to influence our commercial trade pattern, although some trade was still carried on with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland (now almost completely stopped) until the second world war. On the other hand, the transfer of the head-offices of the big enterprises, and the failure to increase of our tonnage are due solely to the creation of the FET, since the transfer (only formal, as yet) of head-offices was a precautionary measure of the shareholders (mainly not Triestines), while Italy also took the precaution of not registering her ships in Trieste so as to avoid prejudice to her right to the ships built or bought after the end of the war.

As for the amount spent by Italy during 25 years on public works (3,221 billions equal to 160 billions at present-day value), it is natural that the latest part was spent only for Trieste, since all these works were carried in order to give impetus to Trieste's economic life. Taking for granted that the revenues amounted to 9 billions, one third was spent on public works, while the present FET budget allocates only 15.5 per cent of the total expenditures to public works. Other huge amounts were spent by Italy for the Mercantile Marine, for the shipyards and other national industries.

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Polomical remarks (editorial)

"Unita" is again ... pleasant with "Messaggero Veneto", and in its first two issues in 1952 it dedicated to us two nice editorials.

The Communists' reproach us for saying that the late Italian King liberated Trieste in 1918. We know that the question of "liberation" is a very relative one. The Communists, for example, greeted Tito in 1945 as their "liberator", but despite this they spit on him today. Obviously they are not very logical in their feelings and opinions.

Actually the Communists demand the enactment of the Peace Treaty, the constitution of the FTT under a Governor, and the withdrawal of the occupation troops. They are for this solution today only because it suits Moscow, exactly as, following Moscow's orders in 1945, they were for Trieste's incorporation into Yugoslavia.

The majority of the Triestines are well aware of the danger incurred in 1945, and therefore today they do not trust the Communists and their changeable programs. The Triestines know very well that the Atlantic Charter and the Peace Treaty, together with the Governor and his City Police, would never be enough to halt the Yugoslavs some day on the FTT's frontiers. They know that armoured cars are the only hope, and therefore, while the Communists and Russia press obstinately for the constitution of the FTT, the best solution is to leave the American tanks here. The Americans committed many errors, but we do not believe that they will make another mistake by leaving this territory undefended, a free prey to the Russians and their Yugoslav stooges.

The only solution involving the withdrawal of the Anglo-American troops from Trieste would be the restitution of the FTT to Italy, and the replacement of the American tanks with those of the Italian Divisions "Ariete" and "Folgore".

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- First replies to Party's appeal - Help by democratic organizations and citizens will allow continuation of the lawsuit against the Titoist gang (La)
- Over one thousand flats close to the city's center! (+ with map of city areas where new flats for workers could be built) (La)
- Lecture by Jaksetich on "Titoist terrorism along the demarcation line" to be given next Friday (Lb)

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"Titoism's arms (editorial)

Since most of the FTT Communist Party's property was seized by the Titoist clique more than three years ago, a law-suit was brought against it in the local Court which, without even hearing certain evidence, decided against the Communist Party in May of last year and ordered it to pay the expenses amounting to 5,480,000 lire.

An appeal was lodged against this decision, but the Titoists openly violated the law to demand security for those expenses, hoping to end once and for all a legal procedure which is so dangerous to them. On November 24th, 1951, the Court of Appeal ordered a deposit of 6 million lire to be made before the end of that year, but the same Court, on December 28th 1951, was induced by the Communist Party to reduce the surety to 3 million lire to be deposited before January 8th 1952.

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Although the originally required surety is thus reduced to one half, it still represents a heavy burden aimed at preventing the poor from obtaining justice. No wonder that the Titoists act thus against the interests of the working and democratic masses in general, since their methods of violence and intimidations are known in Yugoslavia and in Zone B.

Were the Italian courts to decide, it is unlikely that such an enormous surety would have been required as a preventive measure against the citizens' appeal to justice. No democracy or protection of one's interests is conceivable where such high monetary impositions prevent one from making lawful arguments heard.

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The CGL leaders' complicity - The Work Relief Division's transformation damaging to the workers - The system of launching this project drew severe criticism against AMG and the CGL leaders (La)

The transformation of the Work Relief Division enables AMG to get rid of the obligation to apply the provisions of the building industry's contract, to offer to the unemployed only work as labourers, and "assisted" labourers at that, while the hiring of workers will not be subject to any control by the labour organizations.

This is how AMG intends to save 35 million lire during the current half-year to the full satisfaction of the building industry. Quite in line with this policy is the deplorable way by which the CGL leaders sanction the governmental abuse by a vote of some 50 persons instead of calling a joint meeting as demanded by 514 workers.

It is significant that AMG and the CGL leaders do not let the SU representatives take part in negotiations and reject all demands for a public discussion on the Government's project. This project was thus not only prepared and finally approved in a quiet and private manner, but the interested workers, together with public opinion, were carefully kept in the dark about it until the communique was published yesterday.

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Asperated policy of criminals - Are several arrests in Zone B a preliminary to a trial? - Population gives more proof of brave resistance against oppression by Titoists big-wigs (by Vittorio Poccocci) (La)

It seems that the UDB (Yugoslav Secret Police) is preparing a trial in Zone B of many people arrested recently. The grave economic uneasiness which was barely masked by the recent appearance of food and other goods on the market at high prices which even the recent wage increase cannot justify, the great unemployment, the heavy fiscal burdens, and many other decrees exasperate the population which begins to show its dissatisfaction quite openly.

The Titoist big-wigs know very well the origin of the general discontent of the population and that the acts of rebellion are caused by the impossible living conditions, but they delude themselves into believing that an increased terror would subjugate the people and convince them that the dissatisfaction is spread by the enemies of the people and by the Cominformists. The recent arrests at Buie, Umago, Pirano, Isola, and other localities may be a preparation for a large trial to impress public opinion, although it would probably, like that in Buie, be broken up into smaller trials for sabotage, black-marketeering and non-payment of taxes, or for having relations with the CLN or the Lega Nazionale, and the accused would at long last be acquitted.

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Toasts (editorial by-line)

At Scoffie a miracle happened on New Year's night. Not the three wise men of the East, but a group of Yugoslav People's Guards appeared on this side of the demarcation line carrying bottles of wine, cakes, and other dainties which were soon consumed in a gay party with members of our civil police. Probably toasts were drunk in honour of Tito, the Commanders of both Zones and the Atlantic pact. Somewhat later some of our policemen returned the visit, carrying gifts of the same kind, and another jollification followed, this time on Yugoslav territory.

We do not know whose idea this fraternisation was and whether similar episodes happened at other points of the frontier. What we do know, however, is that the People's Guards, after emptying their cups of friendship, will have picked up their Tommy-guns again, ready to shoot anyone who dares to cross that border line illegally. Such are the ways of Atlantic policy.

Eulogies and conventions (editorial by-line)

"Messaggero Veneto" honouring the defunct Marshall plan with a funeral speech which at the same time welcomed its successor, the Mutual Security Agency, made a few remarks which set us thinking. "Messaggero" stated that the final aim of the Marshall plan has not been attained, and that Trieste has not succeeded in resuming its role as a mediator between East and West, North and South. Had the writer cared to be more accurate, he would have had to state that the Marshall plan was essentially a failure. Contrived as a means of ensuring Europe's economic independence, it has, in fact, forced the European economy under the American yoke. Moreover, it was the very cause which prevented Trieste's recovery. The subsidies granted by it did very little to raise the efficiency of our industrial plants or our shipyards, but grievously hampered our economy through the obligations attached to them, one of which was our renunciation of that very mediatory role which is Trieste's blood and life. However, to state all these things would have been incompatible with the eulogy of the Marshall plan which it was commissioned to supply by order of its capitalist patrons.

LE FIGARO - Paris, December 25th, 1951

I.

Why Stalin is interested in Trieste (by our special correspondent Dominique Auclores)

There is an anecdote of Emperor Francis Joseph in Heaven questioning the newly arrived soul of an ancient Austrian statesman about how things are going on in his erstwhile empire. He hears wistfully that the Czechs have set up an independent state, pities the Croats who have fallen under Hungarian rule, but when he is informed that Trieste has become Italian, he remarks with a malicious smile: "Serves those Irredentists right!"

Today, the Triestines, who during the inter-war years never tired of complaining about the Italians, or at least a large part of them, now long again for union with Italy. Yet it is realised that no solution is possible while the much greater Russian problem is unsolved. So far we have seen five acts of the tragicomedy. The first was played in 1945/46 when Russia hoped to use Tito as an instrument for the conquest of Trieste; the second was marked by the Western counter-move, i.e. the proposal to make Trieste an independent territory with one Allied- and another Yugoslav-administered zone.

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Russia, already suspicious of Tito, consents; 1948: Tito remains in Zone B consequently the Allies in Zone A, and the clasp of the tripartite declaration arouses the fury of the Slavs and the jubilation of the Italians; at the fourth stage Tito falls out with Russia, and by tacit agreement the status quo is maintained which satisfies no one but helps to avoid angering Tito; the fifth act is dominated by Stalin's fear that Tito may become too strong, hence Russia tampers again and again with Trieste which, as an independent buffer state, might be a suitable scene for Russian intrigues.

It is generally felt that Trieste is a fostering sore that should be cut, but no one sees clearly the way to do it without causing too much wreckage. One particularly thorny detail seems to be the safeguard of the Italian minorities in Yugoslav territory and inversely that of the Yugoslavs living under Italy. In a truly democratic state a fair treatment of racial or linguistic minorities should be a matter of course. Where, however, the existence of an autocratic regime makes this doubtful, an independent buffer state would not be a help but a permanent danger, as the autocrat would not hesitate to seize it when he thinks he may do so with impunity. But this carries little weight with the masses.

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II. (December 26th, 1951)

Why is Stalin interested in Trieste? - If Rome and Belgrade were to reach an agreement...

Beside the Communists led by Vittorio Vidali there are in Trieste strong groups of Irredentists, reinforced by immigrants from Italy and refugees from Zone B, of status-quo adherents opposed to Trieste's reincorporation into Italy, and of Independentists, mostly Slovenes, but not necessarily in favour of Tito. Watching the efforts which are being made to revitalise Trieste's port and its oil refineries, one would feel inclined to approve of the status-quo and Independentist policies, but when one learns that the gratifying recovery is the result of Italian financial contributions imposed by the peace treaty, one cannot help doubting the soundness of the regained prosperity.

And when, also, one observes that Stalin's urgent desire is for the earliest possible end of the interim stage in which lies the justification for the Anglo-American presence in Zone A and that Trieste is separated from Dalmatia only by the pro-Russian satellite state Albania (sic! + the author is evidently weak in geography), the conclusion is that "status quo" and "Independentism" alike are dangerous and foolish illusions.

What other solution is imaginable? A partition? Tito would perhaps accept it, but neither De Gasperi nor any other Italian government could afford to cede as much as another square inch of Italian territory. The press in both countries passionately champions the nationalist viewpoints, poisoning the atmosphere and making it impossible for any Italian statesman to work, however cautiously, for an agreement. It is rumoured that Tito would perhaps consent to some sacrifices, particularly with regard to the originally Italian coastal towns of Istria, and that Velebit, due to visit Rome in December, has orders to sound the possible chances of such a move. Italians whom I questioned on this point assured me that this concession would be just as insufficient as, say, the restitution of Metz without Strasbourg would have been in French eyes. They flatly swept aside my objections that time is working for Stalin rather than Tito, that Zone B is practically already Yugoslav and that Independentism is gaining ground in Trieste.

Unfortunately, where nationalism dominates, realistic ideas seem sadly out of place. Tito's recent statement that only a direct Rome-Belgrade understanding could solve the problem was the most reasonable word yet spoken on the subject. An Italo-Yugoslav alliance for the defence of the Adriatic would be the most impressive answer that could be given to Stalin's intrigues.

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SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS - Zurich (monthly), January 1952Trieste impasse (by Ernst Halperin) (reprint)

One of the tasks of the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris session of the United Nations was to conduct negotiations for a settlement of the Trieste question. If this question were solved, friendly collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia would at last become possible. In the interest of the defense of Europe the Western powers continue to try to arrive at a settlement both in Belgrade and in Rome. Press reports about a new approach to the problem have in the meantime caused the Soviet Union to issue a new protest accusing the United States, Great Britain and France of violating the Italian peace treaty in striving for a division of the Free Territory of Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia. The following is a brief review of the recent history and basic problems involved in the issue, by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung's correspondent in Belgrade. (Two maps, one reaching from Trieste north to Munich and the Danube, as well as proportionately east, south and west; and the other one on a larger scale showing only the FTT, its two Zones, and the city of Trieste proper, accompany the article)

In its economic aspect the problem of Trieste is the problem of the great mercantile port of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The collapse of this Empire was a stunning blow for Trieste. The city owed its importance in the Hapsburg empire to its situation at the entrance of the Postumia gap, which made it by far the most convenient and easily reached Mediterranean port for the whole of the Danube basin including Bohemia and Moravia. Neither the annexation of the city by Italy or Yugoslavia, nor its maintenance as a tiny comic-opera state would solve the economic problem of Trieste. This problem can only be solved by the establishment of a European community of nations in which state boundaries will no longer be barriers deflecting traffic from its natural course. In such a community Trieste would at once regain its full importance as the main port of the Danube basin.

The Empty Houses of Pola

However, there is also another, a political and ethnological side to the Trieste question. For centuries the Italian settlements on the eastern coast of the Adriatic have been exposed to the persistent pressure of the Slavonic hinterland. In the course of time many of these settlements have already been completely absorbed into their Slavonic surroundings. The second world war resulted in the loss of further Italian positions. Italy lost the peninsula of Istria with numerous towns and villages populated by Italians. Many of these Italians preferred emigration to refugee camps in an overcrowded Italy haunted by unemployment to life at home under Yugoslav rule. Perhaps one has to visit the old Roman city of Pola at the apex of the peninsula in order to grasp the historical significance of this emigration. In September 1947, when the Allied occupation forces withdrew from Pola in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty, thirty thousand Italian civilians left with them. Their houses still stand as empty shells in the main streets of Pola, for their inhabitants wrecked the interiors thoroughly before leaving, an act of despair, of defiance and of hatred for communism and for the southern Slav people with its foreign way of life, a people that had been subjected to Italian rule since the end of the first world war and under whose rule the Italians now refused to bow. All the speeches of Tito's propagandists, all their promises of complete cultural autonomy were of no avail.

Wandering through the deserted business section of Pola, through streets where black emptiness gapes behind the rusty blinds of the shops, one gets the impression of having been transplanted to the time of the collapse of the Roman Empire, to a city deserted by its inhabitants on the advent of a conquering tribe.

Trieste, an Italian city surrounded by Slavonic villages, after the cities of Zara, Fiume and Pola, is today the last Italian bastion on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. That explains why the issue is so bitterly contested. In the last days of the war Marshal Tito's partisan army occupied the city and held it for forty days, withdrawing only after an ultimatum by the Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Area. At the Paris peace conference of July 1946, Yugoslavia, strongly backed by the Soviet Union, again put forward its claim to the city, arguing that its hinterland was Slovene and that the port was of no use to Italy. The Western powers were determined to prevent the incorporation of this strategically and economically important position in the Russian sphere of influence. On the other hand, there had not yet been a real rupture between Russia and the West, and it was still believed possible to reach an agreement with her by conciliatory means. Thus a compromise solution was arrived at - the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste. In weeks of tedious bargaining the Russians and Yugoslavs managed to whittle down the circumference of the Free Territory to such an extent that it was hard to believe in any healthy future for this microscopic new state. What is more, the Free Territory was divided into two parts, the larger of which, 199 square miles with an estimated population of 70,000, to be occupied by Yugoslav forces, while the city itself and five small municipalities, 86 square miles with 302,000 inhabitants, became the British-United States Zone. Both the Yugoslav and the British-American forces of occupation were supposed to leave the Territory after the election of a governor by the Security Council, but owing to the rapid deterioration of relations between the Western powers and the Soviet Union this election has never taken place.

Proposals and Counterproposals

The Free Territory came into being on September 15, 1947. From the beginning, it consisted of the two completely separate Zone A under a British-American, and Zone B under a Yugoslav military government. Already in November of that same year the Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti returned to Rome from a visit to Belgrade with an interesting proposal, the acceptance of which would have terminated the existence of the Free Territory. In his talk with Togliatti, Tito had declared himself ready to give his consent to the reintegration of the British-American zone into Italy, if in addition to keeping Zone B Yugoslavia would receive the city of Gorizia, 40 miles north of Trieste, which Italy had been allowed to retain by the Paris peace conference. The Italian government refused even to consider this proposal, which aimed at the cession of Italian territory to Yugoslavia in exchange for Yugoslavia's renunciation of a claim established on paper only. Still, the episode was interesting as the first indication of Tito's willingness to renounce this claim.

A short time before the Italian parliamentary elections, on March 20, 1948, the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, in a note directed to the Soviet Union as co-signatory of the Italian peace treaty, proposed the restitution of the entire Free Territory including Zone B to Italy. The Soviet Union rejected this proposal, and it is generally assumed that this cost the Italian communists a number of votes at the elections. However, the Western powers were not to rejoice for long over this seemingly clever move. On June 28, 1948, the Cominform resolution expelling Yugoslavia from the Communist family was broadcast to the world. It soon became necessary to assist Tito in his resistance to Russian imperialism.

The Western powers no longer wanted to create internal difficulties for Tito by forcing him to accept a solution of the Trieste question that was favorable only to the Italians. On the other hand, their interest in a settlement of Yugoslav-Italian differences grew from day to day. Unfortunately the Three-Power Declaration, by encouraging the Italians to insist on the restitution of the entire Territory, has proved to be the major obstacle to any agreement between the two countries.

That is how matters stand today. It is safe to assume that Tito would now consent to the return of Zone A to Italy if he was allowed to keep Zone B. In this Zone, however, there are according to Yugoslav estimates still about 22,000 Italians, while according to Italian claims their share in the total population of 70,000 is even bigger. If the proposal for a partition of the Territory along the existing zone frontiers were put before the Italian government, Mr. De Gasperi would have to consider carefully whether the acquisition of Zone A with the city of Trieste and 302,000 inhabitants (among whom there are, according to the estimates of the Allied Military Government, 63,000 Slovenes), would be impressive enough to outweigh, in the minds of the Italian people, the accusation of a "betrayal of the Italian population of Zone B", which would doubtless be brought forward by the opposition parties of the Right and Left.

Impasse

Even if the Allies succeed in persuading the Italian government to renounce its claim to the whole of Zone B, Mr. De Gasperi will certainly do his utmost to obtain at least the coastal settlements in which the majority of the Italian inhabitants of the Zone are living. Such a request would not be easy for Marshal Tito to fulfill. He has some reason to fear that any retreat by the Yugoslavs from their present position would only be regarded as a first step by the Italian irredentists and would induce them to increase their clamor for Pola, Fiume and other towns ceded to Yugoslavia in the peace treaty. Furthermore, the cession of a coastal strip of Zone B to Italy would bitterly grieve the Slovene nationalists who are already disappointed by Yugoslavia's failure to obtain the city of Trieste. Of course, Marshal Tito is not, like Mr. De Gasperi, the head of a democratic government dependent on a popular vote. He is a dictator who can carry through the most drastic measures without having to reckon with any open opposition. Up to now, however, he has always carefully taken into account nationalistic feelings and tendencies, possibly because they prevail not only among the common people but also in party circles on whose support he is dependent. There is also the fact that the Marshal's government is at present beset by tremendous economic difficulties and has had to impose very painful restrictions on the general living standard of the Yugoslav people. It would be most unwelcome if at such a moment the government would also have to suffer a setback and a loss of prestige in its foreign policy.

Finally there is the possibility of the two governments arriving at some sort of temporary solution, such as the unification of the two zones under a joint Italo-Yugoslav government commission which would have the task of preparing elections or a plebiscite. But this would certainly mean a serious weakening of Yugoslavia's grip on Zone B and would spoil the danger of its total loss.

Both parties will have to muster much good will and real statesmanship in order to arrive at a solution. And there is always the possibility of a third party intruding with the intention of preventing a settlement. For military and political reasons it is of great importance to the Soviet Union that no agreement and no collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia should come about. If the Soviet Union confines itself to a repetition of its previous demands: execution of the peace treaty, nomination of a governor and withdrawal of occupation forces, it will be relatively easy to ignore it. But if it should ever decide to change its tactics, if for instance it took up the demand for the restitution of the entire Free Territory to Italy, then it would cause great embarrassment to the Western powers, to Marshal Tito and even to Mr. De Gasperi.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Einaudi will receive De Gasperi tomorrow to discuss the Paris conversations (Fa)
- King Faruk and Nuh Pasha disagree - Sovereign seeks to reach agreement with London at all costs but is apprehensive of popular opinion which threatens revolt (Fa)
- De Gaulle's move might perhaps save Plevon - Vote of confidence this afternoon (Fa)
- At Panmunjom Reds' reply awaited (Fb)
- Stalin's message to people of Japan (Fb)
- Let's forget the whistles and fines - A day of smiles for a year of frowns (+ traditional donations to traffic police) (La)
- Demand for workers in England and Canada (La)
- BETFOR manoeuvres today (PIO) (Lb)

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NOTICE: Changes of address or name of recipient should be notified (if possible in writing, citing numbers found in bottom right-hand corner of address label) to the Editor of the Press Summary, Press Reading Bureau, AMG HQ building, room 35 (telephone 29-794, extension 107). Inclusion in mailing list of a new recipient or cancellation of an old one should also be communicated in writing.

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 4th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- 2,000 issues (editorial - + on the occasion of the 2,000th number published since the paper's foundation)
- Vishinsky demands abolition of sub-committee for joint measures and convocation of Security Council to discuss means of ending war in Korea - Western circles believe that Soviet Union, through use of veto, intends to prevent any joint action against aggression (Fa)
- 15 British soldiers killed in clash with Egyptian police - Big explosion at Ismailia and other acts of sabotage (Fa)
- Italian Social-Democrats meet at Bologna in attempt to solve their difficulties (Fa)
- Truman denies rumours in connection with Churchill's visit (Fa)
- Floven obtains vote of confidence with slight majority - Socialists abstained (Fa)
- International Bank's proposals for administration of Iranian oil fields published (Fa)
- East German Minister's Council approves draft proposal for general elections (Fa)
- High seas tug "Turmoil" reaches the foundering "Flying Enterprise" (which may still be saved) (Fa)
- Increase in British expenditures for rearmament (Fb)
- Libya applies for admission to UN (Fb)
- Don't fall for them (editorial by-line - + warning of Cominformists' appeal to "save party's patrimony" - in connection with law-suit lost by them)
- Our farmers should receive more aid - Small crops per acre and much uncultivated land (La)
- Two youths slightly injured while collecting war residue - It could have cost them their lives (La)
- The Cominformists and the Workers' Cooperatives (polemic) (Lb)

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This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 4th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Veto might still be useful to Moscow - Vishinsky proposes to resume Security Council meetings - Propaganda to counter eventual moves by Churchill - Korean negotiations should also be entrusted to the UN - Plan considered unacceptable by Americans (Fa)
- Flaven's hours are numbered - French crisis seems inevitable - Majority of only seven votes at last night's Parliament meeting (Fa)
- Washington does not intend to reduce orders to Italy - Polemic in Italian press defined as propaganda manoeuvre (Fa)
- Social-Democratic convention begins - Situation more uncertain than expected (Fa)
- Churchill's Government also brings austerity - Tightening of British economy - Prices continue to increase - Sharp battle expected in Parliament after Premier's return (Fa)
- Seven Turkish villages destroyed in earthquake (Fa)
- Austrian soldier's agony as Russian POW - After 37 years he returns from Asiatic steppes - American officer captured in 1945 escapes from Siberia (Fa)
- Increase in cost-of-living allowance on February 1st? (Fb)
- A 330 million dollars loan granted to Spain? (Fb)
- Four hours general strike ordered by CGIL in Turin (Fb)
- Too many accidents caused by gas - A warning by the AGEGAT (La)
- Recent holiday celebrations in Zone E - Many Istrians received dismissal notices for the New Year - Only the big-wigs were allowed to feast in the new Capodistria hotel (La)
- An urgent problem which must be dealt with - Many sidewalks in abominable condition (La)
- Courses for hotel and restaurant personnel terminate - Only 14 out of 30 students passed (La)

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Within the framework of the RAI's reform the voice of Radio Trieste should be adjusted and strengthened (editorial, 3rd instalment)

There is nothing wrong with quantity and accuracy in news-bulletins broadcast from our radio station, particularly those dealing with international policy; their sources are reliable and complete (Ansa, UP, BBC, AIS, and the "City Desk" for local events). Perhaps the number of transmissions could be increased, seeing that compared with the 11 news-broadcasts of the RAI (Italian) network we have only four.

It cannot be denied that during the past eighteen months the news-bulletin has made considerable progress in "sensitivity" since the departure of a director who showed little interest for what was going on in our neighbourhood. Often national events are given a prominence proportionate to their echo in the city and follow precedence adopted by the RAI, but notwithstanding this improvement the population feels that the news-bulletins are not yet in tune with its national sentiment, do not correspond with the desires for unity expressed by a great part of the population, do not fill a gap which becomes wider every day. Unbiased news-bulletins are quite in order when they show the life of a region in the wider national or international framework, but not when it means losing one's individuality, and sensitivity, and being interfered with by censors. This is just what happens: everything connected with the political settlement of our Zone must be checked by the Allied managers who are worthy and respectable people but have not deep roots here which would enable them to fully understand us.

The Triestine radio-listener is therefore entitled to ask: why does not AMG free the radio as it freed the local press from all control? The control still in force, although mild, neither agrees with the changed general situation nor with the spirit of the Tripartite Note signed and repeatedly confirmed by the American and British Governments. At a time when the controversy between the West and the East becomes sharper, it is only by abolishing all censorship, by a better show of confidence, by a firmer recognition of its national conscience, that Trieste can fulfill its function as an outpost of the western world. The Radio Station can be the voice of this outpost, a voice which should be strengthened.

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New trend in negotiations in the San Marco shipyards controversy (La)

During a meeting held yesterday between the managers of the "CRDA" and representatives of the local labour unions, the discussion of the present situation at the San Marco shipyards took another trend in consequence of certain new proposals submitted by the CdL. After a general examination of the dismissals, the participants focussed their attention on the situation of the single categories of workers dismissed or threatened with the loss of their jobs.

Assuming that the present hold-up in production will be temporary, the CdL proposed that the dismissed workers, so far hired by the brokerage firms, should be directly re-employed by the "CRDA". On this proposal the Administration of the "CRDA" expressed some reserves, saying that the shipyards' need of manpower is already fully covered by workers directly employed.

A new meeting to examine statistics concerning the number of the "CRDA" personnel employed since June 1950 will probably be held tomorrow.

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Demochristian delegation received by Gen. Winterton (Lb) (full)

Yesterday morning, at AMG's HQ, Gen. Winterton received a delegation of Trieste's Christian Democracy composed of the Provincial Secretary Prof. Romano, and the Under-secretaries Dr. Franzil and Mr. Bologna.

During a long and cordial conversation they explained to the Zone Commander the Party's viewpoints concerning some problems of local interest.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, January 4th, 1952

This special number 2,000 dedicates the entire front and the 6th page to this particular occasion. The principal headline is "Seven years of struggle", and the sub-titles read: For the effective constitution of the FTT, for developing its industries, commerce and shipbuilding - To return to Trieste its traditional function of a commercial center between East and West - For technical and moral rehabilitation of public administration, for peaceful cohabitation of Italians and Slavs, for a policy of appeasement between Italy and Yugoslavia, for education towards racial, civil and religious tolerance - For peaceful settlement of international conflicts and collaboration among peoples, for respect for all men, for social justice and peace. The usual editorial column contains under the title "Just as 2,000 numbers ago" a repetition of the paper's creed. A large aerial photo of the city's heart covers the center of the page. Another front page article carries the title: At the service of the readers. The sixth page brings the following articles: Through 2,000 numbers of the "Corriere" - The negotiation for Trieste - Criticisms and polemics - The constitution of the FTT - Always against any violence.

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Articles and reports:

- Europe's industrial crisis as seen by an American - Interview with Charles Wilson, the USA's economic dictator - American's worries over allocations to Europe (Fa)
- Yugoslavia's present situation - Prospects for the new year (Fa)
- Mossadegh rejects World Bank's mediation (Fb)
- Three grave work accidents yesterday (La)
- New Years receptions at the Zone Presidency (Lr)

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Function of SELAD, the new organisation which will begin to operate next Monday - Fundamental principle is assistance to unemployed (La)

AMG's Order 197 on the transformation of the Work Relief Division into SELAD (Section of Work Relief for Unemployed) was published yesterday. The new organisation will begin to operate next Monday, giving assistance to the unemployed workers of our Zone who will be chosen by the Public Works Department according to the period of time they have been out of work. Those who were dismissed on December 31st without having worked six months with the Work Relief Division are entitled to complete that period with the SELAD.

Wages will amount to 1,200 lire for each working day plus 100 lire for each member of the worker's family (with a maximum of 4 persons); all social insurance benefits will be enjoyed by these workers who will also retain their rights of precedence at the Employment Office.

The work of the SELAD will be organized so as not to compete with private firms; funds for it will be allocated every six months by AMG to the Public Works Department which will examine the projects submitted by statal, provincial, and communal authorities and by the commands of the local Allied Forces. The workers can organize their labour unions and appoint their labour representatives who, however, will have to work like the other men and will remain employed six months.

The reorganisation safeguards the interests of private firms and the economic and union interests of the workers employed. The number of employed, and the indemnity for the days when the men cannot do their job for unavoidable reasons, remain to be decided. As for dismissals for "just cause", an internal administrative order will define what a "just cause" means (it has been already agreed, for instance, that inefficiency will not be regarded "just cause"). The inferences of the Cominformist press are thus refuted by the Order itself.

The SELAD will be put under the direction of Mr. Monici, assisted by technicians and by representatives of the six communes of our Zone for the works carried out under their communal jurisdictions. The City Engineering Office will be represented by civil engineer Mayer.

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An analysis of Trieste's finances - Gratifying economic situation in Zone A marked by increasing revenues and decreasing Italian subventions - Governments and populations alike interested in the final constitution of FIT (La)

Those who in 1945-46 rabidly opposed the creation of a Julian Free State under UN protection now begin to see their enormous mistake. With about a million inhabitants, almost all Italians and Catholics, being in direct contact with Trieste's natural hinterland, with a number of highly efficient industrial plants in addition to Trieste's old-established local industries and a large farming production at the very gates of our city, the Julian state would have provided an ideal solution. It was frustrated by the political shortsightedness and fecklessness of two conflicting nationalisms. Now it is too late to cry over spilt milk, a great opportunity has been wasted, and Trieste is the sufferer.

It is gratifying that the economic situation of Zone A shows a steady and progressive recovery. As for AMG, our administrator, we must with our usual frankness say that its bias for one political faction gives the population ample cause for adverse criticism. In the recent dispute about the deficit of the budget drafted by AMG for the first half of 1952, stated officially to be 4.5 billion lire, but put by some at 10.5 billions, any truly impartial government would have unequivocally and without hesitation declared which of the two opinions is correct. Instead, AMG's communique of December 28th sidestepped the issue by confining itself to explaining how a certain figure on the debit side had been arrived at, but omitting to say one word regarding the 10.5 billion deficit contested by us. Although we resent this deliberate ambiguity, it would, however, be unfair on our part not to recognize that AMG has administered this Zone creditably and achieved satisfactory results, as the constant increase of our revenues, which already are equal to our ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, and a corresponding gradual reduction of the sums yearly paid to us by Italy, clearly indicate. Another encouraging sign is the rising figure of bank deposits in this Zone (31 billions by June 30th 1951) as it proves that the Italian financial contributions and the EEP subsidies are not consumed by us but are extant almost in their entirety in the form of bank deposits.

In this context it must be noted that the item "capital movement" figuring in the budget among the expenditures is in reality not an expenditure but a disbursement, a sum which will come back by instalments.

By the end of 1950 the total of these disbursements was 27.7 billions, and until then the total figure of EEP receipts amounted to about 12 billion hence almost 16 billions of Italian money had gone into loans or bank deposits. Counting also the sums appropriated to house building as productive investments, it can safely be said that the whole of the 45 billions paid to us by the Italian Treasury from the middle of September 1947 to the end of 1950 has been productively employed.

In addition, our Zone has provided for the maintenance of 25,000 exiles and refugees, a heavy burden when one considers that in proportion to the population figures Italy would have to provide for 4.5 million exiles and refugees, whereas the actual number of such persons sheltered in Italy is barely 300,000, and most of them are lingering in concentration or collection camps.

A significant passage in AMG's communique, regarding manufacturing taxes and exises collected in Zone A and in Italy, remarks that in calculating the respective figures "the higher standard of living in the EEP" has been taken into account. That this inequality of standards exists cannot be doubted, since Italy herself has admitted it in establishing its accounts with AMG. The logical conclusion is that if we were incorporated into Italy our standard of living would be correspondingly lower. Perhaps the present level of our standard of living has also something to do with the fact that we are an "unredeemed city". In this case we should be strongly interested in maintaining our present status as long as possible, and the most effective means to achieve this would be the enactment of the EEP. It would be a measure acceptable and even welcome to all parties concerned. Both Russia and the Western Allies would furnish a practical proof that treaties are not mere scraps of paper; the government in Rome would be benefited by a permanent issue to divert, whenever desired, the attention of the Italians from other embarrassing problems; the ruling local clique would profit by the continued inflow of Italian subsidies, and the Belgrade government would be enabled to demonstrate to the world its deep respect for international treaties. There would be all-around contentment. Will this lucky day come before we publish our 3,000th edition?

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 4th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Terrible explosion at Suez - A hundred British soldiers dead due to an act of sabotage? - Egyptian "commandos" supposedly blow up a small British barracks (Fa)
- The Bologna Social-Democratic convention - Saragat's report and Party's orientation (Fa)
- Faruk favorable to understanding with London? - Latent dissent between Government and King's Cabinet (Fa)
- State Department's dry reply to Vishinsky - America has no aggressive intentions anywhere (Fa)
- Admiral Carney reviews Italian naval forces (Fb)
- A nuclear research institute even in Yugoslavia (Fb)
- A satisfactory and comforting balance sheet - Great achievements of the ENAL (association for workers' recreation) during 1951 (La)

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For the defence of our traffic - The propaganda of the Northern ports must be counteracted (La)

The daily "Il Sole" reprinted yesterday the following article about the Adriatic traffic:

The North German ports, especially Bremen and Hamburg, take a great interest in Austrian economy. Since the loss of Eastern Germany they have done their utmost to attract Austrian traffic to these ports, as well as to make Austrian commerce participate in the German Fairs of Frankfurt, Hannover, etc.

This propaganda is carried out by different offices and organisations. German tourists of all kinds visited Austria last summer, an increase of 150% compared with 1950. Italy was only in the third place. Germany also showed much interest in the Austrian Fairs of Vienna and Graz.

Triestine commercial and maritime circles are of the opinion that besides the "Triester Verkehrsstelle", a traffic center instituted by the local Chamber of Commerce, and the branch office of the "Center for Economic Development", both already functioning in Vienna, a Delegation of the Italian Railways should also be represented. Before the war there was in Vienna a Commercial Agency of the Italian Railways which defended the interests of Trieste very well. This agency collaborated with similar ones in Belgrade and Budapest.

Considering that the German Railways have opened branch offices in Vienna, Graz, Linz and Salzburg, it would be very opportune to have a Delegation of the Italian Railways established at least in Vienna, before reopening similar agencies in Budapest and Prague.

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Medal of Civil Valor to the rescuers of two girls (La)

We learn that the Commander of the Administrative Police has proposed that the Medal of Civil Valor be conferred on a member of the Administrative Police force and on the two young men who saved two girls from the small automobile which fell into the canal. The proposal has already been sent to the Mayor who will discuss it at the Communal Council meeting after which it will probably be sent to the appropriate Ministry. It will certainly be appreciated by the population which followed with interest the rescue of the two girls from certain death.

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Bitter smiles (editorial by-line)

The men of the "Corriere di Trieste" were smiling a lot in the columns of their paper, because we had expressed our desire for a return to Trieste of the "Carabinieri". That such a return would be very vexatious to them is shown by the fact that one of their candidates has been excluded by AMG from the electoral lists of 1949 because of his penal records, as ascertained by the Carabinieri.

To wish that the Carabinieri may return to Trieste has nothing whatsoever to do with Scelba or the Questura. The Carabinieri are only faithful Italian soldiers maintaining order. People with a clear conscience have nothing to fear from them.

The columnist of the "Corriere" suggests that we might also desire the return of other military corps. Well, we welcome the return of any Italian military corps to Trieste. Maybe one day these "Independentists" will curry favour with the returning Italian soldiers of all kinds. Then only those who have something to fear from the "Carabinieri" will be alarmed.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 4th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Meeting of the Triestine Peace Committee - Front against war widened in 1951 - Exceed the 102,000 signatures collected for the Stockholm appeal (La)
- Contributions for funds to thwart Titoist tactics (+ lawsuit for party properties) (La)

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About the discussions in the S. Marco shipyards - Opposition against dismissals supported by documents - Firm protest lodged by the SU with AMG's Labour Department because of discrimination in the Work Relief Division's issue (by Ernesto Radich) (La)

Continuing the discussions yesterday with the CRDA management about the dismissals at S. Marco, the labour organizations' representatives were supported by specified data supplied by the workers, asserting that all manpower now engaged can be retained in service even after the completion of the M/S "Augustus". In order to avoid dismissals adequate measures should be taken to reduce overtime work, and where a 12-14 hours' work schedule is necessary, an even greater number of workers can be employed by working in two shifts.

The labour representatives furthermore remark that some temporary lack of work is often due to delays in receiving supplies, changes in designs or other reasons which could easily be avoided, or some workers could be temporarily employed in one of the many tasks of rearrangement instead of being dismissed. The fact that three ships are being fitted out at the shipyards justifies these demands of the workers. Discussions will be resumed shortly.

In a letter addressed to the CdL and to AMG's Labour Department, the SU state that the CdL had many opportunities to intervene before the Government's project for the transformation of the Work Relief Division was approved, while the SU's demands to participate in the preparations for this project were rejected three times in November and twice in December. By having urged the CdL's collaboration and refused the same right to the SU, AMG committed another very grave act of political discrimination. Only those who are obedient to AMG can enjoy the rights which are denied to other citizens who show that they mean to make their opinions heard.

We indignantly protest against AMG's procedure which harms not only our organization, but also the rights of all workers represented by it. AMG renounces all principles of democracy by this discrimination and oppression which the Tricestino workers believed was ended once for all when the war ceased.

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Arbitrary and illegal action by the "SVEEM" (+ Electric Power Co.) - Electric light returned to Dolina - Vile speculation by the Titoist daily (La)

In consequence of an arbitrary decision by the "SVEEM" Electric Power Co., the streets of the Dolina Commune remained dark during the night of 2nd and 3rd January. This action was exploited by the Titoist daily which, putting the blame on the Mayor of Dolina, attempted to justify the attitude of the "SVEEM" Co.

Meanwhile things took a different turn. The Zone Presidency and AMG's appropriate Department agreed with the Communal Administration of Dolina and ordered the "SVEEM" Co. to resume immediately the normal supply of electric power.

The contract for the supply of electric power between the Communal Administration of Dolina and the "SVEEM" Co. dates from 1936 and expires in 1955. With an additional contract made in March 1951, the existing street lighting was extended to several neighbouring villages, and the new rate for electric current was established (24 lire for a kw hour).

But a few months ago the "SVEEM" demanded an additional sum of 35,000 lire a month for the maintenance of the street-lighting network, which caused a controversy. Dolina's Communal Administration agreed to pay the difference resulting from the second contract, but as far as the first contract (concluded in 1936) is concerned, it resolutely refused any compensation until 1955.

The "SVEEM" Co. took recourse to an arbitrary action, supporting its demand on the basis of a similar contract concluded between the "SELVEG" Co. and the Muggia Commune, but overlooking the fact that the latter pays only 16 lire a kw hour.

Apart from this unusual conduct of the Electric Power Co., we must scorn the vile calumnies of the Titoist daily, which completely forgot that by refusing to pay these additional 35,000 lire a month the democratic Communal Administration of Dolina rightfully protects the peasants of that zone.

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Work on the new Milk Centre started (Lb)

The Commune announce that plans for the construction of the milk pasteurization and refrigeration plant have already been completed and that the necessary machinery has been ordered. The Commune has ceded to the new enterprise, which will not be a monopoly, the ground between the Strada di Fiume and the race-course.

These developments are being closely watched since the vital interests of the population, the local milk producers, and our farmers, have to be protected.

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KATOLISKI GLAS - Slovene Catholic weekly, January 3rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Give us peace, oh Lord' (editorial)
- A crime on the nation (+ Destruction of the Slovene farmers' class by Communists)

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A proffered hand?

In recent months Titoist papers renewed their appeal for the unity of all Slovenes in Gorica (Gorizia) and Trst (Trieste).

Our paper is not a mouthpiece of any organized party, but we believe it right to state our views on this point. No cultural collaboration is possible between Catholic Slovenes and the Godless and unreligious Communists and political union of persons adhering to Communism and those of Christian faith is also impossible and absurd. It is true that religion is not political, nevertheless for a Catholic politics must be based on fundamental Christian principles. Moreover, events of recent years clearly prove that whenever a Slovene collaborated with the Communists he was deceived and had either to become a Communist or be liquidated.

Just as Christianity knows those who are faithful and those who are not, so Communism knows only Communists and defines all others as "criminals".

Finally we do not join them because they do not recognize Christian morals. What to them is black today may become white tomorrow; that which serves their propaganda is good, everything else is bad; today we might be useful to them, tomorrow they may reject us. With Communists there can be no agreement.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 4th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Concrete results of six Ministers' conference - De Gasperi reports to Cabinet today, illustrating Italy's contribution to basis of European Federation - Left prepares to give battle (Fa)
- Vishinsky checkmates the West - First official reply to Soviet Foreign Minister's proposal expected today (Fa)
- Phantom divisions on the Elbe - Much talk about Germany's rearmament, but not a penny allocated or a single cartridge ready so far (Fa)
- Italian trade mission arrives in Persia (Fa)
- Eisenhower will decide in February (whether he will run for President (Fa)
- Panmunjom negotiations still bogged down (Fb)
- Big earthquake in China (Fb)

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After suppression of Work Relief Division - SELAD represents a return to original intentions - In practice 2,000 workers will be assisted every year, i.e. about 11 percent of the Zone's unemployed (La)

The change of the Work Relief Division, which originated from the Debris Removal Division, into the SELAD was expected by local public opinion especially since it had trespassed into the field of private enterprise by carrying out specialized work which should have been done by private firms.

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From this point of view the SEELAD represents a return to the former true and proper assistance to unemployed based on modern criteria, i.e., through a payment higher than the dole for which the worker is expected to do a non-specialized job. The elimination of specialized or qualified work will allow for the employment of a greater number of unemployed at a slightly inferior wage than that received from the former Work Relief Division, but still considerably higher than the unemployment allowance or the indemnities paid by the re-qualification courses in the rest of Italy.

At the last meeting of the personnel of the Division practically all points of this reform were accepted, with the exception of three: the first regards the indemnity for the days when work is not carried out for unavoidable reasons: this principle has been accepted and the amount will probably be settled in another agreement; the third point regards the number of workers employed, which, although the AIS communique does not mention any particular figure, will be the highest possible: practically all funds allocated to the SEELAD will be used to assist the greatest number of unemployed. Only one point thus remains: that of unemployed hired by the SEELAD for the new organization, like office employees and foremen. They should enjoy better treatment because of their greater responsibility, and it is to be hoped that in due course they will obtain it.

With this new organization, and supported by a legal order, the SEELAD constitutes an excellent outlet for the unemployed who will at least temporarily have a certain income. In practice 2,000 unemployed, 11 percent of the total unemployed in our Zone (18,000), will thus be assisted every year, which is quite a gratifying percentage considering that many unemployed have no families and that many receive some help from their relatives.

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CORRECTION: In yesterday's Press Summary page 1 ("Primorski"), in the explanations to the headline "Through the sieve - The GLN's statistics" the first date, 1910, should read correctly 1900.

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VI. Year, No. 147 Sunday, January 6th, 1952
Consec. No. 1994

P R E S S S U M M A R Y

H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste

Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays

6 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Carinthian Slovenes struggle for equal rights (editorial)
- Togliatti and Longo - supporters of Fascism (editorial)
- The Hungarian garrison should evacuate the Mura river islet is sharp demand made in a Yugoslav note which proposes mixed commission for solving this controversy (Fa)
- West defines Soviet proposal as a new trick (Fa)
- Firing all day yesterday between British and Egyptians (Fa)
- John Mc Cloy and André Poncelet meet Chancellor Adenauer (Fa)
- Captain of "Flying Enterprise", Carlsen, is no longer alone on his ship - Second officer of tug "Turmoil" joined him - All efforts to put line aboard failed so far (Fa)
- Churchill arrives in New York today (Fa)
- Another vote of confidence in Flaven's Government today (Fa)
- No progress at Farmunjom (Fb)
- Classist labor union renders accounts for first year of its existence (La)
- French woman commits suicide apparently through fear of unemployment or frustrated love (La)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi's report to Cabinet - Treaty for future European army will soon be ready (Pa)
- Vishinsky's proposals to West - First interventions at UN on insidious Russian proposal - Firm French attitude against convocation of Security Council - Mediator proposal by Arab states (Pa)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

- Washington agrees to postponement of Lisbon conference - Spaak Minister for European defence? - Acheson's determined "no" to Russian proposal (Fa)
- Obstacles to Germany's insertion in West - Bonn Government busy battling for equal rights (Fa)
- Will Italian Social-Democratic Party as proposed by Saragat arise from Bologna convention? - Saragat affirms his party's adhesion to Atlantic Pact (Fa)
- How Soviet satellites respect international agreements - Forced "Peace Loans" in Hungary to cover armament expenses (Fa)
- Tanks and mortars used in Suez Canal fighting (Fa)
- Are North Koreans preparing another offensive? (Fa)
- West's aid to Yugoslavia - 25 million dollars assigned to Yugoslavia (Fb)
- Geneva meeting on prisoners of war on January 21st (Fb)
- 114 year old Arab operated on in Bosnia (Yugoslavia) (Fb)
- Consequences of progress in agriculture in the USA (article)
- Recent holidays brought good business to all (La)
- Temporary accommodation for wholesale fruit and vegetable market sought in view of imminent commencement of new building (La)
- Lottery play again normal (La)
- Workers employed in Trieste blocked in Zone B - Problem of identity cards drags on without solution - Clear intention of AMG to provoke a new exodus (+ see "Messaggero", page 4) (La)
- Joga Nazionale's festivities for children on Epiphany day (Lb)
- More dismissals announced by San Marco shipyards' sub-contractors (Lb)

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Gifts to children in refugees' camps (Lb) (Full)

The Committee of Allied and Triestine Ladies which collected the funds for a Christmas celebration for the children sheltered in our Zone's refugee camps announced that during the short campaign lasting three weeks it had collected a total of 4,200 dollars (equal to 2,650,000 lire). At the party organized for children under seven years which took place on December 24th at San Sabba, the Committee gave every child a toy. The Zone Commander, Maj. Gen. Sir John Winterton and Lady Winterton were present at this entertainment. Similar parties took place in the camp at Opicina, on December 24th, and again at San Sabba, on December 25th, for all children over seven years of age. Gen. Whitelaw, the TAMS Deputy-Commander and his wife attended the San Sabba party, while AMG's Col. Burger and his wife, that at Opicina.

AMG also gave a Christmas luncheon to the refugees of all the camps in our Zone to celebrate the holiday. The other gifts collected by the committee will be distributed at the Opicina refugees' camp by the Chaplains who will give every child a pair of shoes and a box of sweets. The children of the San Sabba camp, in their turn, will receive shoes and sweets on January 8th and 9th.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-ITT, January 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Will Korean truce negotiations be transferred from Panmunjom to Lake Success? - Arab countries seem ready to entrust task to Security Council - Vishinsky's proposal does not seem destined to be immediately carried out, but may develop later - Statement by leading Communist on chances that Stalin might come to a future meeting with "Big Westerners" in a European city (Fa)

- Churchill's visit to Truman will entail mutual disappointments - No sensational results expected (Fa)
- Huge deficit in USA budget (Fb)
- Pentagon's confirmation about orders to Italy (Fb)
- Road accidents during 1951 - 3,125 accidents with 43 dead and 1,478 injured - 447 victims were pedestrians (La)
- Great success of worthy action - Over 2½ millions collected for refugees' children - Christmas party attended by General Winterton (+ see "Giornale", page 2) (La)
- 29 cinemas in Trieste with 17,000 seats - Is market already saturated or could new cinemas be opened? (La)
- Maritime shipments in Trieste - Forecast for January 1952 (La)
- Ten smugglers arrested at Capodistria - They used motor-boats and sold considerable quantities of various metals in Trieste (La)
- Work on new school for mentally backward children will soon be started (Lb)
- Winter Relief distributed to 4,500 unemployed (Lb)

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Jarring echoes of a friendly act (editorial by-line)

According to newspaper reports an exchange of good-will took place at the blockpost of Scoffie on New Year's night between members of our Civil Police and some People's Guards. The latter treated their Italian colleagues to Putise (+ a Slovene nut-cake) and Slivovits, and the Italians returned the compliment by inviting the former to a few glasses of wine. The episode, insignificant in itself, is undoubtedly gratifying. Just as a shot fired by some trigger-happy hothead may lead to tragic consequences, a friendly gesture may be instrumental in bringing about reconciliation, perhaps later followed by friendship.

The local Demochristian press showed its annoyance by a brief but snappish reference to "forgetfulness excusable in the gay atmosphere of a New Year's night." The implication was that our civil policemen should have been restrained by the memory of the "forty days" - but, speaking of forgetfulness, has not the memory of twenty-five inter-war years completely faded in the Irredentist minds? The world would be a great deal better off if friendly gestures of this kind multiplied and repeated themselves every day of the year.

"Unita"'s reaction was much more violent and direct. So fervent is the Cominformists' love of peace that they cannot bear to see two people being friendly to each other, and if they could, they would present Picasso's peace dove on the point of a bayonet. Yet, the peak of perfidy is their ironical remark that the People's Guards, after draining the cups of friendship, can be relied upon to have shouldered again their tommy-guns, ready to kill every illegal border-crosser. Are the frontier guards along the Czechoslovakian-Austrian, Hungarian-Austrian or Roumanian-Turkish borders equipped with confetti or with feather-balls?

Too good a memory may prove a bane at times. Are we so sure that the number of human beings killed or ruined during these ominous twenty-five years, which include the bloody occupation of Croatia and a part of Slovenia, if accurately ascertained, would not turn the scales against us?

The collecting of signatures for "peace" is more eyewash when the peace-lovers burst into frantic anger over any friendly gesture which is not tinged with their own exclusive orthodox colour.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 5th, 1952

YMG succeeded in its aim - Exodus of workers continued for three months to Zone B begins - Hopes vanish for a speedy settlement of the controversy - Dizzy increase of hospital fees (La)

It seemed until a few days ago that the question of the workers confined to Zone B, because their identity cards were withdrawn by the Yugoslav police, would be favourably settled through an agreement between the two military administrations of the FTF, but now it appears that no progress has been made in solving this disgraceful situation.

The criminal Yugoslav plan, aimed at forcing numerous Italian families to leave Zone B, is about to be achieved, while AME did not intervene firmly enough with YMG to solve the problem.

Recently an agreement, or at least a temporary arrangement seemed imminent, but now all hope has vanished. At Pirano a handful of workers have already applied to leave the Zone with their families and household goods. If there is no powerful intervention, others will be compelled to follow this example.

We learn from Isola d'Istria about the serious financial difficulties of the local hospital. The daily charge for hospitalisation was increased recently from 150 to 750 dinars, while medical assistance and surgical operations became very costly.

The pharmacists of Zone B were recently ordered to make an immediate inventory of all medicines on hand. This measure is in connection with the recent devaluation of the dinar and new prices to be established. The high cost of medicines considerably reduced their consumption (by 30 per cent).

Another outstanding failure of the so-called "popular" management of firms occurred recently at Pirano. The company operating the tram-line Pirano-Santa Lucia showed an alarming deficit during the past months.

Three officers of the Yugoslav Army, stationed at Isola d'Istria, were recently arrested for political reasons.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 5th, 1951

Articles and reports:

- Anger against Titoist clique increases - Strong action in defence of Party's property - Several large contributions announced (La)
- For city planning favourable to less wealthy classes - Possibility of building 1,000 flats closer to city's center (La)
- Those who had a right to receive Winter Aid and did not obtain it may apply until the 10th (Lb)

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Symptoms of a policy (editorial)

The dismissal of Comrade Santhia from the FIAT solely because he is a leading man in the Italian Communist party has aroused great indignation in Trieste. The big industrialists are all following such discriminatory policy and begin to apply measures which, although of a Fascist type, are now typically American. The decaying capitalistic system, in its ever more frantic preparations for war, uses Fascist repressive methods, and the American capitalists, together with their European partners, are trying to paralyze the most combative labour organizations by depriving it of its political leaders and by creating an atmosphere of fear and oppression in the factories.

Warnings to this effect were given last year by Minister Dayton to the Italian industrialists who now follow this line with their characteristic brutality and with the full support of De Gasperi and Scelba. In this biased disrupting action they have been helped by the so-called "free" labour organizations which practically depend on the American head-offices.

Not only in Zone B, where Titoist-Fascism has already reduced the liberty of the working class to nought, but also in our Zone, AMG and its local collaborators, the Department of Labour, the industrialists, the CGL and the Titoist agency all join in the attempt to follow a similar policy in problems connected with labour. An example was given by the Lucky Shoe Co., and recently by the Work Relief Division. Also the MSA (+ Mutual Security Agency) foresees its interference in relations between enterprises and labour unions, and its aim is quite obvious.

But the same firm hostility which similar plans are meeting in Italy, France, Belgium, and elsewhere, will be found also in Trieste, where the working class's movement has a long tradition of organized struggle and where the working masses are mainly united around a class organisation with a strong Communist party whose influence and reputation constantly increase in spite of all the attacks against it.

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Comrades Radich and Tominez at the Labour Department - Inadmissible discriminations against the SU - Despite negotiations further dismissals announced at S. Marco (La)

The SU secretaries Radich and Tominez went yesterday morning to the Labour Department's chief, De Petris, in order to explain more fully the latter sent yesterday (+ see P.S. 146, page 7) and to lodge a more resolute protest against the discrimination of that Department and AMG in reorganizing the Work Relief Division without consulting the SU. Mr. De Petris replied that all the SU's letters on this matter were submitted to the attention of the "superior authorities" of AMG which are now examining them.

Considering political discriminations of this kind as intolerable, the two labour leaders expressed indignation on behalf of the workers represented by them and, since the Department chief in question declined responsibility, they asked him to intervene for an interview with AMG's Executive Director. Mr. De Petris promised to contact the appropriate office that same day.

While the employers' representatives try to prove the impossibility of avoiding the previously announced dismissals at the S. Marco shipyards, the labour representatives prove instead, that these dismissals are unjustified and avoidable. In spite of those discussions, however, four of the sub-contractors announced yesterday through the Industrialists' Association that as from the 18th of this month they intend to dismiss further workers; 25 carpenters, 69 electricians, 10 masons and 11 plumbers.

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About a surety (editorial by-line)

It is now evident that the Titoists are purposely applying a wrong interpretation of the law in order to strike at our party and prevent it from getting back its substantial property now in their possession. Thus they demanded the payment of a huge amount for surety in order to prevent an appeal.

The Court of Appeal is not entitled to issue an order for the payment of six or even only three millions as surety. This Titoist demand should have been simply rejected, since its obvious purpose was to prevent any detailed discussion of our cause, which would have clearly revealed the fraudulent methods used by the Titoists.

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It must not be overlooked that the order for depositing a surety was introduced only in 1940, in contrast with similar regulations in many other states. Such a surety should be demanded only if it does not prevent the normal course of a trial, otherwise the citizens would be in no position to claim their rights. In such cases justice would be available only for well-to-do persons or, as the Titoists claim, for owners of landed property.

It must not be forgotten that legal dispositions providing for the payment of surety contradict the basic principle of equality of rights of all citizens. In order to avoid any possibility of bad faith, the demand for payment of surety should be made at the beginning of a trial, otherwise there would be no trial at all.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - January 4th, 1952

Yugoslavia's present situation - Prospects for the new year (Fb)

This article of which only the headline was mentioned in yesterday's Press Summary, contained the following significant paragraph: (full)

Relations between Yugoslavia and the West are steadily improving: friends with Great Britain and France, still better friends with America, good friends with Germany, the Yugoslavs have only one item in their 1952 foreign policy program: to stop quarrelling with their Italian neighbour and become, if not friends, at least good acquaintances. To do this it will not be strictly necessary to partition Trieste and its territory. There are so many other ways to make peace, all better than the "barter" which, although not infamous, is not clever, and is dangerous both to the barterers and the bartered. The Yugoslav Government seems to be aware of this: the others also should realise it, and then good relations with Italy can be settled in a day, as the Yugoslav Marshal has said.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill arrives in New York today - Will strive to restore Britain's prestige in West - Rumours of Stalin's readiness to meet leading Western statesmen outside Russia considered a trick designed to handicap Truman-Churchill interview (Fa)
- Allies accept Vishinski's proposal for immediate convocation of Security Council but agenda will not include Korean issue (Fa)
- Truce negotiators at Pan Mun Jon call each other "bandits" - Of course no progress today (Fa)
- Nation-wide attention focussed on Bologna where social democratic congress continues (Fa)
- Truman, when no longer President, will meet Stalin (Fb)
- Crisis in sight at Tchoan (Fb)
- Canadian guns for Italian army (Fb)
- New judiciary year starts this morning in Trieste and Italy (La)
- Trolleybus collides with military truck (La)

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VI. Year, No. 148 Tuesday, January 8th, 1952
Consec. No. 1995
P R E S S S U M M A R Y
H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste
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12 pages

Articles and reports:

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Notwithstanding the increased allocations for housing there is still a shortage of some four thousand flats in Trieste according to the estimates of the City Council made in December 1950 (at that time the Council proposed a four year plan for the construction of 5,260 new flats of various sizes at a total cost of about 8½ billion lire). This problem, however, has yet another aspect to us Slovenes: where are new houses being built? Practically all were built in the suburban districts of Trieste (at Opčino-Opicina 67, Sv. Jakob-San Giacomo 74, Sv. Sobota-San Sabba 42, Sv. Ivan-San Giovanni 39, Rojan-Roiano 37, Kolonja-Cologna 26, Sv. Alojz-San Luigi 57, Villa Giulia 34, Greta-Grotta 17) where the population is mainly Slovene, and very few in the center of the city or in outlying villages. In these new houses flats were given almost entirely to Italians with the obvious purpose of Italianizing even the suburbs of Trieste.

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Difficulties were put in the way whenever a Slovene family applied for a flat. In vain Slovenes protested and fought against this injustice. We now repeat our demand that the Commune and the other organisations be impartial enough to allocate the new flats both to Slovenes and Italians so as not to make even the Slovene suburban districts nests of chauvinism and hatred against the Slovene population.

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Commencement of new judicial year (Lb)

Contrary to previous practice, when high judges forgot that they were in the FTT and not in Italy, and made excited and patriotic speeches to prove the infallibility of Italian law, the new judicial year was inaugurated yesterday with a very simple ceremony during which only two short speeches were made, one by the prosecutor, Dr. Consalvo, who in bidding farewell to the President Dr. Vitanza (transferred to his home-town Palermo) praised both the departing President and himself for their behaviour as the highest representatives of Italian justice. Vitanza, in reply, did not forget to "recall Trieste to all Italians worthy of this name".

The ceremony was attended by Atty. Harabaglia, president of the Bar Association, and by all judges and the entire personnel of the law courts.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill and American President begin their talks in Washington - Cordial meeting of the two statesmen - Cautious statements by British Premier on possibility of three powers meeting with Stalin - European Union also to be discussed with Truman (Fa)
- Russian propaganda at Palais Chaillot - Statement tomorrow by Allies - Westerners will make a counter-proposal: Periodic meetings of Security Council on general crisis (Fa)
- De Gasperi's broadcast on the Europe of tomorrow - A big "Switzerland" including Italians, French, and Germans - Every federation arose from common need for defence and liberty - Supporters of dictatorship oppose it on principle (Fa)
- Sensational developments at Bologna convention (of Social-Democrats) - Romita supports a middle course motion - "No participation in Government" - Simonini and his group walk out after words with Chairman (Fa)
- Left expected to attack in (Italian) Parliament planned European Federation (Fa)
- Rehabilitation work in Po flood areas (Fa)
- Two RAF vehicles ambushed between Ismailia and Cairo (Fa)
- Five more countries accept revision (of Italian peace treaty - Pakistan, Canada, Iraq, India and Mexico) (Fb)
- New rumours in London about Stalin being ill (Fb)
- Happy event at Cairo Court expected at end of January (Fb)
- From Monday onwards caloric contents of gas increased - Recommendations to users (La)
- Judiciary year opened yesterday with simplified ceremony, as ordered in Italy (+ see "Primorski", above) (La)
- Today's Epiphany festivities - Gifts to traffic police (La)
- "Mothers' and Children's Day" celebrations (La)
- Generous work of the Red Cross (La)
- Beginning next Sunday "White Trains" to winter sports (La)

- Engineering Faculty's promises (+ birds' eye view of additions to Trieste's University)
- Abandoned "Pontiac" claimed by an American soldier (+ he left it standing in Gorizia due to defect in engine and found it intact three days later) (Lb)
- An inset announces that from tomorrow (Sunday, Jan. 7th) the "Cittadella" will appear together with the Monday edition of the "Giornale di Trieste" (and no longer with the "Giornale del Lunedì")

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- West ready to adhere to Russian proposal - Three western powers will agree, provided Korean truce is concluded - Changed attitude due to pressure from small nations and particularly from Arab bloc (Fa)
- American reactions to Panmunjon's "nothing new" - Ultimatum again hinted at in Korean negotiations - At meeting of "17" the US soon to have mentioned possibility of extending conflict, but there is also possibility of further concessions (Fa)
- "Outlook for world peace seems good this year" - Churchill's meeting with Truman and his first statements - Forecasts on outcome of talks difficult (Fa)
- Tension in Egypt increases - Will Cairo send note to the UN? - Yesterday's incidents - First symptoms of "religious war": a Christian-Coptic church burnt down (Fa)
- Italian Social-Democratic convention - Romita withdraws his motion - Clever move by former Minister of Internal Affairs in order to cause unification of motions contrasting Saragat's thesis - Stress on anti-collaborationism (Fa)
- Jacques Piccard's studies in the FIT - Son of famous scientist visits our city for a few weeks - Piccard Jr. prepares series of experiments which his father will make in the Mediterranean (La)
- New appeal to Zone Presidency by war veterans in employ of commune - Juridical-labour controversy drags on for some months - City's bureaucracy has not yet paid economic benefits to those with right to them (La)

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Galloway's statement on Trieste's ECA (Fb) (full)

New York, 5th: - Robert Galloway, the retired Chief of Trieste's ECA Mission, stated yesterday on his arrival in New York that the ECA's aid to the FIT was one of the most profitable investments made by the United States in its entire program of assistance to Europe.

Galloway, who returned to the United States after three years in the Free Territory, said that he will take at least six months vacation after which he may go into private commerce or industry.

He affirmed that Trieste, with the aid of 37,000,000 dollars contributed by America, recovered to such an extent that "I don't think we are going to need to spend any more dollars there".

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Not "obvious" at all (editorial)

After declaring on December 19th that the budget deficit for the first half of 1952 is 10.5 billions, and repeating this on December 21st, (yet with the significant addition "that it did not matter whether the deficit was for half or an entire year") "Giornale di Trieste" suddenly referred on December 29th to "a deficit of over 10 billions a year". In its effrontery this clerical paper even went so far as to term as a "coup de grace" dealt to the Independentists, the communique by which AMG chose to explain something which was not controversial. And without making the slightest effort to justify its abrupt change of opinion, "Giornale" stated: "Hence it is obvious that Italy subsidizes Trieste's economy with 10 billion lire a year".

If anything is "obvious" in this sudden turnabout, it is the fact that "Giornale" had to revoke its previous lie. True to its habit of dazzling the reader with a display of baffling figures, "Giornale" then goes on to explain that 10 billion lire is equal in value to 94 million kilos of sugar. Meaning, of course, sugar at the world market rate of 160 dollars, i.e. 104 lire a kilo free Trieste. The trouble is, however, that, owing to tax or duty, sugar costs 220 lire here, that is twice the world market price, so that the 10 billion lire would buy just half the quantity stated by "Giornale". (+ sugar at retail sells in Trieste for 268 lire)

By way of illustration "Giornale" further points out that 10 billion lire is the cost of seven new ships of 10,000 tons each. Here, too, the same mistake has been made. A ton of shipping built in Italy costs 350-500,000 lire, so that in reality 10 billion lire would be the purchase price, not for 70,000, but only for 30,000 tons of shipping, which is a good deal less impressive. In other words, the famous annual 10 billion lire, if paid to us for twenty years, would just restore the merchant fleet we possessed in 1918 when we passed under Italian rule.

In a third attempt to stimulate our imagination, "Giornale di Trieste" holds forth that 10 billion lire would be enough to feed comfortably a small town of 20,000 inhabitants giving each 40,000 lire a month. Very true. "Giornale" forgets, however, that Trieste shelters at present 25,000 refugees and exiles, not counting the many thousands of people who live here evading the census, and for various reasons avoid declaring themselves as refugees. This is a tremendous burden on a city as territorially and economically crippled as Trieste.

There are five or six thousand refugees which Trieste cannot refuse to shelter, and their maintenance costs us 600 millions a year; but they live in camps and sooner or later will leave our territory. By contrast, the mass of refugees from areas ceded to Yugoslavia weighs heavily on our economy since they receive salaries equal to those which are paid to native Triestines.

All these people should be provided for by the Italian Government, as their presence here is one of the consequences of a war for which the defunct totalitarian regime is entirely responsible. Has not Dr. Gasperi's Government taken over all the assets of the old regime without repudiating its liabilities?

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All Communal Administrations of the Zone will benefit from the SELAD - New Division starts tomorrow - Large program of imminent works - Roads, sidewalks and a golf-course at Fadrignano (La)

Disbursement of terminal pay to the personnel of the Work Relief Division and the administrative liquidation of its offices was completed yesterday in the Division's offices in Via Roma. At the same time the entitled personnel was able to make application for the completion of their six months period of work with the Division of Works for Assistance to Unemployed (SELAD), which begins tomorrow.

Pending the approval of new projects, the SELAD's initial activity will be in the continuation of the former Work Relief Division's undertakings: the Trieste shore promenade, construction of roads and sidewalks, levelling of ground around the newly constructed popular houses at Piano Sant'Ama, the construction of a road and a golf-course at Padriciano, the construction of another road at S. Luigi, the completion of the "Trust Field" at Opicina, the opening of a road leading to the Sanitorium of the "INES" at Monte Radio (+ below the Opicina obelisk), and the transportation of material belonging to "TRUST" from the lumber yards to Riva Traiana.

"SELAD"'s activity will be extended to all six Communal Administrations of the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT, with a number of workers proportional to the total number of unemployed. Thus about 1,000 workers will be employed during the first two months of this year. Priority in employment will be given to those workers who have been without work for a long time; four-fifths of them residing in the city, and the remainder in the other Communes of the Zone.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-In their first statements Truman and Churchill pledge their countries in the struggle for peace - Premier and Eden say that Great Britain will not hold to rigid positions and will try to neutralize American suspicions towards London (Fa)

-Mossadegh accepts American aid - At same time he invites Czechoslovakia and Poland to negotiate purchases of oil (Fa)

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Big program of public works decided for this year (La)

A big program of public works will be carried out this year by our Commune: the new wholesale fruit and vegetable market, the construction of a new school at San Giovanni, and the completion of the cold storage at the slaughter house.

Two billions have been allocated for communal services and house building. By the middle of April modernisation of the ACQUAT services will be completed, while the new gasometer in Via Broletto will operate tomorrow.

By April also the new tramcar lines No. 5 and 11, as well as the trolley-bus line to Muggia will be in service. The Commune furthermore intends to reorganize during this year, the garbage removal service and to deal with the construction of the branch bus-station at Largo Barriera Vecchia.

As for matters affecting city amenities, the construction of a funicular to the "Vedetta d'Italia" and of a jetty for the rowing clubs, the enlargement of the Barcola garden and modernisation of the race-course must be mentioned.

Private enterprise is to build a pasteurization center, the FIAT will build a factory, the SAFPA plant will be erected at Campo Merzio and the Trieste Fair is to be enlarged.

In the cultural field the forthcoming international convention of musical critics, which will be held next November, is particularly noteworthy. On the occasion of the centenary of the Semmering tunnel next spring its builder, Carlo Cega, will be particularly remembered.

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Well, the reason is clear (editorial by-line)

A reader wrote to us about the celebration of the glorious "two thousandth" edition of the "Corriere di Trieste". It is rather strange that a newspaper should celebrate the issue of its two thousandth edition, because it would seem that they would continue to celebrate whenever a few hundred more editions are achieved.

But the special edition of the "Corriere" was for a particular reason. Look at any calendar and you will see that January 4th, the day of the special edition, was consecrated to the Bishop "Saint Tito" (+ this pun is only effective if his Italian name is used, since in other languages he would be called in Latin "Titus"). Thus the "Corriere" was able to celebrate the Tito of its heart, in spite of the fact that the saint of the day was quite a different one.

Also the "Corriere"'s counterpart, the "Primorski Dnevnik", published in Slovene, celebrated its 2000th issue with a special edition.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, January 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Fight against Titoists over Party's property - Many contributions by faithful organisations (La)
- Today Mothers' and Children's Day - Union of Democratic Women and Women's Committee of the SU will participate (La)
- Grave situation of green-grocers and fruit vendors owing to competition and purchasing conditions (La)
- Letters to the editor: Great inconveniences on new tram line No. 6 (Lb)

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When the elections? (editorial)

In postponing the elections last year, General Winterton declared that they would be held during 1952. Although we are now in January, the strictest silence is maintained about the date in the circles around AMG. Why is this? What are they waiting for? Or is the mockery, with which the elections were postponed last year in defiance of all democratic principles because of international "exigencies", to be renewed this year in order to save the wobbling chairs of the Demochristians?

We are led to think this by reading recently that the Demochristian leaders had "a lengthy and cordial interview" with General Winterton to whom "they explained their Party's views in relation to problems of local interest". Was a further postponement of the elections then envisaged?

There is no mystery about the Demochristians fearing the elections ... they would do anything to avoid them. Not the elections, but their postponement was considered as a ... success at the recent Demochristian Convention!

The Trieste problem is, on the other hand, internationally "shelved" because the "most Italian", Titoist and "Independentist" parties complied with the London and Washington demand to create "an atmosphere of appeasement" in favour of a barter between Tito and De Gasperi. This is why the elections were not held.

Yet, public opinion is fully entitled to hear something from AMG about the election date. Unlike others, we shall continue to demand that those responsible openly say whether they have found a suitable date for the elections to be held in Trieste.

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Exaggerated optimism of the Titoist "Corriere" - An economic budget which is all but satisfactory (La)

On the "solemn" occasion of its 2,000th issue, the "Corriere di Trieste" attempted for the n-th time to extol the economic situation in Zone A of the FTT by attributing all the credit for it to its present Anglo-American administrators.

"Corriere"'s assertion that "AMG has acted in the interest of our Zone", is supposed to be supported by two circumstances: on the one hand the reduction of the Italian Treasury's subsidy to our Zone's budget, the increase of fiscal receipts, and the Marshall plan's contributions; and, on the other hand, the savings deposits in local banks. According to the "Corriere" these elements are sufficiently strong to prove the "comforting" situation of Zone A. This means that the data concerning the bills of acceptance protested, unemployment, the scanty results of our industrial achievements, the intense activity at the pawns section of the local Savings Bank, the numbers of bankruptcies, and so forth, are of secondary importance to the "Corriere".

If the Italian Government's contributions to our Zone's budget are to be reduced, there is nothing to cheer us up, because this will certainly cause a diminution in the local shipyards' activity and a further increase in unemployment. The final result of the Demochristian Government's policy of enslavement by the ERP will be the ensuing loss of free trade and the end of the traditional function of our port as a mediator between East and West.

As far as the private savings and bank accounts of local firms are concerned, their actual increase represents only an apparent improvement, because the rate of their increase dropped from 25% in 1948 to 3% in 1951. This tendency does not conform with "Corriere"'s thesis of a "comforting" economic situation in the Anglo-American Zone of the FTT.

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Hammer-blows - New Year's greetings desired by everyone (editorial by-line)

Col. Stamatović, Commander of Zone B, who is the head of that abusive and oppressive Yugoslav Military Administration, in his New Year's greetings to the tortured Istrian population expressed his best wishes for "now successes in the development of the territory and in the consolidation of unity and brotherhood". After the policy of persecutions and national hatred pursued by the Yugoslavs in Zone B, which is no different from that followed in the past by Fascism, the New Year's greetings of this Titoist big-wig sound very strange and are a new humiliation.

The only greeting which would be welcomed by all Istrians - Italians, Slovenes, and Croats, - would be the promise that by the end of 1952 the Titoist Administration of Zone B would be withdrawn and replaced by a true democratic government of the FTT, as foreseen by the Peace Treaty.

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Arrival of a seaplane (Lb)

To the PIO release on the arrival of an American postal seaplane in the port of Trieste, the paper adds the following comment: (full)

We thank AMG for this kind information, which is superfluous, because no one would be alarmed at the flight of a plane, as we are already fed up with seeing planes, warships, armoured cars, and other signs of Trieste's transformation into military base.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition - Pro-Italy, January 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The new reality (editorial, + referring to the Washington talks between Truman and Churchill)
- Churchill's visit to Washington - Plans for security - Three acute points in Anglo-American divergencies: Middle East, atomic problems, and Naval Commands (Fa)
- Senator Cabot Lodge says: Eisenhower candidate of Republican party (Fa)
- Shooting at Ismailia - British order "clearing" of village of Kafr Abdu, nest of snipers (Fa)
- After approval by 15 countries, signatories of Peace Treaty (+ of revision of Italian peace treaty) - Moscow's silence and that of her satellites cannot prevent revision (Fa)
- Motions at Social-democratic Convention - Agreement between Saragat and Romita impossible (Fa)
- Korean negotiations still at standstill - Communist air force again aggressive - 19 "Migs" destroyed or damaged (Fa)
- Germany decides to participate in defense (Fb)
- Wilson's report - US will produce "both butter and guns" (Fb)
- Eisenhower's message - "Peace cannot be bought cheaply" (Fb)
- Continuation of a pleasant tradition - "Befana" (+ the "good witch" - an Italian custom) brings gifts to children and policemen (La)
- Adventures of motor-cyclists visiting Zone B - After being overturned they are beaten up (La)

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GIORNALE DEL LUNEDI - Pro-Italy, January 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Churchill's first contact with Pentagon's leaders - Chances for peace and war in 1952 examined by responsible politicians and Chiefs of General Staff (Fa)
- Only fog now threatens the "Flying Enterprise" - Welcome prepared for Carlson - Captain's parents arrive in London by air (Fa)
- To avoid sabotage British order evacuation of Egyptian village - Cairo's notes to London (Fa)

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The landing in Istria (editorial by Diego de Castro)

Forrestal in his diary and Stimson in his book "On active service in peace and war" describe the developments which led up to Russia's occupation of the Balkans, a process viewed by Churchill with the strongest dismay and suspicion.

Other publications, such as the White House Papers by Harry L. Hopkins, Churchill's Memoirs, the books of Maclean, Hagen, and Clissold, give an account of the events which preceded the projected landing in Istria, pointing out Roosevelt's and his advisers' responsibility for the present tragic condition of Europe and making it clear that Churchill, had he been able to carry his point, would have been the saviour of this continent.

Roosevelt's easy-going methods in regard to Russia - in a great measure due to the influence of Hopkins, called the Rasputin of the White House - are less surprising than the fact that war experts like Stimson and Marshall made the same momentous mistake. Perhaps it was just their military mentality which blinded them to the grave consequences of a large scale landing in France, instead of considering the possibility of an attack from the Balkans, dreaded by the Russians and eagerly desired by Churchill. As far as the trend of events can be reconstructed on the authority of the above cited works, things seem to have developed in this way:

Churchill, who until the Quebec conference had insisted on his plan, probably changed his opinion after the operations in Sicily and the beginning of negotiations for a truce with Italy. From that moment he so strongly advocated a landing in Istria and a thrust northward through Ljubljana, that Stalin, frankly alarmed, ordered Tito to join arms with the Germans if such a landing were actually attempted.

At the conference in Teheran at the end of 1943 Roosevelt quite unexpectedly began to support the idea of a landing in the Balkans, but his interest in this plan soon waned and Churchill seems, rather ingenuously, to have discussed with Tito, at Naples in August 1944, his old favourite plan of a landing in Istria. Tito, less ingenuously and with Stalin's order in his pocket, promised the support of his partisans. Neither the landing in the Balkans, nor that in Istria ever came off, a large part of Europe was thus surrendered to the Soviets, and America became belatedly aware that the Balkans, formerly a minor concern, had suddenly been turned into a danger zone of the first order.

Naturally some knowledge of an intended landing operation in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic had leaked out, and the news was received enthusiastically in Italian military circles as it signified the safety of the Venezia Giulia, whose future critical position was clearly foreseen here. But at the same time it was felt that the Allied attitude towards this plan was odd and inscrutable. Serving at that time as a naval officer, I drafted a plan for a quick night raid, commanded by myself, on the pattern of those staged by the British commandos. The spot chosen for the landing was a point somewhat south of Punta Salvore. With the approval of my superiors I contacted the British Secret Service but was, to my great surprise, informed that a landing operation in Istria was altogether out of the question. If I insisted on it, all they could do would be to help me by parachuting a radio transmitter and one million lire. So my own little plan came to nought, just like the much vaster one championed by Churchill.

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DEMOKRACIJA - Slovene anti-Communist weekly, January 4th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Devaluation of the Dinar - Foreign trade will increase
- Slovene youth in the FTT - Fresh young forces with their various activities have in the past awakened national conscience
- Tito would fall from power should his people attain freedom, according to American journalist Edmund Stevens who visited Yugoslavia
- Is this their (+ Titoist) reply? - A mischievous policy can only end in disaster (+ criticizing Babič's article "Our reply" regarding collaboration between "white" Slovenes and Titoists, the paper remarks that the Titoist policy was disastrous to the local Slovenes)

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-Pilgrimage of the Slovene Democratic Union to Gonars (+ concentration camp near Udine where many Slovenes died during last war)

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Our path (editorial)

We have always been faithful supporters of the FTT, and last year we had the satisfaction of seeing the Tripartite Declaration finally withdrawn and substituted by an appeal for direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Towards the end of the year some statements were made by Yugoslav officials which, although ambiguous, make one assume that Yugoslavia is not ready to hand over the Trieste Slovenes to Italy. Even Babić's party swallowed all it had previously asserted, and proffered a hand to all who really support the FTT. Of course, the Titoists have too often changed their policy and they should not be surprised if nobody grasps the proffered hand: words no longer suffice, proofs are necessary. Still, this fact and the frequent statements in the foreign press hinting that Trieste would be only a starting point for new aggressions in the Balkans, make us confident that our path is the right one.

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Peace Treaty with Italy and the "Manchester Guardian"

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the Peace Treaty with Italy was not revised, since this would be possible only with Russia's approval. What really happened is that Great Britain, the US and seven other countries declared that, as far as they were concerned, Italy was no longer bound to some clauses of the treaty which defined her as a former enemy and which limited her liberty in the administration of her own affairs. By this revision Italy was absolved from everything that caused her to feel inferior to the other countries, but was not absolved from what Fascism did, concludes the "Manchester Guardian".

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GOSPODARSTVO - Pro-Tito fortnightly, January 5th, 1952

The polemic about the 5 billions

In the recent reports about the press conference of AMG's Director of the Finance and Economics Department, Mr. Haraldson, we noticed that the deficits in Trieste's budgets are steadily decreasing, despite the large bureaucratic apparatus maintained by AMG.

Only a superficial examination of the budget estimates for the first half of 1952 shows it as passive for the 5 billions representing the difference between the taxes collected in the FTT's Anglo-American Zone on behalf of Italy, and those collected in Italy on behalf of the FTT's Anglo-American Zone. The deficit is covered by Italy in accordance with the agreements concluded between Rome and AMG and Italy's obligations imposed by the peace treaty. The Triestine press energetically protested against such composition of the budget intended to show Triestine finances as passive, and the FTT as quite unable to subsist without Italy's support.

AMG deemed it necessary to issue an explanation which, however, is not satisfactory, since its compilers showed the deficit as a difference in the processing taxes and custom duties collected in Italy and the FTT.

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It is very strange that Italy and the FTT are charged with those taxes for goods which they exchange, although these are simple commercial transactions which have nothing to do with the State's budget. If Italy does not like such transactions with Trieste, they could easily be terminated to the great advantage of the FTT which could then buy goods in the American, British, Yugoslav, Austrian, and other markets at far lower prices, without paying the high protective customs tariffs collected by Italy.

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TRIESTE LIBERA - VG Autonomist Movement, January 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Main point of our action: - For a wide autonomy
- Triestines will not submit themselves to further foreign impositions
- Regional Government and Assembly represent our right
- One of our rights: Triestine sailors on Triestine ships

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May it be a deed of true peace (editorial)

In our long struggle for the achievement of our aim: a wide regional autonomy within the Italian Republic, we are accustomed to suffer from the activities of several local and foreign minorities which want to link the fate of our city to certain silly and interminable international disputes.

Except for some gleam of practical wisdom - as, for example, the article recently published by the "Times" on the need of an autonomous Trieste attached to the Italian Republic - nothing has so far been done towards a practical autonomistic solution.

Meanwhile the Italian Government keeps silent.

But even before our formal incorporation into Italy the Italian Government should officially grant us a wide regional autonomy.

They speak about the revision of the Italian Peace Treaty, but this revision should be preceded by a revision of Italy's official policy towards our region and a declaration granting special autonomy to Trieste and its territory.

This would be a deed of true peace!

But the Rome Government should not wait too long.

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DELLO - Slovene Communist (Cominform), January 5th, 1952

The mirror - A change in address (editorial by-line)

For over a year the Titoists have been doing their utmost to come out of their isolation and conclude a political pact with the "white" Slovenes. However, the offer was not accepted, but "Demokracija" left a small opening by hinting that it could not trust those who are responsible for the disastrous situation of the Slovenes. This "opening" was exploited by the Titoists who changed the leadership of their organization from Babič to Dr. Dokleva, who is reputed to be an anti-Communist who could well be accepted by those around the "Demokracija". The New Year's editorial in "Primorski Dnevnik" was, in fact, written by this new man and not by Babič.

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IL PROGRESSO - Pro-Fito, January 5th, 1952Articles and reports:

- AMG's budget estimate for the first half-year of 1952 - Irregularities of the expenditure items - Strange accounting and non-existent liabilities - Inconsistent figures
- A year's activity of the Trieste City Council - Irredentists and Cominformists are responsible for budget being passive - Systematic campaign against the Independentist representatives - Triestine interests sacrificed to those of the "Great Mother" country - Discriminations in social policy

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It is up to the Triestines to raise their voice - Elections and AMG (editorial)

The past year has brought an ideological and political clarification. Irredentist and Cominformist tricks are no longer alluring: even their rank and file begins to crumble. In the course of the year, two periods have revealed the critical situation of both Irredentists and Cominformists. The former have shown much concern during the period shortly before the cancelled elections, the latter immediately after Togliatti had taken his stand on the question of Trieste. The Irredentists particularly were much alarmed during the pre-electoral period, when public opinion in Trieste was clear. Having been warned by the clerical organisations, the Irredentists lost face. The shifts of De Gasperi and their refusal to have the elections held democratically are signs of their internal crisis. Only the assistance they received from foreign quarters has allowed them to save their face. The greatest loser in this game has been AMG, since it has missed a wonderful opportunity to prove its impartiality as an organ for safeguarding the rights of Triestines. The fact is revealed that the Irredentists can only subsist in Trieste thanks to the support of AMG. The Cominformists, too, have been skating on thin ice after the useless attempt of Mr. Vidali to force the Triestine Cominformist to assume the Irredentist standpoint of joining Trieste to its "motherland" Italy. The resolute attitude of the masses of the Communist party frustrated these endeavors and compelled Vidali to sound the retreat. All those who allowed themselves to be misled by Moscow's intentions in regard to the FTT have at last understood that Togliatti and his men would never have made their famous declarations on the question of Trieste without the consent of the Kremlin's leaders. As for the year 1952, many political, social, and democratic struggles are ahead of us. We heartily wish that they may be victorious. AMG has not yet revealed its intentions as to the elections. Does AMG think that the Triestines are willing to be continually exploited by the Rome gang? If AMG continues to turn a deaf ear to this question, the Triestines will be compelled to take action themselves. It would not be the first time they have made their voice heard in international courts.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 7th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Believed that Gen. Eisenhower will run on Republican ticket (Fa)
- After press campaign for European army - Pella denies falsehoods of the Left - No dissent between Einaudi and De Gasperi on planned European Federation (Fa)
- New proposals (by Italy) for Mediterranean defence? (Fb)
- Gen. Declerc's son captured by Vietnamese (Fb)

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 8th, 1952.

Articles and reports:

- Stupid entreaties of the Cominformists (editorial - + about the "battle" for the "lost" party property, assigned by the court in the first instance to the Slovene CP, the surety deposit demanded of the Cominformists before the matter can be appealed, and the newspaper campaign launched by them in this connection)
- The ire and mire of the defeated Fascists (editorial - + referring to recent articles published by the Irredentist press about Yugoslavia, her successes in the war of liberation and the defeat the Italian forces suffered from Yugoslav hands)
- Another denationalization measure by Italian authorities - Slovene school at Krmin (Cormons) abolished (Fa)
- West denies to hold periodic Security Council meetings - Yugoslav delegate Baebler stresses necessity for peaceful settlement of differences (Fa)
- French Government falls - Parliament refused confidence to Eieven in first ballot - President Auriol starts talks for formation of new Cabinet - Long crisis expected (Fa)
- Commencement of official talks between Churchill and Truman - Conversations between Chiefs of Staff of US, Britain, and France will begin on Friday (Fa)
- Eisenhower's statement on his candidature for President - Taft declares that General is not and will not be candidate of Republican party (Fa)
- Egypt's spokesman at UN: "Impossible to think of a truce" (Fa)
- Belgrade "Borba" replies to "Messaggero Veneto" - How the well-armed Fascists put their hands up and stammered "good partisan" (Fa)
- Vladimir Velebit about to depart to his new post (+ as Yugoslav Ambassador to Rome) (Fb)
- Dr. Jožo Vilfan nominated Yugoslav Ambassador to India (Fb)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

- "Father Winter" visits all villages of the Opéine (Opicina) region - Over 1,000 children received gifts (La)
- From the Allied Court - An ingenious American, confidence trick with a gold ring and rogues from the South (+ of Italy) (La)
- Will price of gas go up together with increased caloric content? (La)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Eisenhower accepts candidature offered him by Republicans but will not participate in electoral campaign - Truman will have to pick substitute for him among Ridgway, Bradley, and Gruenther - Re-armament talks in Washington between Truman and Churchill (Fa)
- Difficult political crisis in France - Plevin defeated by 341 to 243 votes - Auriol will oppose collaboration of De Gaullists: a right-wing Cabinet could also have serious repercussions in international field (Fa)
- Italian floods exploited by Communists in their objections to re-armament (Fa)
- UN vote today on Vishinsky's proposal - Anglo-Americans firmly oppose periodic meetings of Security Council (Fa)
- Saragat obtains highest number of votes, but Romita intends to take his place (Fa)
- Anti-German riots in Israel's capital - About 300 injured in assault on Parliament (Fa)
- Probable consequences of Eisenhower's candidature - Reshuffle in British high military circles expected in London - Montgomery to replace Robertson in Middle East and General Erskine to be substituted in Egypt? (Fa)
- Korean negotiations reach crucial point - Joy flies to Tokio to confer with Ridgway (Fa)
- Tension in Egypt - Strike blocks Canal traffic - Russian fishing flotilla reaches Port Said (Fb)
- Shipbuilding in Italy - Need to meet foreign competition (Fb)
- Organisation of streetcar service - Barcola line and its new route - Notwithstanding some criticism it is generally held that unification of lines "6" and "7" is advantageous to all citizens (La)
- Regulations for apprentices retained in 1952 (La)
- The poor can wait - A former Arsia minor waits three years for the payment of his indemnity by Titoists (La)
- The new formation of judicial organs - Institution of Court of Assizes as a Court of Appeal (La)
- Capt. Shaw of US destroyer "Waldron" calls at Prefecture and City Hall (Lb)
- Recovery of war residue continues (Lb)
- President Einaudi to Mayor Bartoli (+ thanking him for New Year's message) (Lb)

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 8th 1952

Articles and reports:

- Saragat prevents majority from expressing its view - Bologna Convention did not solve problems of Italian Democratic Socialism - Polla's statement on budget for European Army (Fa)

- Two important tasks of Belgrade's diplomacy - Talk with Velobit, Yugoslav representative in Rome, on eve of his departure - Vilfan's task in New Delhi (Fa)
- Pakistan's motion in connection with Russia's proposal to the UN - Baebler's speech - Attitude of Western Powers and of Arab countries - Vishinsky's statement (Fa)
- Truman-Churchill talks - Main argument is economic - Anglo-American-French talks to start next Friday on problems of South-East Asia (Fa)
- Property returned to (Austrian) Prince Starhomberg - Left-wing demands annulment of decision (Fa)
- Italian proposals for Egyptian problem? (Fb)
- Italy does not participate in agricultural "pool" (Fb)

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How Trieste could meet the competition of the northern ports (editorial)

The competition between Trieste and its northern rivals is assuming alarming proportions.

Under the Austrian regime Trieste, as the only port of a large empire, enjoyed many privileges, and highways and railway lines were invariably built so as to shorten as much as possible the distances between this port and the political, commercial, and industrial centres of that vast empire.

After the first world war things changed fundamentally. Roads and railway communications remained where they were, but a multitude of artificial barriers all along them hampered rather than promoted traffic. This state of affairs continued even after the second world war when peace conferences allotted territories to various states without considering the communication lines running through them, originally built as part of direct connections between adjoining nations. A good example is Austria's railway line to Trieste whose Yugoslav section proved a source of unending trouble.

Trieste, well aware of these problems, attempted to solve them by different measures. One of them was a project for a new railway through the Gail valley which would considerably shorten Trieste's rail communication with Austria, but again had the drawback of crossing Yugoslav territory more than once. Other plans for deviating or replacing existing traffic arteries were considered, but they resulted in universal awareness that the best expedient is a system of well drafted and loyally observed international treaties about existing communications.

Austria, which spares no efforts to increase her overseas trade, would benefit from it no less than Trieste, for no rail rebates or cheap waterway freights offered by the northern ports could offset the extra cost involved by directing cargoes via Gibraltar and the Channel to the great northern ports, instead of shipping them through the Suez canal and Trieste.

Of course, well considered railway tariffs are a vital requisite. The Regensburg conference has done its best to draw up a system of rail freights, doing justice both to the interests of Trieste and the northern ports, with the result that the rail freights to and from Trieste were fixed at 17% below those of the northern ports. Trieste's shipping circles regarded this difference as insufficient, but accepted it as a first step in the right direction.

A conference held last September by the members of the continental tariff convention in Hamburg also gave this problem earnest attention. It came to the conclusion that satisfactory results can undoubtedly be achieved if all parties are willing to cooperate in a spirit of mutual understanding and good will.

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450 CRDA workers threatened with dismissal - Strong opposition of the labor-unions (La)

The meeting which took place yesterday at the CRDA management concerning the dismissal of workers employed by sub-contractors of the San Marco shipyards showed no results. The representatives of the shipyards affirm that statistics prove the insufficiency of orders compared to the manpower available, not only of the permanent personnel, but also the temporary workers, of whom 450 should be dismissed in January. The representatives of the labor-unions held, on the contrary, that statistics prove the possibility of maintaining the present force without substantial dismissals being necessary.

Since no agreement could be reached, and as the labor-unions await some details about the classification of personnel, the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10.30.

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The vanished flag (editorial note)

Last Sunday we noticed that no flag was flown from the City Hall. Perhaps this was in connection with the new regulations issued in the Italian Republic, by which Communal flags can be flown only together with the flag of the State. It is not known that such a regulation was extended to Zone A of the FTT. However, in this case the city's flag, a white halberd on a red field, should be flown with an identical flag of the FTT.

Probably our Communal Administration does not have two identical flags.

Considering the precarious financial situation of Trieste's Communal Administration, it is possible that there are no funds available for the purchase of another flag. Therefore we beg the Zone Presidency and AMG to assign a couple of millions more to enable our Communal Administration to buy another flag, otherwise we shall be compelled to open a public subscription. In that case our citizens would have to hang the flag themselves from the balconies of their City Hall.

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Merry-go-round (editorial note)

After belonging for a long time to the "Giornale del Lunedì" under the emblem of the Demochristian Party, the humorous paper "La Cittadella" was yesterday officially taken over by the Alossi group which owns the "Giornale di Trieste" and the "Le Ultime Notizie". Mr. Guido Botteri, a member of the Demochristian Party's Executive, becomes editor-in-chief of the "Giornale del Lunedì", while its former chief editor, Mr. Lino Carpin-tori, was appointed co-editor of the "Cittadella".

This change-over was made in the presence of Mr. Gino Alossi, son of the former owner and editor-in-chief of the "Piccolo". This gentleman is probably very satisfied with having thus obtained control of all the local Irredentist papers which are the spiritual heirs of the Fascist "Piccolo". With yesterday's operation the members of Alossi family, who are well known for their exploits in our region during the Fascist period, returned to the limelight. The story of their return is connected with certain persons in the Archbishop's Office in Milan, including Cardinal Schuster.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO -- Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Truman and Churchill (editorial)
- Increased financial deficit (in Italy) balanced by greater fiscal revenue - Political activity in full swing after De Gasperi's talks - Senator Falck to sum up Schuman plan (Fa)
- Saragat victorious at Bologna Convention - To the right in foreign policy, to the left in social field (Fa)
- Vishinsky's attitude confirms deadlock in Korean negotiations - American delegate accuses Kremlin of opposing any solution not in accord with Russian will (Fa)
- Speech by (British) Chancellor of the Exchequer - Perhaps a government coalition in order to save Sterling (Fa)
- Follemic between Naples and Genoa (+ about the home port of two transatlantic liners for traffic with America) brings no good results (Fb)
- Thirteen "Thunderbolts" delivered to Yugoslavia (Fb)

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News from beyond the Morgan line - Christmas tacitly abolished and appearance in Zone B of "Father Winter" - Money collected for gifts to poor children mainly destined for other purposes (La)

The gift parcels distributed at the New Year to the children in Zone B were very poor and, besides, different for Italian children and Slovene ones. The population complains about both facts since they collected enough money to distribute equal and much better parcels. The Christmas festivity was tacitly abolished and its place should have been taken by "Father Winter", on the Russian pattern, but without success, as the population did not participate in this barbarous ceremony. The dismissals at the Isola Food Processing Factories have not succeeded in balancing the budgets of these industries, and the workers have not received their wages since December 15th. The Strugnano Sanctuary was turned into a jail because of the increased number of prisoners.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, January 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The Titoists will have to return what they have unjustly taken - Actions to prevent attempt on Party's property (La)
- Sad life of the homeless - Female ward in Via Pascoli overcrowded and without comforts - Many women anxiously wait for 6 P.M. to be admitted to where there is at least a roof and a pallet, but narrow space makes sleep painful (La)
- Titoist terrorism in Zone B - Peasant goes mad because of absurd fiscal demands - "Higher orders" prohibit admittance to public premises - Idiotic humbug on Soviet Russia (La)
- What we saw in Russia (+ more lectures) (Lb)
- "The Party", lecture by Vidali to be held next Thursday at Servola (Lb)

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Towards the SU's convention - The S. Marco controversy still far from solved - It becomes clear why the "Lucky Shoe Co." ignores real labour leaders (editorial)

The SU Executive Committee will meet on Thursday to discuss the fourth SU convention. Owing to the importance of this meeting, all members of the Executive are urged to attend.

Discussions about the dismissals at the S. Marco shipyards continued yesterday morning between the labour organizations and the CRDA management. While the employers' representatives stubbornly insist on the necessity of dismissing all the workers hired through sub-contractors, abundant evidence is cited by the workers' representatives to prove the avoidability of all or of most dismissals, provided there is a sincere desire to understand how inadvisable it is to increase the already too numerous unemployed in the present inclement season. Particular stress was laid on the fact that with three ships now in construction there is almost as much work available as in the past months.

Although the threatened dismissals appear absolutely unjustified, no agreement was reached, and discussions were postponed until Wednesday morning.

It is now clear why authentic labor leaders have no access to the "Lucky Shoe" factory. During a temporary drop in production a high percentage of manpower employed was simply suspended from work - and this precisely for the period of the holidays - they are re-employed now that work is again available. Meanwhile a certain Chevalier Velo (meaning "Sail") has become famous (or infamous) for being expelled from the factory because he behaved so badly despite his high salary that he made himself unbearable even to this firm which teaches ... the American way of life. The firm is now expected to issue, as usual, a communique through the radio or press as to what responsibility he assumed for the workers' production bonus, etc. We await this with lively interest.

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A dynamite attempt against the house of a US Colonel? - Now terrorist attempt supposedly made at Opicina - Fortunately no victims (La) (full)

According to some trustworthy reports, although not yet confirmed by official or unofficial sources, a terrorist attempt was supposedly made near Opicina yesterday morning. Unknown persons are supposed to have deposited a time-bomb at the front-door of the house of an American Lt. Colonel.

A passer-by is supposed to have noticed the object, and in cold blood removed it and throw it aside. Immediately afterwards, about 5.30 A.M., the bomb is supposed to have exploded.

We give this news with some reservation, hoping that the competent authorities will issue an exhaustive communique on this deplorable event which the population cannot but condemn.

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IL LAVORATORE - FTT Communist Party (Cominform), January 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-Units against Titoism! (editorial)

-400,000 lire contributed in a few days - Collection for stopping Titoist intrigues in full swing - Contributions by Communist Councilors from Muggia and its cells - First payments by port workers, San Marco shipyards and Party's sections

- Titoist gang more and more under imperialistic influence - Dinar's devaluation is a sign of warmongering policy (correspondence from Prague)
- Recruit in factories the "Communists without membership cards":
- The Siamese twins (+ with photo showing common entrance to offices of "Corriere di Trieste" and "Primorski Dnevnik", which both recently celebrated their 2000th number)

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ith hammer and tongs - Profitable investments (editorial by-line) (full)

On his arrival in New York the former chief of the Trieste ECA made some statements concerning Trieste which have been duly reprinted by the "Corriere di Trieste" (how the other newspapers, who indulge in flattering foreigners, must have envied the "Corriere" because they themselves were not the first to receive this news).

According to the American Robert Galloway, our city has so much recovered that there will be no need for the USA to spend any further dollars on us. Moreover, all they have spent so far has been a good bargain, it is even "one of the most profitable investments of the USA". The unemployed Triestines, those threatened by dismissals, the youngsters without any outlook for their future, the thousands of homeless people, the dockers with a reduced job, the small traders threatened by bankruptcy, the communes unable to cover their ordinary expenditures, the unemployed sailors, pensioners getting their monthly 3,000 lire - all these did not realize that Trieste had recovered. What wicked and unpleasant people they are if they do not believe the statements of this Mr. X.

Because they believe that the USA have struck a good bargain with the investments, they demand that private enterprise be allowed to all social classes and to all productive forces of Trieste, without the hamstrings of the Marshall plan, and all the bonds which have tied our city hand and foot.

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LA NOSTRA LOTTA - Capodistria, UAIS pro-Tito weekly, January 7th, 1952

the source of our prosperity - Foreign commerce - Wine, chief export - Trieste
Usorha 86% of exported goods

In discussing the foreign trade of our Zone(B) we do not include our traffic with Yugoslavia, since both use the same currency; but we include Trieste because it has a different currency.

Our increased commercial balance in 1951 is eloquent proof of the progress of our economy. 1951 exports reached the considerable sum of 750,013,000 lire. Wine comes first, registering 36% of the total exports, followed by the products of the canning industries which were responsible for 23% of our exports.

The principal buyer of our exports is Trieste with 86% of their total, followed by Austria with 12.5% and Italy with only 1.5%. The productive plan for 1952 provides for a total increase of our exports by 14%, principally minerals.

Our tourist traffic, which only in 1951 adapted itself to foreign visitors, is a considerable source of foreign currency. In the course of 1952 substantial improvements in our tourist movement will be made, first of all by the institution of a tourist office.

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L'EMANCIPAZIONE - Italian Republican Party weekly, January 5th, 1952

A truth to be considered while destiny of the Continent takes shape - European Federation impossible without the FTT's return to Italy - No Military Government can undertake to represent a civil population - The Trusteeship administrators, as well as Yugoslavia, are certain to remain outside the new Union of Nations (editorial by Vittorio Furlani)

"Needs what the intellect and hasten decisions", goes the saying, to which one may add, be wise in taking decisions of far-reaching importance.

Yet, only a few years have elapsed since the extreme need for a just and honourable peace so little whetted the intellect of all interested statesmen, included those representing our Country, that a decision was quickly, but for us by no means wisely reached. However, it would not remedy the wrongs done to the cause of peace to deny that Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact is a remarkable step forward towards, at least, a partial recovery of her positions lost by a stupid war and a loathsome peace.

While De Gasperi's much trumpeted visit to America gave Italy the satisfaction of seeing her military limitations formally abolished, there is no more talk about eradicating the illegal and humiliating conditions in the FTT region. The pretext that the western powers cannot do without Tito does not count, unless their populations show that they are ready to renounce their political freedom and independence for the sake of that peace and of that western cause for which the inhabitants of the two FTT Zones are expected to sacrifice themselves. Only a madman could think that a New York or a London citizen has more rights than a Triestine citizen merely because the former enjoys the doubtful privilege of belonging to a more conspicuous, if not more civilized community.

The question arises whether in democracy a minority can be asked to "freely" sacrifice its independence for the sake of a majority. By minority we mean the population of Trieste's "free" territory, which in the case of a plebiscite would be asked to renounce its independence in order to preserve that of France, Great Britain, and the USA. However unusual, this is the only real question to be considered in the Trieste issue, since it is no use appealing for the observance of paragraph IV, article 21, of the Peace Treaty according to which the FTT was ceded by Italy to no one, or even to the Security Council which usurps the right of sovereignty over the FTT without being itself a subject of international law.

This fact will emerge clearly tomorrow when, it is hoped, membership in the European Federation is established on the basis of the primary need for its members to defend themselves against the eastern totalitarian states.

What matters to us, Triestines and Italy, is that the problem must be solved together with all the other questions affecting the European Federation, since a Military Government, by its very nature not ologible, cannot represent a civil population. It must be furthermore borne in mind that Great Britain, Tito and the USA will remain outside the Federation itself.

As the Peace Treaty imposed on us is unworkable, the time is now ripe for making good a part of the wrong done: a civil organization of western Europe cannot be complete without a solution of the Triestine problem. The above mentioned paragraph IV of article 21 not only makes a constitution of the FTT impossible, but its citizens are also through the Permanent Statute deprived of any citizenship, even of the Italian one which is now admitted in Zone A and suppressed in Zone B. Both these Zones are thus destined to return to Italy because they were formerly part of that western community. Istria belongs by history and spirit to the West-European community.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- While Truman and Churchill confer, Ike's announcement opens electoral campaign - Taft is most serious opponent within Republican party, but General Mac Arthur also begins to come into the limelight - Succession at Atlantic HQ open (Fa)
- Saragat waits in the center for the moment to turn to the right - Outcome of Socialist Convention disappointed all those who expected a third solution to alternative between Italian Communist party and Christian Democracy (Fa)
- Auriol continues consultations - First day of crisis in Paris - Dynamite attempt against "Humanité" - Communists accuse the De Gaullists (Fa)
- Rods threaten to break off negotiations at Panmunjom (Fa)
- Among other projects Commune supports proposal for bus "sub-station" in Largo Barriera in order to prevent private speculation (La)
- Chain of burglaries continues - 16th in one month - Except in one case (Muggia robbery) no culprits caught (La)
- Registration of motor-cycles commences (La)

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Local state employees agitated - Telegram sent to the Hon. Gava (+ Under-secretary of the Italian Treasury) (La)

Representatives of the local Federation of civil servants, railway unions, employees of the Postal and Telecommunications services, and teachers, met last night in the premises of the CGL in order to examine the situation created by the Italian Government's delay in extending the so-called emergency indemnity to Triestine civil servants, an indemnity which has already been granted to all state employees in Italy.

It was decided to send a protest telegram to the Hon. Gava, Under-secretary of the Italian Treasury, urging an immediate reply.

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PRIMORSKI DNJEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 9th, 1952

- Yugoslavia's contribution to peace and international cooperation - Baebler on Yugoslavia's membership in Security Council (Fa)
- Truman's message on State of Nation will be read in Congress today - Next year's budget 85 billion dollars of which $\frac{3}{4}$ is for rearmament (Fa)
- Socialist Pineau entrusted to confer with other parties for constitution of new French Government (Fa)
- Eleven powers' proposal on measures for mutual security accepted by UN political committee - Vote on Soviet resolution today (Fa)
- Middle and Far East subject of Washington talks - Truman and Churchill also discuss possibility of meeting Stalin (Fa)
- New Allied proposals for exchange of war prisoners in Korea (Fa)
- 22 dead and 9 injured during clashes in Egypt - US Ambassador mediates to quell conflict (Fa)
- Concern in London over Sterling crisis (Fb)
- Freedom Front's (OF) Executive met yesterday - OF will continue efforts to achieve unity (of all Slav parties) (La)
- City Council meeting - Evictions suspended until end of 1952 (La)
- They even remember the Slovenes if it suits them - "Provincial Federation of Direct Cultivators" (of land) courts Slovene farmers (La)

Bolgrade, 8th: - Yugoslavia and the USA today signed an economic agreement by which Yugoslavia will continue to receive aid from the USA. It was signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Edward Kardelj and Ambassador Allene.

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Diplomatic circles in Belgrade consider it a big step towards stabilisation of Yugoslav economy which will open the door to wider cooperation with other European countries. The pact will be registered with the UN and stresses the intention of both countries to strengthen economic cooperation which is undoubtedly a premise for lasting peace. Yugoslavia will take all necessary measures to ensure the efficient utilisation of this aid to develop industry and agriculture, ensure stability of the dinar, and to cooperate with all other countries which receive similar aid in order to reduce trade barriers and render commerce more free. Proceeds from the sale of goods supplied by America will be deposited in a dinar counter-part fund which will be utilized in agreement with the USA for strengthening Yugoslavia's defence, improving her economy, assisting production and to foster international trade. Yugoslavia will facilitate exports to the USA of such materials as she may need and recognize diplomatic status of all personnel necessary to supervise the execution of this agreement which becomes immediately effective and remains in force until June 30th 1955.

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It's as well to know this, too (editorial)

As was to be guessed from his clever editorials and other articles, the famous leader of the CIN, Diego De Castro, is a great hero! He said so himself in describing his plan to land near Punta Salvo in 1945 (see PS 148, page 8), a project which, unfortunately, was turned down by the British. But just when his plan came to nought, other soldiers landed, with ordinary barges, without radio transmitters, and especially without the one million lire, on the eastern coast of Istria (+ meaning Tito's partisans). The history of our national struggle for liberation, so belittled and despised by the various De Castros, tells us that those who landed were sons of that same Istria which was kept enslaved by the same various De Castros. In reading his editorial we recalled the Italian word "spudoratezza" (+ shamelessness) with which he evidently is well supplied. It's as well to know this, too, and although we were not surprised at what had happened, we did not think we should read about it over the signature of the "hero" himself.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Truman and Churchill conclude first examination of situation - Eden and Acheson will continue discussion of various problems after British Premier's departure for Canada - Far East, Korea, and European army main subjects of yesterday's talks - Official communique on results of conference awaited (Fa)
- Seventeen governments in only seven years - French crisis will cause postponement of international conferences (Fa)
- UN collective measures against aggression - Vishinsky beaten in first ballot (Fa)
- In Italian Parliament's committee on industry some opinions are contrary to Schuman plan - Taviani stresses need for quick ratification (Fa)
- Renewed fears for the "Flying Enterprise" - Weather worsens in area through which ship of courageous Captain Carlson must be towed - Still 100 miles from Falmouth (Fa)
- A problem raised by Gonella's statements - CISEL remains faithful to principle of a non-political labour union (Fa)

- Korean fighting becomes more bitter - Chinese mass attacks (Fa)
- Social-Democrats and the next political elections - Alliances conditional on proportional representation pure and simple - New denomination approved at Bologna convention: Italian Socialist Democratic Party (Fa)
- Religious persecutions in Czechoslovakia - Nuns sent to forced labor in collectives (Fa)
- Not known whether De Nicola will remain (Italian) Senate's President (Fb)
- Britain's economy - Rigid measures by Butler to deal with crisis (Fb)
- One of Dionne quintuplets enters convent in June (Fb)
- Grave situation of Italians in Zone B - Persecutions renewed - Problem of identity cards still unsolved - Meanwhile many families, left without income, are being induced to emigrate (La)
- Traffic police grateful for generous gifts (Lb)
- Rome's mayor expresses gratitude to Bartoli for Trieste's aid to flood victims (Lb)

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Competition between Adriatic and northern ports - Thirty years of struggle to attract traffic - Our commercial centers must defend themselves from the serious and constant threat of German and Benelux ports (by Mario Nordio) (Fa)

Hamburg, January: - In the (introductory) article on the competition between the ports of Trieste and of the North, the author briefly summarizes the situation which followed the break-up of the Hapsburg Monarchy when the various northern ports tried to gain the traffic, especially of the newly created states of Czechoslovakia and Austria, until then exclusively gravitating towards Trieste. In this race Hamburg played the principal role and was Trieste's greatest competitor, and since the geographical element (distance) was in favour of Trieste, the northern ports waged their battle through special tariffs aimed at reducing transportation costs. This battle was resumed after the second world war, soon after the partial reconstruction of the port installations, and a kind of new "Hanseatic League" was proposed by Holland which should unite all northern ports (including Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp) in their fight against the biggest Adriatic and Tyrrhenian ports, a threat which, perhaps for the first time, has reconciled the interests of Genoa to those of Venice and Trieste.

This time, however, common sense prevailed and there was no sharp competition with special tariffs but a provisional agreement (Regensburg) among the parties concerned (Italian, FET, Austrian, German, and Yugoslav railways) established the principle that there should be a 17 percent difference in the tariff between the shipments by rail to the northern and the southern ports. This agreement will remain in force during the whole of 1952, but new complications have arisen: the agreement, according to the Germans, was limited to Hamburg, while Bremen, being nearer, could demand a lower price; the agreement, furthermore, was only for shipments by rail and therefore the combined rail-river rates were free; besides, Belgium and the Dutch railways also want a share in the Austrian traffic.

All these problems will have to be settled at the next Conference which will be held in Trieste towards the end of February or in March. Hamburg circles should realize that the "Adriatic sector", and particularly the Italian railways and those of the FET (the latter vigorously represented by Mr. Ch. L. Pannell) can make no further sacrifices beyond those accepted at Regensburg: the principle of "geographic distance" must be maintained.

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Our inquiry on radio broadcasts - Advice, suggestions, criticisms (La)

Our previous articles on this subject have aroused great interest among our readers and we have received various letters, some praising, others criticising or suggesting improvements in the broadcasts. According to some listeners greater importance should be given to classic music, while light music should also include romances, popular folk songs, Neapolitan songs. Of the Allied programs, that retransmitted from the LEO is quite varied: from recordings of the Edinburgh Festival and other concerts to Chamber-music, from comments on London's art life to talks of a scientific character, while a certain importance is given to historical and actual contacts between Britons and Italy and vice versa, which represent a commendable aspect of "European" international relations.

But complaints have been made about the poor quality of prose, and about the failure to rebroadcast "Cyrano de Bergerac" and the Opera "Tristan and Isolde".

The key to any improvement in the local transmitter remains in the improvement of the installations. The auditoria, the services, and some installations were modernized last year, but it is the transmitter which must be increased in strength so as to strengthen the relays of the Italian Radio Stations and keep pace with the improvements recently carried out in Italy. In this way Trieste will really become the outpost of the West.

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Yesterday's City Council meeting - A campaign for teaching and disciplining pedestrians - Controversial opinions about sale of fish at wholesale market - Budgets of the Consortium for Tourism and San Giusto Castle management approved (La)

At the beginning of yesterday's meeting of the City Council, Councillor Giampiccoli (DP) complained about the "horrible" conditions of certain streets and sidewalks in our city. The Mayor replied that he is very well acquainted with this problem (considering the interminable repairs in front of his own house in Via Franca), and promised to demand that the "Accega" and "Telve" quickly finish all present repairs.

Councillor Cristiani (CD), speaking on behalf of the local fish retailers, objected to the planned opening of new stands for the sale of fish on the first floor of the covered market in Via Carducci, mentioning sanitary and economic reasons in order to dissuade the Council from this project. Assessor Ceppi, after confirming the existence of such a project, refuted the objections and added that the planned innovation will be in the public interest.

Replying to Councillor Gombacci (CP) - who urged the construction of a common grave at the local cemetery for those who fell during the Liberation War - Assessor Visintin observed that there is no space available for this purpose.

After a protest by Councillor Malalan (CP) concerning some notices written only in Italian and recently erected in the neighbouring Slovene villages, which fall on deaf ears, the Woman-Councillor Weiss (CP) demanded the removal of Fascist emblems from the building of the local seaplane hangar (+ Hangar Club).

The Mayor announced that AEF has recently extended the validity of its Order No. 175 (concerning leases and sub-leases), which means that evictions can be postponed for another six months. As far as the "Selad" is concerned, the Mayor said that the hiring of its personnel is under way so that by the end of this month the new Division will have one thousand workers.

The last question on the agenda was the traffic in Piazza della Libertà' (in front of the main railway station).

On this subject Assessor Goppi stated that the present traffic control is quite sufficient. He added that careless pedestrians cause more trouble than vehicles, and he therefore proposed "a campaign for training pedestrians". In the course of the ensuing brief discussion, Councillor Braun defended the pedestrians, while Assessor Goppi took the part of the drivers, "except those of military vehicles". Councillor Morelli (MSI), in his turn, accused drivers who do not reduce speed near pedestrian crossings, "except those of the military vehicles who always respect this safety measure".

The last part of the meeting was given up to the approval of two decisions: the first regarding the budget estimates for 1952 of the Consortium for Tourism, and the second concerning this year's financing of the San Giusto Castle management and the places of entertainment connected with it. The discussion was concluded by the Mayor and put to a vote. Both decisions were approved with a majority vote. The Communists abstained in the first and voted against in the second case.

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San Giovanni school and a situation which must be solved (La)

Since last Summer the San Giovanni school "Fabio Filzi" has been occupied by families evicted from the ramshackle house in Via Campo Marzio 4. The situation is particularly serious because the population in this city district increased considerably owing to the new flats which were built, so that yet another school is being erected there. Meanwhile pupils are obliged to attend a school in the Strada per Longera with obvious inconveniences due to overcrowding and the great distance they have to travel.

In November and December it was promised that these families would be sheltered in the new houses at Piano S. Anna, but although these flats are supposedly already assigned by AMG, no solution has yet been reached in this grave problem which is especially serious in the winter season.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Truman's Decline (by George Gallup)
- The Ten Commandments of Liberty (by Bertrand Russell)
- Gen. Eisenhower's implied acceptance of Republican Party's nomination - Vast repercussions of event in US and Atlantic Pact politics - Taft insists on running - Will Ike's decision cause a crisis in Republican Party? - Pentagon's opinion on eventual successor in Supreme Atlantic Command (Fa)
- Auriol continues consultations to form new Government - Economic causes of ministerial crisis (Fa)
- Italian Social-Democrats contrary to "linked lists" (Fa)
- Tehran's statements on American aid (Fb)
- Diplomatic soundings continue in Cairo (Fb)

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Press conference of the UN commissioner - Critical situation of refugees in the FIT - Alarming statistics about the spread of tuberculosis - Difficulties in improving situation (Fa) (full)

Paris, 8th: - At a press conference the UN High Commissioner for the refugees, Van Heuven Goedhart, and Dr. Marc Daniels of the World Health Organisation illustrated the serious situation which has arisen in the refugee camps of the FIT, and gave some alarming statistics about the spreading of tuberculosis in these camps.

An inquiry carried out last November by Dr. Daniels, at the request of the High Commissioner, leads one to believe that in order to put a stop to this alarming situation and to prevent the spreading of the disease from camp to camp, it is necessary to adopt urgent measures, namely: immediate isolation of the infected in sanatoria or hospitals; to establish adequate living conditions in the camps and to close unhealthy camps; to intervene with some Governments in order to shelter and cure three hundred persons suffering from active or inactive tuberculosis.

The UN High Commissioner for refugees also explained the difficulties in the FTT, since the latter is only a transit center for the refugees. Actually the four camps in this territory shelter 4,800 refugees (Russians, stateless or Soviet citizens, persons expelled from Yugoslavia, "Volksdeutsche" as well as refugees from the "Popular Democracies") besides the 18,000 refugees of the Venezia-Giulia region. This afflux of refugees causes AMG great concern. Out of a budget of 30 billion lire the Allies have allocated 500 millions for the refugees. Meanwhile a sanatorium is under construction, while the hospitals of the FTT are ready to shelter a certain number of the diseased. But all these efforts are insufficient, so that drastic measures must be taken immediately. The UN High Commissioner for refugees has stated that negotiations are under way between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government to arrange for a certain number of refugees suffering from tuberculosis to be accepted in Italian hospitals. He has also admitted that the Italian Government - which has not yet replied - is hampered by its own excessive population, to which the 200,000 refugees of the Venezia-Giulia and the flood-victims must be added.

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"Unita" also concerns itself with Zone A's budget - Contradictions which call for explanation - Fantastic views about increase of bank deposits - Italy's financial contributions are at the same time desired and repudiated - A suggestion (editorial)

Until a few days ago "Unita" had not paid much attention to the economic and financial problems of this Zone; a few occasional and quite perfunctory remarks about AMG's communiqués or decrees, always from the one-sided viewpoint of labour employment, was all that the leading Cominformist paper contributed to this important field of discussion. We admit that "Unita" is an exclusively political paper, but it is no less true that in the long run economic developments dominate and determine even politics. Violence, intrigue, and rhetoric may temporarily blur this fact, but sooner or later it will prevail. Even politicians must eat.

In dealing with the specific problems of Trieste, the economic factor seems to us of primary importance, as the Irredentist propaganda uses it as its trump card, making strenuous efforts to represent this territory as unable to exist without permanent help from outside. It is therefore gratifying, also from the workers' point of view, that "Unita" has finally chosen to devote more attention to economic questions, but we are disappointed to see that its first step in this direction is an attack on us because of our optimistic outlook in regard to Trieste's economy. By adopting this attitude "Unita" knowingly plays into the hands of local Irredentism.

In our 2000th edition we have shown that the need for Italian financial contributions is constantly and gratifyingly decreasing, while bank deposits in this territory show a rising tendency. Yet, according to "Unita" there is a fly in the ointment of increasing deposits: the "rate of increase". The fact that the local bank deposits increased from 21 billions in 1948 to 26.5 billions in 1949, i.e. by roughly 25%, whereas the increase in 1950 was only 14% and that in 1951 (gauged by the first half year) 6%, is interpreted by "Unita" as a symptom of a deteriorating situation.

The cominformist paper fails to consider that the increase of deposits in the years between 1947 and 1949 was partly caused by the depreciation of the lira and partly by a sub-normal volume of trade due to the recent war. What would happen if the 25% rise recorded in 1948/49 became a permanent phenomenon? In ten years Trieste's bank deposits would reach 250 billions, and in 20 years 2,400 billion lire - twice as much as the entire present monetary circulation in the Italian Republic - an obvious absurdity that needs no comment!

Equally unconvincing is the view "Unita" takes of the Italian financial contributions. It regards them, and also the ERP subsidies, as shackles preventing our free quest for work and as a handicap to our traditional role as a mediator between East and West. At the same time, however, it deplors the decrease of the said subventions as tantamount to the gradual drying up of a source of labour employment. The contradiction is evident and calls for clarification. For the moment we ask our Cominformists three questions to which we hope to receive their answer:

- 1) Do they or do they not desire the Italian and ERP subsidies?
- 2) If they desire them, as bringers of work and occupation, why do they oppose them?
- 3) If, however, they consider them noxious, why do they blame us for voicing our satisfaction over the diminishing extent of those subsidies.

We seize this opportunity of repeating the offer we recently addressed to the opposition press: We are willing to grant "Giornale di Trieste" and "Unita" two or three columns of space in our journal wherein they may explain their views to our readers, on condition that they grant us a like measure of hospitality. Their acceptance of this proposal would show them to be genuine democrats and prove that they are not afraid.

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A too laconic communique - Is the concern about bad yeast justified or not? - Responsible authorities must issue a statement (La)

The communique of the Communal Hygiene Office of Trieste concerning the irregular manufacture of synthetic yeast by a Triestine chemist has greatly alarmed the population of Trieste, the more so as this communique was rather perfunctory, giving no details whatsoever. The term "irregularly manufactured" gave rise to the strangest guesses, even to the idea of a poisoning.

We made an inquiry, as far as possible, which yielded no results as the responsible officials declared they know nothing about it. A physician we interviewed stated that this yeast must have been made from some deteriorated ingredients, so that persons who ate some pastry baked with it might have had a stomach-ache.

All persons suffering from such attacks have recovered except one man who had serious cramps after eating a cake prepared with the yeast.

We are very surprised at the attitude of the responsible authorities and hope that an exhaustive communique will be issued before long.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- What will 1952 bring to Italy's economy? (editorial)
- Romita's post-convention statements - Nenni's party recedes and therefore the Italian Socialist Democratic Party will some day exercise its influence (Fa)
- Acheson's plan for security approved by UN (Fa)

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- European army - Towards a compromise with Benelux countries? (Fa)
- Pontecorvo is in Turkestan where he is building an atomic plant (Fa)
- Grotesque developments at the UN - Libya admitted, but not Italy (Fb)
- Gen. Robertson inspects British troops in Cyprus (Fb)
- The imposing structure of the "Jolly Hotel" now nearing completion (La)

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Incautious lies of the pro-Tito paper (editorial by M.P. - + Mario Polla)

There would be no need for us to concern ourselves with "Corriere di Trieste"'s blundering excursion into the field of finance and economy, if among other absurdities its author would not blame AMG for not disclaiming an accidental and easily recognisable slip in the heading of a recent newspaper article.

With a confusing wealth of statistics and graphs "Corriere" draws an entirely distorted and misleading picture of the economic situation of the FTT and Italy's contributions to it. Yet only a few days ago the Independentist paper received a well-deserved dig in the ribs by an AMG communique about manufacturing taxes and custom duties collected in this Zone by buyers of Italian-made goods. We do not in any way consider AMG's intervention a necessity, but in the present instance it has indubitably helped to unmask certain people who eagerly seek the mote in another's eye without noticing the beam in their own.

Italy's contributions are not only the sums indicated in "Corriere"'s statistics, but include the taxes and duties collected in this Zone for her account, minus the taxes and duties raised in Italy on products of Triestine manufacture. Estimating this difference for 1950 at approximately 4 billion lire for a half year, we have a monthly average of 1,384 million lire for the first, and 1,332 million for the second half-year of 1950, and, deducting the 666 millions a month from the receipts of the FTT, we arrive at 1,344 million for the first, and 1,500 million lire for the second half of the said year (+ ED. - the translation is correct, although the calculation makes no sense). The same method of calculation must be applied also to all the other half-years.

"Corriere" expresses its gratification over the steady rise of savings and bank deposits in Trieste. We share its satisfaction, but consider it fair to say that this favourable trend is largely due to the linkage of FTT's economy to Italy's and to the assistance constantly granted us by the Italian Government. Another cause to which we owe this increase is the stability of the lira. In Yugoslavia, for instance, this development would have been impossible as no one there has the least confidence in the national currency.

As regards the standard of living in Trieste, which "Corriere" acknowledges as relatively high, it has been made possible by the fact that ever since 1945 we have succeeded - contrary to the suggestions contained in the "Corriere di Trieste" editions of those distant years - to keep on this side of the iron curtain. If instead of belonging to the Italian orbit, we had had the misfortune to fall under Yugoslav rule, the situation would be radically different and drought and other similar amenities would have fallen to our lot. Which shows that "Corriere"'s statements, beside being mendacious, are also incautious.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, January 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Last night's City Council meeting - San Giusto Castle must become a center for popular recreation and education (+ Communist councillors' demand) (La)
- Against the people's enemies - Action for defending Party property spreads - Additional contributions received (La)
- Distribution of fire-wood to unemployed and pensioners should be improved (La)
- Allied Court fines two American merchant seamen (+ for having stolen some bottles of liquor) (La)

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Home Claimants' Association at the IACP - New popular flats in the Via Rigutti region (La)

The President of the Home Claimants' Association, Pina Cattaruzzi, and its secretary of the section for war damages, Emilio Burolo, had a talk yesterday morning with the IACP directors, Machling and Gandusio, to whom they submitted a project for the construction of popular houses which had already been handed to AME, to the Comune, and to the Zone Presidency. As to the project itself, Mr. Gandusio remarked that the building areas suggested are too expensive for the IACP to buy because the rate of the rents charged cannot exceed one and a half per cent of the building costs when houses are built at public expenses. This was in reply to the suggestion that inhabitants would pay higher rents when houses are nearer to the city's center, which would be the case if the project were adopted.

Afterwards the regulatory plan of the Via Rigutti constructions was examined with a view to build popular houses there, and not luxury homes. Due to the high price of the respective lots, the IACP Director promised to examine the problem together with the City Administration in order to make it possible to construct popular houses there.

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Hammer blows: a game with toy-soldiers (editorial by-line)

There was some news in the Triestine press: the "Cittadella" changed hands by passing from the "Giornale del Lunedì" into the fold of the "Giornale di Trieste del Lunedì". Its humorous paper-soldiers are now under the orders of a great producer who again takes the helm of the Triestine nationalist press.

The change brought Guido Botteri the honour of representing the weekly "Giornale del Lunedì" without "Cittadella". He became famous as a journalist for the Demochristian "La Prora", especially for having defined as "fatal" the agreement (meaning barter) between Italy and Yugoslavia about Trieste.

Complying with instructions from Rome to let the sleeping dog lie, Diego De Castro ceased to plead for the cession of some "valleys" of Zone B in order to annex the rest to Italy, and continues, in the "Giornale del Lunedì", to sign articles dealing with recent history based on his own and other heroes' memories.

Most fortunate of all must be the journalist of the bygone regime, Alessi, who in complicity with the Milanese Bishop's court administrator, Mons. Maino, managed to keep afloat so well as to monopolize the Triestine press. The valiant toy-soldiers with their weekly humour will gain facetiousness and punch by these adventures of the great captain.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 9th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- White House talks concluded - No meeting with Stalin - Truman has convinced Churchill of undesirability of "Big Three" meeting - Important speech by Eden announced (Fa)
- Does Truman renounce his candidature? (Fa)
- Italian Cabinet discusses reform of bureaucracy - It is believed that French crisis will postpone international conferences for European Army and that of Lisbon between Atlantic Allies (Fa)
- US military budget - 53.2 billion dollars for defense (Fa)
- 56 miles from Falmouth the cable tied to the "Flying Enterprise" breaks - Carlson's ship again in grave danger in the stormy waters of the British coast just when dramatic odyssey was about to end happily (Fa)

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o VI. Year, No. 152 Saturday, January 12th, 1952 I
o Consec. No. 1999 o
o P R E S S S U M M A R Y o
I H.Q. A.I.S. Trieste I
o Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays o
I 10 pages I

Articles and reports:

- Now proof of aggressiveness (editorial - + in connection with Vishinsky's attitude at the UN and quoting from the Yugoslav delegate Baebler's speech in the UN Political Committee)
- "Flying Enterprise" sinks after all - It's captain and mate of tug "Turmoil" saved (Fa)
- President of Italian Senate resigns (Fa)
- Truman's statements on Eisenhower's candidature (Fa)
- The Soviets make obstacles for Korean truce talks - Malik insists that UN Political Committee discuss Korea (Fa)
- Bidault also unable to form new French Government (Fa)
- Egypt's reaction to Washington talks - "To speak of Middle East Command is to persist in anti-Egyptian attitude", says spokesman of Egyptian UN delegation (Fa)
- Plane-crash in England - 23 dead (Fb)
- Arab proposals for settlement of conflict with Israel (Fb)
- An interesting admission (+ quoting from "Il Traffico" that despite bigger volume, the value of traffic through Trieste is decreasing, and that Trieste has insufficient direct sea connections) (La)
- 500 San Marco shipyard workers threatened with dismissal (La)
- How long will this continue? - Burglars steal at will in Trieste (La)
- Let us prevent denationalisation by continuous public use of our own language (La)
- Police successful - Men who hold up Antonaza arrested (La)

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Statements by new Yugoslav Ambassador to Rome - Velebit hopes to settle and improve relations with Italy - On their way to their new official posts Velebit and Wilfan will visit Trieste (La) (full)

Belgrade, 10th: - The new Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome, Vladimir Velebit, and the new Yugoslav Ambassador in India, Dr. Jozo Wilfan, entertained senior foreign representatives and the press at a farewell party held in Belgrade today. Vladimir Velebit declared that he was very glad to go to Italy, but that although he hoped that the many problems still pending would be favourably solved he could say nothing concrete about them now.

Velebit replied to various questions put to him by the ANSA correspondent in Belgrade and said that the Yugoslav Government very much desires an improvement in the relations between the two countries. He added: "Our two countries have been neighbors for centuries and will remain neighbors for centuries. This is an undeniable fact which impells us to build good relations."

Asked whether he thought that the moment was favourable for solving problems pending between Italy and Yugoslavia, Velebit stressed Belgrade's willingness to settle such problems. "This is primarily in the interest of the two countries themselves." As for the economic relations between the two countries, which will improve considerably after the recent agreement between Belgrade and Washington, Velebit mentioned that Italo-Yugoslav trade amounted to one billion dinars in 1951 which, translated into dollars, is just what it was in 1938.

"We intend to increase our foreign trade. Italy and Yugoslavia have economies which are traditionally complementary and it is to be desired that this mutual exchange be increased still more." Velebit finally said that he was certain that cultural relations between the two countries, until now rather neglected, will also soon improve.

"It seems to me very important to give the Italian nation more information about our country, while, on the other hand, I know the interest of our artists and scientists in Italian culture".

Velebit announced that he would go to Rome by way of Trieste where he has relatives and where his mother will reside. On his way to New Delhi Wilfan will also visit Trieste.

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GIORNALI DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Comments on Anglo-American talks - Meager results for London despite moral success (Fa)
- In USA "hostilities" commence for Presidential elections - Truman's electoral manoeuvres to confuse Republican leaders (Fa)
- Schuman Plan debated at Bonn - Adenauer certain of Assembly's support (Fa)
- One of most famous French Generals, Lattre de Tassigny, in agony (+ relapse after operation) (Fa)
- At Panmunjom Allies reject last Red counterproposals (Fa)
- In Rome Communist headquarters' plans for future elections are being made - Nenni's party charged with task of attracting votes of non-Communists (Fa)
- Trial run of new trolley-bus line "5" successful (La)
- Two shops in Via Roma burgled last night (La)
- Lives saved by Blood Bank - Mass blood donation by 130 City Police (La)

- Bulletin of Hygiene Office - Only two cases of watered wine - City's health statistics (La)
- An important anniversary - 30 years since constitution of "Piccolomini" (+ University students' club) (La)
- British soldiers entertain 300 children (+ see yesterday's Press Summary, page 6.) (Lb)
- Republican party holds convention (Lb)
- San Marco labor controversy passed to Labor Office (Lb)

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Trieste's competitive struggle against the northern ports - Hamburg desires return of pre-war cooperation, reacts strongly to remarks by Trieste personages - Odd similarities of the two great ports - Trieste's port installations and Trieste Fair universally admired (editorial by Mario Nordio)

The Hamburg weekly "Die Zeit" carried in its last edition an article "The northern ports and Trieste" by Prince Hubert Loewenstein who last year gained notoriety by his unsuccessful attempt to wrench Heligoland from British hands by a sensational raid on the D'Annunzio pattern.

The article, a report on a visit to Trieste, quotes some remarks by prominent Triestine personages, from Count Carrobbio to Mayor Bartoli, from Guido Cogulich to Bruno Forti, which, probably made in casual conversation, assume, when quoted, an unduly official air. According to Prince Loewenstein Trieste is waging with equal determination a struggle, on two fronts, against Yugoslavia and against Hamburg.

Referring to these quotations, the fortnightly review "Hamburger Hafen Nachrichten", known as the press organ of Hamburg's leading shipping circles, deplores the use allegedly made in them of such terms as "enemy" or "accomplice" in regard to Hamburg. Enemies, it argues, exist only in war, and complicity presupposes crime. Expressions like these are entirely out of place in describing the relations between two rival ports. Yet, since it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, one gratifying fact emerges from this polemic: a friendliness of tone characterized by the assurance of good intentions on Hamburg's part and the wish for a return of pre-war Trieste-Hamburg cooperation - but, of course, not one word is said that would indicate recognition of Trieste's privileged geographical position in relation to Austria.

The "Hamburger Hafen Nachrichten" state with satisfaction that the recent negotiations between representatives of the two ports were conducted on both sides with tenacity and firmness, but in a spirit of good will and mutual understanding; nevertheless Hamburg repudiates as unacceptable the principle of priority based on shorter geographical distance. On the strength of this criterion Genoa, for example, might claim a monopoly of Swiss traffic, whereas it is well known that Trieste, Venice, and the large northern ports are also competing for shares in it. The problem lies not merely in the hauling of goods to or from a given port, but to an equal degree in the facilities offered by it for the handling of transit shipments, its overseas shipping lines, etc. Austria quite logically is interested in keeping alive a competition from which it hopes to profit in future. But, in order to tackle the problem in a really effective manner, it is necessary to consider all its various political, economic, financial, and technical aspects with unbiassed objectivity.

At the conference scheduled to be held in Trieste next month, our delegates will do their best to refute this concept. At the same time, however, it must be admitted that there are many similarities in the situation here and in Hamburg.

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Both ports have lost a large proportion of their economic hinterland, partly through the erection of new frontier barriers, both lost nearly all their merchant fleets, had their shipyards wrecked and have set out with unflagging energy to repair all these damages. That both of them have performed this task with fair success, so that they are even able to quarrel again with each other, is all to their credit and proves that both have a vital and irreplaceable mission to fulfil.

I heard a prominent businessman in Hamburg speak with admiration of the unshakable stability of some of our forwarding firms and about Triestino commercial firms which have weathered all storms of the turbulent war and post-war years. They greatly admired our Fair which they judged highly attractive to northern merchants who should not only visit it but also exhibit their special products there.

The people of Hamburg and Trieste have much in common. They are active, enterprising, and fond of enjoying life after a hard day's work, while the people of Bremen are in character and peculiarities rather similar to the Genoese.

It is self-evident that in a struggle for vital interests, as in that going on between Trieste and Hamburg, these points of similarity and contact remain rather in the background, but they exist nonetheless and are part of the reason why Trieste sincerely desires an understanding. Our city is far from harbouring that feeling of animosity against its rival which a casual visitor of rank gratuitously attributed to it. We are even grateful to him for having raised the point. It has become clearer than ever that the true "enemies" of Trieste and their "accomplices" are to be found elsewhere.

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Police art exhibition - Prefect Palutan and Gen. Whitelaw attend the opening (Lb)

The third arts exhibition of the Venezia Giulia Police Force was opened yesterday at the Trieste Gallery. The ceremony was attended by Prefect Palutan; Gen. Whitelaw, Director General for Civil Affairs; Mr. Costas, Director of AMG's Information Office; Mr. Foden; Mr. Richardson, Inspector General and Director of Public Safety; representatives of the Italian Mission and city personalities. Among the Allied officers Mr. Here, Deputy-director of Public Safety; Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Jay and others were noticed.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- De Nicola's resignation from Presidency of Senate a democratic gesture in defence of Parliamentary procedure - Motives which induced former Chief of State to take this grave step originate from contrasts between his respect for the constitution and tendency of majority party to by-pass customary procedure (Fa)
- A monograph by British Commercial Attaché in Rome - Italy and the Sterling area - Unexploited manpower and difficulties of Italian payments balance (Fa)

- Truman will not hinder Eisenhower's political career (Fa)
- Yugoslav donation to Po flood victims (Fb)
- Britain will reject Iranian note (Fb)
- Inquiry on killing of Major Holohan (+ who died under mysterious circumstances after being parachuted into northern Italy during the war) (Fb)
- Lisbon conference to be postponed (Fb)
- City's health in December - Considerable decrease in deaths (+ and other statistics) (La)

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The CRDA management lacks good will - Dismissals (of workers hired through brokerage firms) must be avoided - AMG should intervene before serious agitation arises - Public opinion is solidly with 630 workers threatened by this measure (La)

The failure to reach a compromise in the negotiations between the labour organizations and the CRDA management over the dismissals of workers hired through sub-contractors, and especially the CRDA management's refusal to reconsider its decision for these dismissals, provoked a deep resentment among working classes.

The CRDA's uncompromising attitude in this matter show its absolute lack of human feelings, and confirms the belief that it accepted these negotiations only in order to re-affirm its own viewpoints and, eventually, to gain time.

The controversy about brokerage firms hiring personnel for the CRDA shipyard is already well known. According to the labour organizations, so far this abusive system has cost the CRDA management over 24 million lire. Now, this expenditure, together with a certain temporary drop in production, induced the management to rid itself of these workers. Two hundred men are already dismissed, a further 115 will be dismissed on January 18th, while the remainder should be laid off after the delivery of the M/S "Augustus", i.e. towards the middle of February.

The CGL and the SU affirm that with elimination of the present overtime work and intensification of the actual constructions it would be possible to keep the workers affected. On the other hand, the attitude of the CRDA management reveals an absolute lack of good will and understanding. To throw in the street over 600 workers now, in the middle of Winter, is a grave responsibility for the CRDA. The labour representatives, together with the workers concerned, cannot remain indifferent in view of such an unjustified threat.

We do not know the particulars of the action envisaged by the labour organizations, but we are certain that this action will be supported not only by all the personnel of the San Marco shipyard, but also by the entire population of Trieste.

Last year the CRDA management preferred to provoke a general strike rather than to grant an increase of 60 lire a day to its staff; today it refuses to discuss the question of 600 workers, preferring dismissals to understanding and good will. But the CRDA is the biggest Triestine plant, an underwritten plant which enjoyed huge aid from the ERP. Is it fair and equitable that those firms assisted with public funds forget their social duties?

We believe that these dismissals can and must be avoided. Moreover, considering the fact that a possible agitation in the labour field would not be in the interest of our Zone, we think that AMG should definitely intervene in this matter.

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150th anniversary of Karl von Ghoga - A pioneer of traffic between Trieste and Central Europe - The constructor of the Semmering railway (La)

On January 10th, 1802 Karl von Ghoga was born in Venice as the son of an Austrian navy official. He soon showed technical aptitude and frequented the then Austrian university at Padua, where he graduated in engineering at the age of 18 years. His real career commenced when he obtained an appointment, together with Negrelli, at the Directorate of the Austrian state railways in 1842. He was entrusted with supervising the construction of the "Südbahn" (Southern Railway). This also included the famous Semmering railway, connecting Vienna with Graz and Trieste, which was much shorter than the Tarvisio line. Only much later was the "Tauern" railroad built which, linking Carinthia directly with Trieste via Jesenice-Corizia, must be considered as the genuine Trieste railroad, especially since the planned Predil-line was never built.

In the summer of 1843 Ghoga commenced work on the Semmering in spite of the enormous difficulties facing him. It was the first time that a railway engineer had dared to envisage the idea of crossing a mountain range with a simple railway track. It was an even more daring enterprise since there was as yet no engine available which could climb such a steep grade. But Ghoga trusted to the inventiveness of the Austrian technicians, and he was not disappointed. Prof. Engerth of the University of Graz built an engine capable of climbing the mountainous tracks, which was also exhibited at the Paris World Exhibition. In October 1853 Ghoga made the first test run along the entire Semmering line, starting from Vienna. In May 1854 the Semmering line was opened to traffic, but there has never been an official ceremony. Ghoga died in 1860, a pioneer who was never really thanked for his efforts. Perhaps only today one realizes the importance of the railway he planned and completed by his personal endurance and scientific faith.

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Inconsistency (editorial by-line)

In examining the budgets and balances rendered by AMC, we have often remarked that certain budgetary expenses, which, taken by themselves, would stand for sunk liabilities, are not to be considered as an actual loss of capital in as much as such disbursements are invested in more or less productive assets which, like the construction of houses, of industrial establishments, of port installations destroyed by war, etc., yield a certain revenue and are, therefore, to be entered as real assets to counter-balance the expenditures themselves.

We also mentioned other outlays of money which, destined to embellish the city, to keep roads, parks, etc., in good repair, are not entirely non-productive, since they contribute towards increasing tourism and the comfort of the citizens themselves. The entire Irredentist press contradicted those assertions, trying by all means to prove the economic insufficiency of the Zone, maintaining that even the hundred or five hundred houses built result in a "loss" to the budget like any other administrative or charitable expenditure.

We were therefore amazed, the day before yesterday, at hearing assessor Franzil say at the City Council that the deficit of 6 million lire shown by the administration of S. Giusto castle must not be considered as lost capital since two and a half millions were spent on improving the Castle, and the rest was to forward cultural and artistic activities of considerable attraction to foreigners.

Is it possible assessor Franzil has come to our way of thinking by asserting that facilities to cultural and artistic performances are, at least partly, indirectly productive?

The principle of a good administration does not change whether a budget of six million or of six billion lire is in question. There are in both cases productive expenses which must be distinguished from non-productive ones, and, in addition, we have also productive investments. If the two and a half million lire invested in S. Giusto Castle cannot be considered a deficit, no less can the loans granted by AMG and by the ERP to industries and for the construction of dwelling houses result in a deficit.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. Right-wing, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The Schuman Plan and European Union (editorial)
- Truman is diplomatic at press conference - Eisenhower will not leave Europe as long as he considers his efforts useful (Fa)
- Old Saudi-Arabia King offers to mediate in Anglo-Egyptian conflict (Fa)
- Captain Carlson imitated by captain of the "Pennsylvania" adrift in Pacific (Fa)
- Spanish Foreign Minister Artajo favours pact with USA (Fa)
- Kremlin's new objective is to sabotage European Union - Moscow inspired campaign against Schuman and Plevin plans initiated in West Germany (Fa)
- Italian bureaucratic reform - Cabinet Ministry to be created (Fa)
- Crock Premier to visit Italy (Fb)

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Economic agreements with Rome and pro-Titoist baubles (editorial by M. Polla)

And so the Independentists of a purely pro-Titoist kind demand revision of the economic agreements stipulated between AMG and the Italian Government. This wish has been voiced by their mouthpiece in a disconnected array of facts.

First of all, we must remember that the agreements of March 9th 1948 had to be stipulated since it was inconceivable that after September 15th 1947 - when the Peace Treaty came into force - the uncontrolled system of drawing funds from the Italian Treasury could continue. A definition of the relations between Trieste and Italy had to be reached because the administrative life of the city could not have existed without the continued Italian subsidies which, on the other hand, required the smallest counterpart, that of giving the paying party - i.e. the Italian Government - at least the right to control the way its money was being spent. Also the balance of payments had to be settled since the Peace Treaty had the power to sever this part of Italy from its motherland, forgetting, however, to find the means for its existence. In short, much money was needed for the budget of the territory, and supplies of foreign currency and merchandise were needed to maintain its economic life.

Article 11 of the Provisional Instrument, on which the pro-Titoists so much rely and which should become a kind of rich life annuity, clearly says: "Italy and the FFI will conclude an 'agreement' in order to make effective the above mentioned provisions and fix any settlement necessary between the two Governments". Now, agreement, for those who understand the meaning of words, means a convention between two or more parties in order to make and settle a relationship.

The means of exchange and the money supplied by Italy had thus to be determined 'in agreement' between the parties and against mutual concessions; that is to say, if Italy had stiffened in its attitude, the allocations could have been much smaller and the conditions much heavier. In other words, she could have limited her advance-payments to a few years and demanded adequate interests and a sinking fund.

Yet Italy did not make any conditions. The Motherland assumed a heavy burden (because she certainly was not committed to pay reparations to one of her territories) solely in order to mitigate the adversities of her children. General Airey, signatory to the Protocol on behalf of AMG, explicitly thanked Italy for her assistance to the FTT, as can be seen from an official communique published at that time. Another thing must not be forgotten: the agreements were concluded on March 9th 1948, exactly 11 days before the Tripartite Note was published; the negotiations were therefore carried out in the spirit of the future Tripartite Note.

In the light of the benefits resulting from these agreements, only those who have to carry out orders can have any doubts about it. For the maintenance of this territory, from the day these agreements came into force until now, Italy spent over 83 billion lire, i.e. over 59 billions in direct allocations and 24 billions in duties cashed by the Zone but belonging to Italy. Without these allocations, what would the life of Trieste have been since September 1947? Should the agreements be definitely broken, could not Italy put a stop to her subsidies? And should then the open accounts be settled - according to the pro-Titoist interpretations - would it really be so terrible if Italy demanded something like 4 billions a year for interest and another 4 billions for the extinction of the debt? And where are we going to get them?

Still more astonishing is the pro-Titoists assertion that the FTT is at the mercy of the Rome Government. "Corriere di Trieste" confesses, at last, that the FTT has no mineral or agricultural resources, but it affirms that under a different economic regime Trieste could obtain what it needs by exploiting its commercial and industrial resources. We shall not repeat our previous arguments, but will say here that by the foreign exchange agreements now in force Trieste is not denied the opportunity of handling the foreign exchange it lacks so much. Our city can benefit from all the Italian foreign exchange accounts and from all the agreements stipulated by Italy with the various countries. That is to say, it can utilize either Italian goods or those from foreign exchange or private compensations supplied by the existing agreements with foreign countries. If this agreement did not exist, how could we manage?

The account is soon made, without taking the case of the cigarette paper mill. During 1950 we imported through the Trieste Customs House merchandise for 40.7 million dollars and exported for 9.7 million dollars: this means that we have used 31 million dollars which do "not" belong to Trieste. Who gave them to us? Partly the Marshall plan, but this was a temporary measure and, in fact, the dollars required for the current half year were put at our disposal by Italy. The remainder by the Italian Foreign Exchange Office.

The problem of finding these 31 million dollars remains. It will be said that our port can supply some foreign exchange: well, experts have reckoned that the dollar income amounts to 1.9 million, since we cannot take into account the 3.5 millions, as we completely lack ships capable of earning such freight (as a matter of fact, we have passive freights). The shipyards? We have already proved that since 1945 only two small ships have been sold abroad through the Italian Government. And then? There remain the dollars of the soldiers and of the civil and military set-up directly paid by the American Government: we do not think we are far from the truth if we assess this contribution at about 8 millions a year. But this, too, is precarious, and certainly Trieste's economic life cannot depend on this unstable contribution.

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Of course, this refers only to the area of foreign exchange. By denouncing the agreements, the problem of the area of the lira would have to be solved. We do not think there is anything to say on this point, since this can better be seen by looking around us, rather than by turning to figures.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- 700,000 lire collected in eight days to continue law-suit against the Titoists (+ followed by an editorial entitled "Political cheats" denouncing counter-action by the Titoists who are said to have instructed Babic to spread Kraigher's findings that the "Cominformists", like the Fascists, aim to destroy the Slovene newspaper in Trieste) (La)
- Another 650 signatures for peace collected recently - Peace committee of Barriera Nuova nears its goal of 4,000 signatures (La)
- Compared with city zones illuminated by day, there are suburban streets with insufficient illumination (La)
- Problem of financing retailers at the Central Fishmarket - Recourse to normal bank credits impossible: AMG must take an interest in matter (+ mentioning that this is a very appropriate occasion for AMG to prove its interest in small traders) (La)
- American soldier's suicide confirmed by authorities - Details about the bombing attempt at Opicina expected (+ stating that AMG authorities are now expected to issue a second communique explaining the mystery of the bomb attack at Opicina) (La)
- According to decision taken yesterday evening the SU will hold its convention in the Spring (Lb)

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War-mongering psychosis (editorial by-line)

One begins to think that nazi-fascist times have come back! On a billboard of the ECA (Marshall Plan), near the entrance of the Sandrinelli tunnel, there are a series of photos showing the training of American soldiers, the rangers, in some very martial attitudes which are reminiscent of the storm troopers of the past ... "Rangers, go ahead!" is the title of a series of these pictures, bearing captions such as the following: A detachment of rangers resolutely attack a group of houses occupied by the enemy - At Fort Benning particular importance is given to hand-to-hand-fighting ... etc.

Similar phrases, extolling war deeds, can be found in a children's magazine, with little figures, all of which refer to the Korean war. Here are some captions in this magazine: Splendid example of an American soldier during an attack ... Chinsu, a big Korean center, ablaze two days after a heavy American bombardment...

Is not that war-mongering?

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THE DAILY AMERICAN - Rome, January 10th, 1952

UN worried by Trieste - Italy dope traffic rise (reprint)

Genova, Jan. 9th (AP) - The permanent UN Central Opium Board expressed anxiety yesterday over development of heavy illegal traffic in heroin in Italy and the Free Territory of Trieste.

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The Board's annual report said that in 1950, about 360 pounds of heroin produced in Italy "disappeared" into illicit channels. (Heroin is one of the most potent of all narcotics and the missing quantity - worth illegally more than \$12,000,000 - could provide a full year's supply for tens of thousands of addicts.)

Officials of the Opium Board said most of the missing heroin was believed to have been smuggled into the US by way of Trieste.

In a letter to the Board, the Italian Government declared that Trieste was "the focal point of the traffic in heroin".

A large-scale Italian investigation into the traffic is at present being conducted, with full cooperation of US military police in the Free Territory.

In the meantime, the Government said, heroin production in Italy would be banned until present stocks were exhausted and the existing control machinery overhauled.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Reasons for De Nicola's resignation still unknown - Many candidates for new Senate President - Improbable that De Nicola will retract his decision (Fa)
- Radicals also unable to solve French Government crisis (Fa)
- Unfortunate voyage of "Flying Enterprise" ends - Triumphant welcome to Carlson at Falmouth today - "I only hope that another 'Enterprise' will be entrusted to me", said the Captain (Fa)
- Churchill in Ottawa - British Premier left New York this morning for a conference with representatives of Canadian Government (Fa)
- Negotiations in Korea still at standstill - Trude negotiations enter second half-year today (Fa)
- Extreme reaction to De Lattre De Tassigny - Further aggravation of his condition (Fa)
- 32 Russian fishing-boats in Suez port (Fb)
- Velebit expected to arrive in Rome on Sunday (Fb)
- British Ambassador calls on the Shah (Fb)
- NAACP entertainment for poor children of Trieste (photo of event)

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The same danger for all (editorial by A. Budal, - + appealing to all Slovenes for unity regardless of their political views)
- A Slovene school necessary at Krmin (Germans) - Some data from the past (article)
- UN General Assembly accepts West's rearmament plan - Only Russian bloc against - Establishment of new Disarmament Committee significant move towards peace - Russia's protest against American law on mutual security rejected by Assembly (Fa)
- Six Cominformists sentenced in Belgrade - Former vice-president of Economic Council, Vojislav Srzentic, sentenced to fifteen years - R. Allen appointed head of MSA in Yugoslavia (Fa)
- Schuman plan approved by West German Parliament - Soviet intrigues with help of former German Chancellor Wirth (Fa)
- Searches in Egyptian villages - Washington denies that American Embassy recommends Egyptian King to Sudanese (Fa)
- For development of our tourism hotels and fountains are not enough (+ roads must also be repaired) (La)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- British Ministers propose "Atlantic Federation" to America - Eden warns Chinese of threatening situation of Indochina and Malasia; the UN to intervene should crisis arise, as in Korea (Fa)
- With his usual attacks Vishinsky announces new proposals at Palais Chaillot (Fa)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". All translations are summarized, unless otherwise stated.

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- De Nicola's "mysterious resignation" - Committee for Foreign Affairs ratifies a trade agreement with Great Britain signed by Galeazzo Ciano (Fa)
- Flowers, tears, and cheers for captain of "Flying Enterprise" - King of Denmark's message to courageous sailor (Fa)
- A grave loss for France: De Lattre is dead (Fa)
- Information which leaked through the Russian Embassy in Berlin - Stalin seems to have had operation on his heart (Fa)
- Germany heading towards equality with other western countries - Schuman plan ratified by Bonn by 233 against 144 - Adenauer announces his visit to Washington next Spring (Fa)
- Situation in Czechoslovakia becomes worse - Prague Government follows path of anti-semitism (Fa)
- Joy's statements on Panmunjon negotiations: Communists aim at new Pearl Harbour (Fa)
- British Premier guest of Alexander in Canada (Fb)
- Anglo-Iranian diplomatic relations about to be broken (Fb)
- The 32 Russian fishing boats did not stop at Suez (Fb)
- Winter help and unemployed - New appeal to population (La)
- How YMG administers Istrian land - Evictions and dismissals accelerate denationalisation - Old refrain of "Slovene Adriatic" returns (La)

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More about refugees from beyond the Iron Curtain in Trieste - International aspect of the problem - Grave information given to the UN - Serious threat to public safety - A letter by Antonio Di Demetrio (La)

Our inquiry into the problem of foreign refugees in Trieste was not without an echo, although the trusteeship administrators kept silent on this subject. We know that this problem was examined in Rome, and we are certain that the Italian Government will take all the necessary steps in order to solve this problem in the best interests of our city.

According to information received from Paris, the problem of refugees living in the refugee camps of the FTT was recently explained at a press conference held in that city by the UN High Commissioner for the refugees, Van Heuven Goedhart, and Dr. Marc Daniels of the World Health Organization. The latter gave some alarming statistics about the spreading of tuberculosis in these camps and in order to prevent further disastrous consequences, he proposed urgently to adopt the following measures: immediate isolation of the infected in special wards or hospitals; establishment of adequate living conditions in the camps and closing-down of unhealthy camps; intervention with certain Governments in order to shelter and cure about three hundred of these refugees suffering from tuberculosis.

The UN High Commissioner for refugees also stressed the difficulties met by AMG in this field. As a matter of fact, Trieste is only a transit center, not a permanent home for refugees, and therefore "radical measures are to be taken immediately". At the same time the UN High Commissioner announced that negotiations are under way between AMG and the Italian Government for accepting in Italian hospitals a certain number of the above-mentioned refugees suffering from tuberculosis. Nevertheless, the UN Commissioner admitted that Italy has her own population to consider, to which the 200,000 refugees of the Venezia Giulia and the Po flood victims should be added.

In addition the paper quotes in part a letter received from Mr. Di Demetrio, delegate of the Roumanian Committee for Assistance to refugees, and former Consul General of Roumania in Trieste.

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Although admitting that our inquiry into the problem of refugees was "ample and objective", Mr. Di Demetrio objects to the contents of the memorandum sent by Mayor Bartoli to AMG on this subject. Refuting Bartoli's assertions and exaggerations in support of his own thesis, Mr. Di Demetrio concludes that the majority of the refugees sheltered in our Zone is composed of disciplined, honest, and hard-working people, who are very grateful for the hospitality received in Trieste.

Commenting on Mr. Di Demetrio's letter, the paper agrees with Mayor Bartoli and re-affirms that a large number of the refugees have a turbulent Balkanic mentality. The paper concludes that the facts denounced in Bartoli's memorandum result from an inquiry made by the Civil Police on this subject.

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Towards the completion of trolley-bus and tram-car services (La)

In view of the imminent commencement of the No. "5" trolley-bus line some adjustments of the tracks and repairs to the streets must still be carried out, which caused some changes in the normal route until completion of these works.

In the meantime more trial-drives will be made with the new trolley-buses which ACEGAT has recently purchased for this service. It is hoped that these new cars will operate starting from next Monday.

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At Campi Elisi (+ Elysian Fields) the most beautiful school in our city (La)

On the slope of the Campi Elisi the most beautiful school in Trieste is about to be completed. A new wing to the building has recently been erected, thus the main building, including all the classrooms, the offices of the directorate, the secretariat and the library is almost finished. The gymnasium, will be built away from the other buildings. With its extension and its modern architecture, this will be the biggest and most modern school in Trieste.

This construction is a credit to the communal administration which carried out this project, planned by architect Nordio. The former "Morpurgo" school, destroyed by bombing, has thus been most adequately replaced.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Western conferences at present in progress: OEEC in Paris and NATO in London - Atlantic meeting in Lisbon to be postponed - New French proposals for European army - A small committee for coal (Fa)
- French radicals search for new majority - Edgard Faure's answer will be given by Monday - If he also declines, President of Republic will convoke all French party leaders to remind them of their responsibilities (Fa)
- Will Tunis appeal to UN? (Fa)
- UN's office for suppression of drug peddling presents report on illegal heroin trade in Trieste and Italy - Estimates this contraband at 12 million dollars a year (La)

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A customs agreement which suffocates Trieste (editorial)

In our recent comments on the significance of the famous art. 11 of the financial and monetary agreements of March 9th 1948 and the obligation of AMG to turn over to the Italian Government all receipts in foreign currency, we made it clear that AMG has done remarkably well, since the accounts and the statement of financial requirements presented by it show a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. But for the 5 billion lire put to the credit of the Italian Government for the difference between taxes and duties collected here and in Italy, there would even have been a small surplus of 500 million lire.

Oddly enough, however, AMG has accepted Rome's viewpoint in a matter in which Rome in our opinion is entirely wrong and which, handled in the way intended by Rome, would frustrate the Italian-Triestine customs agreement. Without discussing AMG's explanation for the above mentioned difference of 5 billions, we simply wish to state that the customs agreement, together with the agreement about financing, constitutes the compensation for the en bloc cession to the Italian Government of all receipts in foreign currency, its right to issue industrial as well as import and export licenses, etc.

The principal advantage secured by AMG through the March 9th agreements are the covering by Italy of its yearly financial deficits by means of a not too clearly defined financial loan, AMG's right to collect taxes and duties at the rates of the Italian tariff on all goods produced or processed in Trieste and the permanent availability of a large market for all products manufactured in this Zone.

Against this AMG has accepted the obligation to turn over to the Italian treasury at official exchange rates all receipts in foreign currencies accruing here and has conceded various privileges to the Italian Government; in the first place the right to deny import licences it considers inexpedient, to veto industrial projects and to permit or prohibit the constitution of financial enterprise (banks, etc.).

The consequence is total dependence of the Triestine market on Italy, further accentuated by the indirect monopoly of shipping which the Italian Government has managed to obtain. It is not to be wondered at that now that the budgets of this Zone gradually become active, the issue of taxes and duties becomes a matter for controversy. A balance sheet undeniably active is turned into a passive one by the simple cancellation of one of the few assets gained by this Zone through the afore-mentioned agreements.

The issue boils down to this: either a customs agreement exists in which case each of the two partners is free to collect duties and taxes in his own territory or it does not exist; in the latter case the re-establishment of customs barriers should be the logical consequence. To calculate the items at issue by percentage figures is just as absurd as the method by which this much smaller territory is debited with the salaries of certain functionaries charged with collecting here taxes and duties for Italian account. They should be transferred somewhere beyond Duino and paid directly by Italy, while Italian manufactured goods would be sent free of taxes and duties to the Italian frontier. That would at once settle the entire question and eliminate the need for inaccurate and, in fact, rather suspect calculations.

As regards goods imported here from Italy for local consumption, the employees charged with collecting the taxes and duties paid on them would be paid by the FET which, on the other hand, would be credited with the taxes and duties so collected.

It is an unprecedented state of affairs that a state considers 50 or 30% of its officials as being in the service of another state for whose account they collect taxes, duties and other public tributes.

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For the moment we only wish to add that the approximate calculation of AMG's Department of Finance and Economy is in our opinion quite unconvincing. But even if it were more accurate than it actually is, the simplest way to ascertain both positions would still be the introduction of customs frontiers, so that neither side could complain of being wronged. The officials who under a customs regime of this kind would be superfluous here, would certainly be happy to return home instead of continuing to lead a "humiliating" existence in this "martyrised" city.

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More than 34 million lire allocated for works on Zone's roads within general framework of ninth half-yearly budget - Seven tenders for contractors (Ia)

AMG's ninth budget for the period from January 1st to June 30th, 1952 includes the sum of 34, 627,660 lire for the up-keep of the main roads of our Zone. For the necessary repairs, the Engineering Office has already announced seven tenders for contractors.

It is desirable that these important works be carried out as soon as possible because certain roads badly need repairs, while the Trieste-Padriano road needs extra-special repairs. Recent experiments in bituminizing roads with different layers gave such good results that the new highway is not only better for heavy traffic, but will aid the development of tourist enterprises.

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Labour action against dismissals at the San Marco shipyards - Meeting at the labour office demanded - Over-time work will probably be suspended - Gen. Whitelaw's intervention urged on behalf of the dismissed (Ib)

The labour organizations sounded the workers' opinions in the San Marco shipyards and are fixing a common policy for action to be taken in defence of the workers who are threatened with dismissal. The CGL and the SU decided to carry out a referendum in which the workers will have to decide whether they want the labour organizations to lead the action in defence of the dismissed by using any means deemed necessary, first of all the suspension of over-time work. The labour organizations are sure this action will bring favourable results and hope that the suspension will take place this afternoon. The labour organizations also demanded an urgent meeting at the Labour Office since direct negotiations with the CRDA management were unsuccessful. No official reports have yet been made about AMG's action in this matter, although Gen. Whitelaw assured the dismissed workers last month that he would consider their case. This intervention is urgent in order to avoid even graver agitations which would be felt in all sectors of our economy.

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A memorandum on FTT sent to Truman and Churchill (Ib)

The Advisory Committee for the FTT's defence, constituted by the Independence Front, the Triestine Bloc and the Slovene Committee for defence of FTT's independence, sent to President Truman, to the USA Foreign Secretary Acheson, to the British Premier Churchill, and to the United Kingdom's Foreign Minister, Mr. Eden, a memorandum expounding the reasons why the effective and urgent constitution of the FTT is necessary.

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AMG's explanation concerning the arrest in Venice of a former member of the Trieste Finance Guard (Lb)

AMG received a communique from the Finance Guard regarding an article in "Giornale di Trieste" about the arrest of a former member of the FTT Finance Guard which stresses the fact that the guard was dismissed following a disciplinary measure and that actually the proceedings are being carried out in Venice so that no further details can be given by the Finance Guard.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Anglo-French-American conference concluded at midnight - The General Staffs, meeting at the Pentagon, agreed on the defence of South-Eastern Asia - Four principles announced by British Foreign Minister - State Department's satisfaction with German ratification of European iron and steel "pool" (Fa)
- Will there be other scandals in the USA? - Huge waste of funds in American bases abroad (Fb)
- Belgian Government crisis - Standstill until Van Zeeland's arrival (Fb)
- It is not desirable that Chile agitator Neruda should remain in Italy (Fb)
- Trieste-Balkania (+ criticising a book published by an Italian Professor of History and Geography who includes the FTT in the Balkan Peninsula) (editorial note)

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Velebit (editorial)

The day before yesterday minister Velebit, the new Yugoslav Ambassador to Rome, officially took his leave from Belgrade and will arrive in Rome in the course of the next few days. On his way he will visit Trieste.

Minister Velebit declared that he will take a special interest in improving the Italian-Yugoslav relations, particularly in the economic field. But since there is no economy without politics, a substantial improvement in those relations can be achieved only if certain other matters are also settled. There is, first of all, the problem of those persons abducted and deported in May 1945. Five thousand families in Trieste, Gorizia and Istria have waited five years to hear news of their relatives, not knowing whether or not they are alive.

Should Mr. Velebit, on his way to Rome, hand to AMG a list of all those persons abducted during the period Trieste was occupied by the Tito troops, it would be a wise action, which would clear the way for future contacts.

But we do not believe that Tito's government is capable of showing such an understanding. After Mr. Velebit's departure from Trieste the fate of all those who disappeared in May 1945, will continue to be wrapped in silence.

However, it would be a human gesture needing no great effort. It could be the first tangible proof of good will for resuming normal contacts, which the Yugoslav government so often re-affirms. Perhaps Mr. Velebit shares our views, but we are afraid that he will not be capable of breaking a silence which has lasted so long.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Italian Communist Party, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Right to work (editorial)
- All against Titoism - Large demonstration during Vidali's conference at Soryola - Further subscriptions (La)
- After the failure of negotiations with CRDA - A referendum at San Marco shipyard for resumption of labour agitation - General Council of SU convoked for Monday - Labour contract of taxi-drivers under discussion (La)
- From Health Bulletin for December 1951 - Insufficient data on certain flats and sewage net-work - Serious increase in cases of measles - More water in milk than in wine (La)
- War homeless should be sheltered in 144 Communal flats (La)
- Central Committee of the FTT's Communist Party (Cominformists) will meet today (Lb)

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Intensified terrorism in FTT's Zone B (report from Trieste printed in the normal edition)

Following instructions given by Tito, Rankovic, and other big-wigs of the Tito-Fascist regime in its struggle against "Cominformists", terrorist action of the Fascist type is being intensified all over Yugoslavia and the FTT's Zone B. This is because of growing anti-Titoist movement noticed all over Yugoslavia.

Numerous arrests and interrogations are carried out, usually at night-time, by the ill-famed UDB (+ secret political police) agents who follow the technique of the Nazi-Fascists. Thus, for instance, Aldo and Albino Tedesco were dragged into prison from Pobeghi, near the demarcation line, during the night of January 9th, without any reason being given.

Meanwhile the Belgrade Government sends to Rome its new representative, Velebit, the British spy, about whom we have already informed our readers. On the occasion of his farewell party "Corriere di Trieste" asked for his opinion about our remarks. Velebit answered that it was all silly humbug.

From Velebit's unwillingness to deal with the matter it is clear that our paper was right in its accusations.

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DEMOKRACIJA - Slovene anti-communist, January 11th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Destruction of ideals (editorial, + polemic with Cominformists whose teachings and practice are responsible for present lack of ideals)
- Denationalisation policy of the Demochristian Government (in Italy) - Slovene elementary school in Krmin (Cormons) closed
- Comments on exchange of membership cards in Communist Party - Communist inquisition: confession - self-accusation - repentance - penitence - Communist membership card only means degradation of human dignity

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Balance sheet of Trieste problem in the Italian Irredentist press

"Difesa Adriatica", organ of the Italian Irredentists, published an editorial under the headline "Balance sheet" on the problem of Trieste in which it says:

"1951 meant the final end of all the hopes entertained by Government circles in connection with March 20th Note. This document, hailed as one of the greatest successes of our diplomacy and as the beginning of an effective revision of the Peace Treaty, was discovered last year. to be only an electoral promise withdrawn by its own authors". These words are rather strange, especially in view of the appeals made by the Triestine Irredentist press.

"The March Declaration is out-dated, other solutions are needed, and not the return under Italy.

"The FTT, created four years ago as an attempted compromise between two blocs, should be able to find a practical solution in a new compromise" between East and West, although "the Anglo-Americans might regard the final legal constitution of the FTT as the only possible solution for the confused situation they themselves helped to create". This would certainly be the case if no agreement is possible between Italy and Yugoslavia for any other solution of the problem of Trieste.

The development of this problem during the last year was rather favourable for the supporters of the independence of our city, regardless of the fact that AMG's policy has not changed at all. Even the support of local Irredentistic fanatics cannot change the urgent and inevitable development of the situation, and it would be interesting to know why AMG does not adapt itself to this fact.

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An open letter to the AMG Finance Department in Trieste

Some months ago people in the Gorizia province who suffered damage caused by Allied military forces signed an agreement providing for indemnity. These people now demand that AMG in Trieste makes direct payment of indemnities itself, and does not entrust the Finance Office of Gorizia with this task, for the following reasons:

Italian authorities have nothing to do with this matter because everybody is satisfied with work done so far by the Allies, while the only complaints heard are on account of the slowness and incompetency of the Finance Office in Gorizia which is also utterly unjust towards the Slovenes.

We trust that AMG will not cause the damage to increase by transferring its authority to the Finance Office of Gorizia.

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DELO- Slovene Communist (Cominform) weekly, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Talks in Washington reveal contradictions of the West - America determined to continue aggressive policy in Far East - 75 per cent of USA's budget for war purposes - Soviet proposals to UN meet with increasing approval
- Chinese territory bombed by American planes - USA prepare attack against China from four directions
- Economic "agreement" brings Yugoslavia into American war bloc - Preparations for aggression against East bolstered by pact between Tito and USA - American monopolies control Yugoslav economy

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Fruitless press polemics on the budget estimate designed to conceal facts - Reduced budget estimate will hardly affect the economy - Independentists and Titoists try to deceive the population with their polemics - Consequences of AMG's finance policy as agreed with the Italian Government

Recently lively polemics developed following the reduction of the sum which Italy is under obligation to allocate for the covering of our deficit. The deficit in the first half of 1951 considerably decreased although the incomes did not increase in the same measure, which means that various expenditures have to be reduced with serious consequences for the economy of our city.

Considering the incomes and expenses of our Zone the budget would be active even with a surplus of about a half billion. However, since, according to agreements between AMG and Rome, the difference between the taxes collected on goods sold in either territory amounts to about five billion lire in favour of Italy, the budget deficit amounts to about 4,491 millions.

On the strength of these figures various press reports attempt to prove Trieste's ability or not, to subsist without foreign aid. All these reports, however, were beside the point since Trieste is now included in American economy and separated from its natural hinterland, while the Italian economy stifles our industry.

The Independentists and Titoists try to persuade the population that the FTT's apparent self-sufficiency is only the result of the wise management of AMG. But they forget that considerable reduction of the budget estimate caused the dismissals at the San Marco shipyards, the reorganization of the Work Relief Division, and the serious disturbances in the Commune. The polemics between the Independentists and Titoists are merely calculated to conceal the grave consequences of AMG's financial policy, its various agreements with Italy, and the hostility of the Italian Government to our industry.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, January 12th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- "Third force" again referred to at congress of Italian Republican party, meaning cooperation of non-clerical parties not against but with Christian Democracy - Polemics among Demochristians expected in connection with secretary Genella's proposal for linkage of lists with monarchists (Fa)
- France mourns de Tassigny whose death occurred a few days prior to his nomination as Marshall - His last words were devoted to his son and the soldiers killed with him in action (Fa)
- New York also prepares triumphal reception for Captain Carlsen who rejected handsome offers of screen and press publicity (Fa)
- Moscow protests against Mutual Security Act - Russian note to US refers to it as "aggressive act" (Fa)
- Six Tito bigwigs in Belgrade convicted of "cominformism" (Fa)
- Do Gasperi receives Martino, Italian Ambassador to Yugoslavia (Fb)
- FUCI (Italian Catholic University Federation) celebrates thirtieth anniversary of foundation tomorrow - "Enea S. Piccolomini" circle to be inaugurated tomorrow (La)
- 100 million lire spent in relief payments to war orphans - Committee appeals to citizens and employers to cooperate for solution of unemployment problem (La)
- Motorship Helvetia destined for Italy-East Africa service to be launched next Wednesday (Lb)
- CRDA workers suspend over-time - Trade union requests Labour Office to call conference (Lb)

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 o VI. Year, No. 199 Friday, March 7th, 1952
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 o Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays
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 12 pages

Articles and reports:

- Commons vote on British rearmament reveals seriousness of split in Labour Party - 55 Labourites voted against it, while in vote of censure on Government 62 abstained - Churchill emphasized that war is not unavoidable (Fa)
- Pinay will outline his program to French National Assembly today - De Gaulle believes that moment has come when he can make his own conditions and demand to come to power - Confusion among French people, for which Cominformists are much to blame, permits anti-democratic forces to exploit serious situation to their advantage (Fa)
- Important Yugoslav Government decree in favour of agriculture (+ purchase of tools, fertilizers, aid to stricken regions, etc.) (Fa)
- Former Fascist Ambrosini (+ chairman of Italian Parliament's foreign affairs committee) rejects Yugoslav proposal for settling Trieste question (Fa)
- Final toll in Brazilian railway accident: 119 dead and 300 injured (Fa)
- Korean truce talks "useless waste of time" - Peking radio launches new accusations against Americans (Fa)
- US atomic experiments in Spring and Autumn (Fb)
- Perkins (US Under-secretary for foreign affairs) on armament of satellites (Fb)
- Increased drive for contributions (+ in aid of snow victims in Slovenia) is population's reply to Mayor Bartoli's inhuman attitude (see "Corriere", page 5) (La)
- Praise of Fascism must cease - Anti-fascist and anti-cominformist women protest against news-stalls exhibiting pictures of former Fascist big-wigs (+ on front pages of recent Italian publications) (La)

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-IACP and communal flats must be made available to most needy Triestine families - Why don't Italian chauvinists fight for application of law envisioning lower rents for flats built with public funds, such as the IACP houses? (La)

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Vidali's fear (editorial)

Vidali's final goal is a formal constitution of the FTT as a transitory phase preliminary to the "better solution" in the interest of (Russian) peace, and directed against Yugoslavia. He is afraid that the acceptance of the latest Yugoslav proposal for a settlement of the FTT problem would be very detrimental to Russia's aggressive policy (against Yugoslavia), and as a consequence he appeals for unity not to the Independentists, who sincerely want the constitution of the FTT, but to the Irredentists and nationalistic fanatics to prevent the realization of the Yugoslav proposal and thus keep his "better solution" in store as a decisive trump card in the game between the West and the East.

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For the information of Bartoli and Franzil (editorial)

In connection with the recent debate in the City Council on the motion of protest against the new currency measures in Zone B, the paper quotes a note sent by the Yugoslav Government (No. 441/47 of January 7th 1947) to the Italian Government demanding the application of Article 11 of Annex VII to the peace treaty according to which Italy is bound to supply the necessary lire to Zone B. The new currency measures are fully justified by Italy's non-observance of the said Article 11, just as all the other measures introduced in Zone B find their legal justification in the provisions contained in the Cassibile and Malta armistice, and later in the peace treaty.

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More about Slovene schools (editorial)

Our schools and teachers are still in an unsettled state because AMG has not yet decided to abrogate the relative Fascist laws as it has in other cases, and as it is obliged to do according to the provisions of the Statute and the UN Charter. No excuse can justify this discrimination against the Slovene population, and it is high time for AMG to do its duty and redress all past wrongs.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Promising start of pre-electoral negotiations - Four parties agree on scope of linked lists - Next meeting on March 12th, after Republicans' convention - Parliamentary foreign affairs committee rejects Tito's recent proposal for the FTT (La)
- Commons debate on rearmament - Rift in Labour front facilitates victory of Conservatives - In future Great Britain may be able to figure on 22 divisions (La)

- Restrictions to free trade - Italian Government's clear position at the OEEC (Fa)
- Italian Senate approves closing of brothels (Fa)
- Paris stock exchange bets on Pinay's success - Fall in price of gold (Fa)
- "Grand Slam" exercises concluded with attack on Stromboli (+ volcanic island north of Sicily) - Perfect coordination achieved in four nations' manoeuvres (Fa)
- Furious air-battle along Yalu river between 100 jet-planes - Panmunjom negotiations seem to have come to an end (Fa)
- Russian submarines in Caribbean? (Fb)
- Agreement reached with London on pre-war debts of Italy and Trieste (Fb)
- Two arrests in Gorizia for espionage (Fb)
- Realisation of Germany's rearmament still far off - Recruits of new "Wehrmacht" will not march before 1953 (article)
- Survey on "Mount Radio" where the new INES sanitarium is to be built - Preliminary works almost completed, building will start in June (La)
- Agitation amongst workers in food-trades - Promising progress in maritime negotiations (La)
- Tobacco worth 50 million lire seized in Adriatic by Italian customs - launch from motor-sailboat registered in Trieste (Lb)
- Foundation stone of new spinning mill in Zaulo Industrial Port to be laid on Monday (Lb)
- Pension increases as planned by proposed Rubiniacci law (article)

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The toad in its pond (editorial)

In the political set-up based on the Atlantic Pact there is always something which with the best will in the world we are not able to understand.

For example, let us take Tito's interview to the "Tanjug" and his previous declarations to the "United Press" correspondent. What was the core of it? Was it his unacceptable project for solving the Trieste problem? Not at all.

The gist of it was the "ipse dixit" (+ I myself declared) of the dictator: "We do not object to the actions of the western European countries, including those of the Middle East and the Balkans, our neighbours, in the interest of their independence. Nevertheless Yugoslavia's attitude towards the Atlantic Pact has not and will not change". How is it possible that this dictatorial statement, which is as plain as daylight, has not been understood by the attentive political observers in the USA? This is but one example of many things pertaining to the Atlantic policy, which are "Greek" to us.

Every once in a while the Yugoslavs make other proposals for the solution of the Trieste question, and beneath all their variations there is always the same theme: "isolation". Yugoslavia will never join the Atlantic Pact. Not because of Italy, but because that is the price Belgrade must pay to the Cominform for not being finally overthrown by the satellites.

A year ago, when visiting Paris, Mosha Pijado, the famous apostle of Titoist Bolshevism, declared to a Quai d'Orsay spokesman that Yugoslavia would under no circumstances join the Atlantic Pact and thus submit herself to the military controls of the defensive organisation of South Europe. As long as Russia keeps watch at the Yugoslav frontiers Yugoslavia will shun everything she knows she cannot fulfil. She will only reassert her desire for liberty and independence and ask for military assistance.

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One understands nothing of the political entanglement of Yugoslavia so long as one does not take this hard fact into due account. The umbilical cord between Russia and Yugoslavia still exists. The leaders of Italian Communism, too, share the same opinion.

It has been asserted that Minister Venizelos' presence in Rome would clarify Yugoslavia's attitude towards a Mediterranean "Four Powers" Pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Italy. But, as Venizelos declared at his press conference, "Yugoslavia wishes to defend her own liberty". That could also have the meaning: to defend herself against all foreign powers, including the West.

In short, after the Venizelos-De Gasperi meeting, we know that in the Mediterranean area there is an Italian, Greek, and Turkish "entente" without Belgrade's participation. Thanks to the supplies and aid of the West the Yugoslav toad will be able to thrive, but it will always remain the prisoner of its own pond, over which Malenkov keeps watch.

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Situation in Zone B explained to De Gasperi (Lb) (full)

We learn from Rome that De Gasperi yesterday received the Istrian deputy Bartole who called the Premier's attention to the situation of Zone B's citizens following the measures introduced by the Yugoslav Government concerning the suspension of traffic between the two Zones and the compulsory exchange of the lira. This measure is ruinous for the Italians, as it is known that the value of the dinar is much below that of the lira. The Hon. Bartole asked the Italian Government to take the necessary steps in order to warn the Yugoslav Government to respect the Hague convention and to take necessary action with the Governments of London, Washington, and Paris.

The Premier informed the Hon. Bartole of the steps taken so far and declared that the action will be continued, either with the Yugoslav Minister to Rome, or by the Italian Minister Martino in Belgrade.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, March 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Anglo-Yugoslav trade - Great Britain took 5 per cent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade in 1948 compared with 21 per cent in 1951 (Fa)
- Five million flats needed in West Germany - Burden of refugees from the East - Reconstruction of centers destroyed during war (Fa)
- Austrian Laenders' loyalty to Republic - Austria indivisible (article)
- Meeting of USA's Iron Curtain Ambassadors in Paris (Fb)
- Stikker NATO's Secretary-General? (Fb)
- Italian public transport personnel in agitation (Fb)
- Extremely tense situation amongst refinery and grocery personnel - Meeting of dentists tonight - Economic adjustments demanded for personnel of Local Bodies (La)
- A concert at Indiana University - Trieste composers reap great success in America - Performance of music by Viozzi, Nollani, and Rotter - Concert will probably be repeated in Washington (La)
- Preventive measures in Zone B to isolate foot and mouth disease (probable that block-posts between two zones will remain closed for an indefinite period) (La)

Protested bills of acceptance - A comparison (editorial) (much condensed)

The number of bills protested is to some extent symptomatic of the degree of prosperity a territory enjoys. A similar indicator is the number of bankruptcies. No wonder that Cominformists and Irredentists take great pains to demonstrate by those two standards the inability of the FTT to lead a normal economic life. Yet, the latest statistics radically disprove their specious arguments.

During 1950 18,405 bills of acceptance, totalling 452 million lire, were protested in Trieste, whereas the corresponding figures for the same year in the Italian Republic were 3,466,000 protests for 132 billion lire, and, as the population of Italy (47 millions) is about sixteen times that of Zone A of the FTT (296,000), this makes 10 protests for every 135 inhabitants in Italy and 10 for every 161 inhabitants of Zone A. Or, expressed in terms of money, the index of the total sums protested in 1950 amounts per head of the population, to 2,800 lire in Italy against 1,530 lire in Zone A. No one can deny that a comparison of these figures is greatly in favour of Trieste.

The picture is even more favourable with regard to bankruptcies. For every 300,000 inhabitants the bankruptcy index in 1950 was 42 lire in Italy, but only 22 lire in Trieste. The fact that thanks to the agreements of March 1948 Trieste's economy depends closely on that of Italy lends particular significance to those figures. Furthermore it must be considered that only 10% of the population of Trieste live on agriculture against 48% in Italy, and that bankruptcies in agriculture are extremely rare.

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Mayor's embarrassment about a deed of human brotherhood (editorial note)

In consequence of the recent exceptional snow fall which badly hit the population of the Upper Isonzo valley and Northern Slovenia, the SU (+ Cominformist) and the Classist (+ pro-Ftite) labour unions organized in our city and the neighbouring Communes a solidarity campaign, the first results of which are considerable.

In order to make this humanitarian action more successful, woman Councillor Weiss (CP) proposed during the last meeting of the City Council, that official action be taken on this question, and asked the Mayor if he would be willing to support the collection of funds and gifts in kind now in course. The Mayor showed great embarrassment at this precise question. At first he stated that the matter of these snow victims in Slovenia is quite different from that of the flood victims in the Po Valley and Southern Italy. Then he started on some confused arguments about majority and minority, language relationship, and so forth, and finally concluded that, although doubting in the expediency of the City Administration's participation in this relief action, he would study the question and give a definite reply at one of the next meetings of the City Council.

Let us hope that the Mayor's reply will be serious and consistent, without his usual absurd discriminations. Moreover, this reply should be given as soon as possible, even if the Mayor and his City Board are very busy at present preparing a large rally for March 20th, the anniversary of the tripartite note which, although disqualified by its signatories and shelved by the Italian Government itself, is still a relic for some local busy-bodies.

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Remarks and comments:
Mercenaries

"We should never have imagined that even the "Giornale di Trieste" would support the Titoist cause ... From an uncertain defence against the Titoists to an open adhesion to their campaign there is a considerable leap".

These words were published in an Irredentist weekly ("Arena di Pola", see also page 10), which claims to represent the thoughts of Julian and Dalmatian refugees; and they prove the frivolity and ignorance of certain Irredentist circles in judging a newspaper or a private person. Only yesterday they were all unanimous, including the "Giornale", in blaming the "Corriere di Trieste", while today some of them launch the same accusations against their "greatest Italian paper". This kind of inconstancy in judging things is an inseparable part of the Irredentist mentality, which still harps on Mussolini's slogans: "Whoever is not with us, is against us", and "Many enemies, much honour". To become "their enemies" it is only necessary to be friends of the truth and express an objective opinion which differs from the blind ideas of their supernationalism.

Rhetoric and the tricolor

In his article published recently by the "Arena di Pola", the deputy-chairman of the Association for Venezia Giulia and Dalmatia bitterly complains against certain persons who use the national flag as a means for attaining their personal aims. We fully agree with this remark and stress that there really are many persons in this city who exploit the national feelings of the Italians, the Italian tricolor, and so forth, just to cover their own manipulations. All their rhetoric is only an empty bluff for weak-minded people. The Istrian CLN is a typical example of this. It pretends to represent all the Istrians in the world. But who gave them this authority? No one, or, to be more accurate, only this "political rhetoric".

It is high time to put an end to this and to establish a "normal and natural law". The Istrian refugees are fed up with empty words, and many of them already understand that only the final constitution of the FTT can offer them any hope of returning home.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Give true value to the "Alpini" (editorial - + stressing need to utilize this Italian elite corps)
- British Ambassador meets Hilaly Pasha - Will Wafdists oppose new Cabinet? (Fa)
- Defense of Southern Europe - Eisenhower meets Greek ministers in Athens - He confirms that Atlantic Alliance is a bulwark of peace (Fa)
- Churchill's clear success in Commons - Defense program approved by a majority of almost 100 votes - Premier believes that in case of conflict Russia could occupy Western Europe, but would then be destroyed (Fa)
- Acheson confirms that America will not send troops abroad - Optimism about situation in Indochina - General Urbani's mission in Washington concluded (Fa)
- Meeting of Supreme Soviet - Malik returns to New York (Fb)

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- Denmark will not attend Moscow's economic conference (Fb)
- Problem of property abandoned in Yugoslavia (article)
- Undesirable refugees - How many Milan Preic-qa (+ involved with the police but mysteriously released to continue his obscure pursuits) are still loose in Trieste? (La)
- Pleasant ceremony at Rittmeyer Institute concludes course for blind adults which was organized by the UN (Lb)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Port workers' guilds march towards new achievements (for their members) - Question of wage increases arises - Anti-labour measures at the San Marco shipyards (La)
- Solidarity with Comrade Cattorari - General indignation over sudden expulsion - Protest motions in factories and city districts (La)
- Just as for Po flood victims, generous contributions for Slovenia's snow victims in Sgonico commune - In city and suburbs donations continue to flow in (La)
- Fervorish activity by democratic women for March 8th celebration (La)
- Discontent among users of the Trieste-Prosecco bus-line - At a meeting proposal made that operation should be taken over by commune (La)
- Message of congratulation to Rakosi (on his 60th birthday) (Lb)
- Democratic Solidarity Committee protests against Fascist terror in Greece (Lb)
- Political and labour situation will be examined at meeting of all Communist organisations next Sunday (Lb)

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The truth pops up! (editorial)

Until a few days ago the Italian nationalist press agreed with "Giornale di Trieste"'s assertion that Tito had adopted Stalin's thesis on the Trieste problem, hence the question was put as to what attitude Washington would assume with regard to this dialectical rapprochement between Belgrade and Moscow! Although the Anglo-Americans were known to have agreed with Belgrade on this dirty affair, planned together with the American Ambassador Allen, the Do Gasparian press equivocated to such an extent as to make Tito seem in danger of being reprimanded and deprived of any further "aid".

Yesterday, however, we read in the "Giornale di Trieste" a significant comment reported by the "New York Times" which considers Tito's proposal as a generous and reasonable means of strengthening Europe against Russia's threat. This sounds somewhat different from a dialectical accord between Tito and Stalin!

After having thus discovered that the American press agrees with the Titoist press, the Italian nationalist papers once more kowtow before their American and British masters, entreating them not to underrate Italy's military importance by overestimating that of Tito, and not to trust Tito, instead of relying on Do Gasperi. The latter's subservience is a safer "argument" for our nationalists ... to defend Trieste's cause.

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While the other silly "Independentist" serfs continue, of course, asserting that Belgrade stands for the application of the peace treaty, the Yugoslav "Borba" is of another opinion. Instead of mentioning the enactment of the peace treaty, it denounces the rapprochement with Russia as Italian nationalistic "slander", and defines Tito's proposal as a means "of strengthening international security".

One must have reached the highest degree of bad faith to assert, after all this, that Tito would solve the Trieste problem in conformity with the peace treaty. The only ones capable of saying this are the so-called Independentists who no longer disguise the fact that they are Titoists and "Atlantics", because truth makes one throw off one's mask.

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At the City Council - An artful motion by the City Board (La)

The amendments to the City Board's motion, as proposed by the Communist councillors, were rejected last Tuesday by the majority in spite of Comrade Fogassi's statement that those amendments were meant to create a common basis, including all political parties, for the defence of the democratic rights of Zone B's population. Unfortunately, the majority preferred to be egotistical. Their motion was tricky and deceitful, but they did not deceive the Communists.

Comrade Fogassi has clearly outlined that the Mayor's wailings, and the political chicanery of the Social-Democrats and Demochristians, are only a manoeuvre to hush up the political collaboration between Tito and De Gasperi.

He concluded with an appeal for the constitution of the FTT, warning the majority not to stand for a new "holy alliance", which would be the end of democracy.

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Statement by the Italian Socialist Party about Trieste with reference to Tito's proposals (La)

A statement by the Trieste section of the Italian Socialist Party declares Tito's proposals an insidious manoeuvre, obviously inspired by the Anglo-American wire-pullers and entirely unacceptable to the population of the FTT, whose defence more than ever coincides with the cause of peace. A timely and energetic action is called for.

The Western warmongers are engaged in turning Trieste into a strategic base for an attack on the Soviet Union. To Tito is assigned the role of the principal provoker. His proposals aim at the perpetuation of the status quo, precariously veiled by the suggested alternating function of an Italian and a Yugoslav governor, while the real overlords would be the Chief of the Police and the rather undefined "security organs" (properly speaking, the Anglo-American military forces) under the command of an American general, whatever official title may be conferred upon him. Belgrade's claims to Zone A of the FTT would thus be reinforced by the Atlantic powers, allegedly De Gasperi's "allies".

All this shows again that the only workable solution, both from the national angle and in the interests of world peace, is the enactment of the FTT in accordance with the peace treaty's clauses.

At this particularly grave moment the Italian Socialist Party addresses a strong appeal to the political parties and the entire population of the FTT to show concord and understanding. A firm "no" to Tito! Under this sign all honest democrats must stand united for the defence of freedom, democracy, and peace.

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UNITA OPERAIA - Organ of the SU, March 5th, 1952

Do you accept a public debate? (editorial by Ernesto Radich)

Replying to my article published under the headline "Unity of labour unions", the secretary of the CdL, Faliro Pinguentini, only repeats his previous statement, printed in the "Lavoro", that our members are free to join the CdL's labour organizations.

I have always considered that an expansion of the local labour organizations and their unity of action is greatly needed, and proposed seriously to discuss this matter, which does not concern only the representatives of the labour unions.

Pinguentini, on the contrary, is very hasty and it seems to me that he believes that this question exclusively concerns the secretariats of the two labour organizations, which means that our opponents are not disposed to accept the proposed public discussion and to settle this question properly.

Pinguentini wrote: "Our Statutes do not exclude the admission of anyone", but immediately added: "We have enough courage to sustain that democratically organized labour unions cannot discuss any union with Communism". As a matter of fact, how can this discrimination against Communists comply with the invitation to the "Communists" of the SU to join the CdL?

The above-mentioned statement by Pinguentini can be compared to that made by the American industrialists' representatives at the International Labour Convention of last December, where they openly stated: "Communists should be thrown out of all labour unions".

We still believe that the common labour unions should banish all national, religious, and ideological discrimination and establish as the only requisite for membership that of being a paid worker.

Therefore we again propose to the CdL to organize special debates in order to learn and discuss the honest intentions of both parties. Democracy demands that such debates should be openly held in public. Do the CdL's leaders accept a public debate on the unity of the labour unions?

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L'ARENA DI POJA - Giulian Irredentist weekly, March 5th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-How Yugoslav espionage is organized in our country - Tito's police infiltrate subversive agents into Italy by every possible means

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Trieste again mentioned (editorial)

De Gasperi's unmistakable reply to Tito's proposals, as made in an interview to the "United Press", has once again revived the question of Trieste which for some time seemed to have become out-of-date.

The solution Tito proposes - alternate Italian and Yugoslav governors - is an Independentist one and has been rejected by De Gasperi, since Italy could not possibly have taken any other attitude.

In fact, Tito's proposals would have meant a worsening of the peace treaty dispositions regarding Trieste. Knowing that Trieste is definitely lost to him, and that even possession of Zone B is doubtful, Tito wanted to interfere with Trieste and its Territory by means of a joint government.

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The Yugoslav replies to Italy's refusal are substantially always the same. They compare Yugoslav good will with the bad faith and unwillingness of Italy to accede to any peaceful settlement.

Since De Gasperi would not have made his declarations without the previous knowledge of the big western powers, he must have had their consent. Thus, apart from a re-confirmation of the tripartite note, the Independentist thesis, which had been accepted by some western political quarters, has been disowned.

Tito's real aim, according to his traditional tactics, was to embarrass Italy when she was in a particularly favourable position to settle the Trieste problem, and to divert public attention from the increasingly unbearable situation in Zone B. Maybe Yugoslavia intends to blackmail the Italian Government in order to force Italy to accept a solution, but the Istrian patriots will never yield to this kind of pressure. The Italian Government will be compelled to take a firm stand, as we have always avowed.

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The "bomb" of the Yugoslav proposals and the reactions of our political circles (editorial by-line)

The "bomb" of Tito's proposals for the solution of the Trieste problem has not met with agreement by the Italian Government.

The stern refusal of De Gasperi to solve the Trieste problem, without considering the tripartite note, has met with the approval of all Italian political parties in Trieste, particularly with that of the Istrian Committee for National Liberation (CLN), which has thoroughly examined the situation in Zone B after the Yugoslav decision to consider the Italian lira as "illegal" there.

An official spokesman of the CLN confirmed the "unlimited solidarity of the Istrians with De Gasperi". In his view Tito's proposals only impair the peace treaty's dispositions and are a means to give Tito control over the so-called FTT. He concluded: "We hope that the Trieste problem will be solved as soon as possible in conformity with the free expression of the population's wishes".

Today's edition of the "Emancipazione" also approves De Gasperi's move, declaring: "If Tito does not want to return us Pola, Fiume and the whole of Istria - he should at least accept a solution of the Julian problem through a plebiscite".

In its editorial the "Prora", after rejecting Tito's proposals, puts the following question: "Is it possible that the western Allies really believe in Tito's good faith? Have they forgotten that he is a Communist and that any agreement with the Communists turns out to be a bad bargain? They must, anyhow, be aware of the fact that the Italian Government and the Demochristians can never share their viewpoint in this matter. Is the 'democratic' Tito perhaps afraid of a plebiscite?"

With reference to the prohibition of the Italian lira in Zone B, the same paper writes: "An urgent intervention by the UN and the western powers is indispensable in order to settle once and for all the financial and monetary situation of Zone B".

Naturally, Tito's proposal has been welcomed by the Independentists. The "Corriere di Trieste" states that "one must not forget Zone B", after having forgotten the poor Istrians during the last seven years.

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THE ULTIMATE NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 6th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- While electoral coalitions are being discussed, complications arise within Italian Social-democratic party (Fa)
- Bevan's rebellion in the Commons - Crisis in Labour Party - Despite Attlee's written orders 62 MP's did not follow party orders (Fa)
- Pinay receives vote of confidence (in Parliament) (Fa)
- A conference between Truman and Ridgway (on Guam)? (Fb)
- Participants of boxing tournament guests of our City at San Giusto Castle this morning (La)
- Thanks to the UN's interest blind people will be taught handicrafts in their homes - Mrs. Wallis' leave-taking at the Rittmeyer Institute (for the blind) (La)
- Three youths overcome by noxious fumes (+ while searching for scrap-iron in cave where mines disposal squad explodes recovered war residue) (La)

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PLEASE NOTE:

To take advantage of an occasional odd page, otherwise remaining blank, we shall publish in instalments from time to time an alphabetic list of commonly used abbreviations for various local and international organisations (such as SMLAD, PIN, NATO, OEEC, etc.).

We hope that this may prove of interest to all concerned and suggest that these pages be detached and kept together for ready reference.

The first part of this list appears on the back of this page.

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 I VI. Year, No. 200 Saturday, March 8th, 1952 I
 I Consec. No. 2047 I
 I P R E S S S U M M A R Y I
 I (A.I.S. H.Q. A.M.G. Trieste) I
 I Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays I
 I

Articles and reports:

- This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

- Schaerf's (Austrian vice-chancellor) statement on Austrian peace treaty (Fb)
- A revealing frankness (editorial - + commenting Irredentists' admitting that Italy herself violated art. 11 of Annex VII to the Peace Treaty by refusing to reach agreement with YMG for furnishing necessary funds for Zone B, and that at Tuesday's City Council meeting Delise surprisingly admitted that this is the case ... but when the known resolution came up for a vote he did not vote against it ... nonetheless the Irredentists are mistaken if they think that they will succeed in their nefarious intentions)
- Through the sieve (editorial by-line - + commenting various Irredentist assertions, for instance, that Bartoli announced a public demonstration on the anniversary of the tripartite declaration, which "is so completely buried that they will never be able to exhume it", that the "watchdog of Trieste's Italianity" Rector Cammarata never rests, and a few more similar quotations)
- Insolence (editorial - + on "our first citizen's" Mayor Bartoli/ refusal to join campaign for aid to victims of snow in Slovenia despite the fact that Slovenes residing here magnanimously contributed for flood victims in Italy)
- The SU and the GdL surrender protection of their interests to Italian unions even in movement of workers in food industry - Refinery workers threaten to go on strike (La)
- Justified complaints by users of new trolley-bus lines 5 and 11 (La)
- Difficult situation of women workers in Triestine plants (+ article in connection with celebration of Women's Day on March 8th) (La)
- Increasing number of exhibitors at next Trieste Fair (Lb)

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Meeting of AMG and YMG (+ Yugoslav Military Government in Zone B) representatives in Koper (Capodistria) (Lb) (full)

Representatives of the Allied and the Yugoslav Military Governments met in Koper today to examine the situation which arose in the FTT following the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. AMG's spokesman, who released this news, also expressed hope that after an exchange of information on reciprocal safety measures it would be possible to re-establish normal traffic between the two Zones of the FTT.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-De Gasperi's statements to Foreign Affairs Committee - Government's intervention in defense of Italians in Zone B - In his Lisbon talks with Acheson and Eden, De Gasperi found a "full understanding of the Italian viewpoint" on the Trieste problem (containing the following passage in thick type: During the debate De Gasperi informed the members of the Committee about his talks with Acheson and Eden on the problem of Trieste, and about the action taken and to be taken with regard to the recent events in Zone B. Premier stressed the fact that during the frank talks with the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and the USA he found a full understanding of the Italian viewpoint. As for the recent events in Zone B, he assured that he has already intervened and will again intervene with energy because the Government realizes the situation and is desirous of fulfilling the duty imposed upon it by the unanimous feelings of the Italians on this matter) (Fa)

- Pinay obtains investiture by 27 votes of "rebel" De Gaullists - Unexpected split in this group could lead to overturn of majority (Fa)
- Truman's message to Congress on aid to Allies - Eisenhower will dispose of considerable forces by end of year - Noticeable progress in European defense (Fa)
- "Defensive" measures of the "defenders of peace" - Russia increases rearmament expenditures - New restrictions to movement of diplomats (Fa)
- Law on juvenile press approved (in Italy) - Penalties for transgressors - Health measures discussed by Senate in connection with Merlin Law - Pre-nuptial medical examination (Fa)
- Four industrialists arrested in the Ruhr - Have they disclosed to the Russians an alloy harder than steel? (Fa)
- Regional elections next Sunday in West German "South-West State" - Will Adenauer's policy of force stand up? (Fa)
- Crisis in Labour Party after vote on rearmament - Revolt of "Bevanists" compromises British prestige - Attlee will ask the rebels either to follow the party's instructions or to quit - In four months supporters of dissentients have trebled (Fa)
- Disorders in Malta - 29 injured in clashes between police and strikers (Fb)
- 1952 Budget Estimates will be discussed by City Council today (La)
- Project for new Church in Grotta (with drawing) (La)
- Conclusions of our inquiry - Pensioners of the National Social Insurance Institute now and in the future (5th and last instalment of article)
- Triestine "Alpini" join in Italian manoeuvres on skies at Asiago (La)
- Meeting of refugees - Next Sunday in the communes of Isola d'Istria and Rovigno (Lb)

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Interesting statistics of the "IACP" (Autonomous Institute for Popular Housing) - Plan for new housing program to comply with requirements - Applications for assignments of flats decrease from 7,000 to 5,200 (La)

The employment of the funds assigned for housing during the current half year, and the building program to be adopted by the competent authorities are still being studied. However, it is certain that the financing will cover both the building of popular houses and that of private flats through the granting of loans according to the Aldisio law.

In the discussion on the plan for the new building program two questions deserve particular attention: the type of houses to be constructed, and the criteria to be followed in these constructions. The "IACP" recently issued a very useful statistical report concerning the families of its applicants. This report reveals a considerable decrease in the number of applications for flats: altogether 5,200 applications at present, compared with 7,000 applications in 1951. Of these applicants 77% are without a home of their own, and it is believed that at least 18-19% of them are urgent cases. Thus approximately 900 flats should be constructed, which means an expenditure of about 2 billion lire.

Examining the composition of the applicants' families, it appears that the majority of them consist of more than 3 members, which indicates that at least a third of the new flats should be composed of two rooms, and the remainder divided between flats with one and three rooms respectively. A further interesting indication is that the majority (69%) of these 5,200 applicants have monthly earnings varying from 35 to 55 thousand lire, while about 20% of them have a monthly income exceeding 75,000 lire.

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Owing to the urgent need to clear all schools and public buildings as soon as possible, the homeless and refugees sheltered in these premises were given priority in the assignment of new flats. This is a very wise decision, but one must not forget those who languish in hovels and unhealthy flats, who should also be given preferential consideration.

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Benefits granted to State employees and the standpoint of local bodies -
Decision next week (La)

Yesterday afternoon the directorates of the provincial labour unions of the employees of local bodies held a meeting at the Cgil in order to examine the salary increases to State employees, as well as the payment of a corresponding advance-payment, in so far as employees of local bodies are concerned. Since advance-payments to employees of local bodies is not provided for by the bill, the UNDEL (Provincial Union of Public Bodies' Personnel) will reach a decision on this matter next week.

Yesterday the personnel of Insurance Companies went on a half hour strike in protest against the unsolved question of the sliding wage-scale.

The Minister of Labour received in Rome a delegation of the refinery workers and will call a meeting next week between the representatives of workers and employers in order to discuss still pending matters.

The pensioners of the "Assicurazioni Generali" declared in a motion that "they consider the measures recently taken by the central management of this company as a first step towards the complete solution of the momentous problem of pensioners".

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FETI, March 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Truman asks 8 billion dollars for aid to Allies - Almost six billions for Europe - 90 percent of funds for military purposes - Strong parliamentary opposition expected (Fa)
- No disciplinary measures against the "rebels" - Labour's evolution towards left-wing thesis - Right-wing, alarmed by yesterday's occurrence in Commons, dares not risk open fight against Bevan and tries to mask its significance (Fa)
- Something new for Korea? - Ridgway's meeting with his collaborators - Foreigners, prisoners of the UN - Communist attack imminent? (Fa)
- Main problem of European policy - Trust or distrust between Paris and Bonn? (Fa)
- Russian budget for 1952 submitted to Supreme Soviet - Defense measures in Russia - Restrictions to western diplomats - Centers of war-industry (Fa)
- No one wants to be NATO's Secretary-General (Fb)
- Hilaly Pasha receives three western Ambassadors (Fb)
- Russian offers to Franco's Spain? (Fb)
- Severe sentences for embezzlement in Belgrade (Fb)
- United Europe? - A Slav's opinion (article by Z. Jelinčić)
- AMG's new regulations for exports to the East (Lb)

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Characteristics of Triestine traffic (by B. Maineri) (La)

The goods traffic in the port of Trieste was considerably higher in January than in the previous month, and it is to be expected that the totals for the current year will greatly surpass those of last year. January's movement, in fact, (390,416 tons) shows an increase of almost 85 thousand tons compared with the previous month, entirely due to the increase of goods unloaded, since goods loaded in Trieste show a slight decrease (465 tons).

This increase is a consequence of more arrivals of American goods (184,623 tons, 118 per cent higher than the previous month), mainly destined to Austria. It is easy to imagine the damage caused to Trieste by the lack of similar shipments to the Iron Curtain countries, especially since practically no goods from those countries arrive here to be forwarded abroad. The disproportion between loadings and unloadings causes an increase in freight rates since the ships must make up for the shortage of loadings by demanding higher freights for goods in arrival.

Arrivals by sea from Italy, on the other hand, show a drop from 134,038 to 95,141 tons (over 33 per cent), justified by the intense traffic of the previous month.

The general situation should be considerably improved and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to do so in the shortest possible time.

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An urgent project - The advantages of a maritime Tourist Information Office (La)

The Triestine Tourist Organisation proposes to erect a Tourist Information Office next to the "Molo Audace". Two suggestions are being examined: the first envisages the possibility of using the already existing building, formerly occupied by the Port Pilots, the other to erect a new building of glass and cement from plans prepared by the Communal Technical Office.

Thus there would be an information center for sea communications and propaganda, which is completely lacking today.

Furthermore, with the new trolley-bus line between Trieste and Muggia, which will start operating by May or June, the small steamboats now plying between Trieste and Muggia will be taken from service. Instead of laying them up, it would be much more profitable to utilize them for sea communications with bathing resorts in the gulf, for instance with Lazzaretto-San Bartolomeo and particularly Grignano, which is the nearest and most beautiful beach of Trieste. It is to be hoped that this maritime tourist information center will be completed this summer.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 7th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Lira and French franc (editorial)
- Truman asks Congress for 8 billion dollars for MSA - Military power indispensable for preservation of world peace - President stresses that best insurance against another world war is that the USA remains firmly united with friendly countries - House of Representatives and Senate asked not to reduce aid program (Fa)
- Eisenhower in Athens - Military conference presided over by King Paul (Fa)

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- Admiral MacCormick in Oslo (Fb)
- American air-ace visits Italian aviators (Fb)
- Pope receives UN president Padilla Nervo (Fb)
- Admirals meet after Mediterranean exercises (Fb)
- Libya's Parliament convenes on April 5th (Fb)

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And what will the Allies do? (editorial note) (full)

The terroristic regime in Zone B of the FTT is getting worse. Italians are frequently arrested, so that when the traffic between both zones is resumed (if the foot and mouth disease will allow it?) a new exodus of Italians to Trieste is to be expected. That is probably what the Yugoslav authorities are aiming at in view of the forthcoming elections. But should this be tolerated?

Do Gasperi stated yesterday before the Commission on Foreign Affairs, that he has already intervened and that he will do so once more because the Government wishes to fulfil its duty towards the unanimous feelings of the Italians.

But will the Allies, who had solemnly acknowledged the Italianity of these territories, continue to stand at the window, as impartial observers, in view of a situation which continues to become worse?

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Robbers deride us (editorial by Mario Pella)

In a sense "Corriere"'s contention that "the monetary reform in Zone B implies nothing new" is perfectly correct. What novelty indeed can there be in the perpetration and legalisation of just another robbery, another act of arbitrary cruelty, after dozens and dozens of similar misdeeds committed in the recent past? What else can we expect from a Government set up by yokels who will never shake off the mentality typical of their origin?

The parallel drawn by "Corriere" between the Yugoslav monetary decree and the monetary policy of the Allies, from Sicily to Trieste, is a piece of stark effrontery. The Allies, needless to say, scrupulously observed the norms of international law, issuing in agreement with the Italian Government a currency which circulated on an equal footing with the lira and was with their consent withdrawn as soon as circumstances permitted. They did even more than that: in a spirit of benevolent generosity they repaid in dollars to the Italian Government the amount of Am-lire issued by them in connection with occupation expenditures.

Immediately after the conclusion of the peace treaty they took up negotiations with the Italian Government for a "temporary arrangement" regarding the monetary needs and budgetary requirements of Zone A. That they never overstepped the limits of thrift but, on the contrary, were sometimes even too scrupulous became patent in the discussion of our last budget when the Italian Government spontaneously provided a larger sum than that proposed by the Allies.

By contrast, Yugoslavia began with a gross violation of the Alexander-Tito agreement on the occupation of the Venezia Giulia, followed by her seizure of as many areas as she could lay her hands on, and, in Istria, by her arbitrary appropriation of all the lire in circulation combined with the simultaneous issue of Yugo-lire. So hurriedly was this operation performed, that they even overlooked the printing of serial numbers on their new banknotes. The exchange rate between Italian lire and Yugo-lire was fixed at two Italian lire to one Yugo-lira, a proportion so crazy that not even Hitler had dared impose it during his occupation of Yugoslavia.

The Italian lire thus scraped together were spent for propaganda on our side of the Morgan line, and Tito's lieutenants, moreover, sold here for Italian lire the produce delivered by the Istrian farmers to the public stockpiles. Nevertheless, if the YML, in accordance with the peace treaty which provided a unified administration of both zones under a governor, had chosen to apply to the Italian Government for the needed currency, its request would certainly have been granted on the natural understanding that an orderly regime, respecting the existing institutions, be established in Zone B, the financial budgets set up in cooperation with the Italian Government, and the Zone kept politically apart from the territorial body of Yugoslavia proper.

Yet, no such demand was ever made by the Yugoslav Government which, instead, adopted a policy of gradual annexation marked by the replacement of the Yugoslire with dinars at the monstrous rate of 5 to 1, although a lira at that time was about equal in value to a dinar, and not even the recent devaluation of the dinar has restored the lost equilibrium, since the ratio between the two currencies in the black market is far from 0.48 dinars to an Italian lire. In its report to the Big Four the investigating commission stressed, not without cause, that the first step towards normalcy should be the exchange of Yugoslire into Italian lire to be carried out by the Bank of Italy.

Yet with baffling perfidy "Corriere di Trieste" turns the tables, accusing Rome of having provoked the introduction of the dinar in Zone B.

What good purpose is served by the crusade for freedom launched by the Western world if a totalitarian and inhuman regime is allowed to play havoc with a highly civilised European land? And what is the use of such resounding tirades as we heard from the lips of Antonini, Dubinsky, Tewson, Brown, and other trade union champions last summer when a few steps from our doors an immense hard labour camp is being tolerated?

The protest raised by our City Council is more than justified, but all citizens of Trieste, indiscriminately, should join in it, and the Italian Republic must take it up. We refuse to be robbed, and derided into the bargain.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- All attempts against the port guilds fail - In reply to those who would like to rule over them, their meeting decided to reconfirm the present directorates - The shore guild will vote on Sunday (La)
- Arrest of director who misappropriated 285 million lire of the funds of the "National Institute for Providence and Credit" (La)
- Muggia Town Board's appeal to population to contribute for Slovenia's snow victims (Lb)

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Communist motion concerning Zone B (editorial)

Despite a long debate on the Zone B situation, the City Council failed in its attempt to reach a unanimous vote for the Board's protest motion.

The City Board are to blame for this failure in rejecting the amendments by which the Communist councillors demanded that the motion be stripped of its allusion to the tripartite trick; that it be submitted to all the four big powers; that not only Italians, but also Slovenes and Croats should be indicated in it as living in Zone B; and that an unequivocal opposition to the barter be expressed, instead of misrepresenting the Communists' standpoints and thus endangering the efficacy of the motion itself to the detriment of Zone B's population.

In order to make the Communist viewpoints clear to the public, this is the text of the motion proposed by the Communists:

"Confronted with the recent grave financial measures adopted by the Yugoslav Military Government (YMG) in excluding the Italian lira as a legal tender for payments in Zone B; after stating that those measures, besides being contrary to interests of the Istrian population, implement the severance of centuries' old ties between the two zones, and that the consequences of these internationally illegal measures fall so heavily on our city that the leaders of this Zone's public affairs cannot remain indifferent, the Trieste City Council urges AMG to intervene energetically with YMG in order to put an end to this act by restoring the Italian lira as legal tender in Zone B.

"Furthermore, the City Council calls again on the UN, the four big powers, and the Italian Government, asking them to intervene with the Belgrade Government against the recent arbitrary actions undertaken to the detriment of Zone B's population."

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An interview with Comrade Cattonar - Entire population should rise against this abuse of authority by AMG (Ia)

The countless protest letters we received from all sides against the expulsion of the wife and the two daughters of Comrade Cattonar amount to a veritable plebiscite condemning AMG's regime of ruthless oppression.

Our editor had an interview with Comrade Cattonar who declared that the expulsion of his family is part of the persecution to which he and his family had been subjected in the USA because of their political activity in the interest of world peace.

Asked whether he had tried to obtain an explanation from AMG, Comrade Cattonar replied that he had called at AMG's HQ and after a long wait had been received by a Mr. Hefty and another gentleman who, without stating his name, had said that he was the political adviser to the American forces. According to them the expulsion of Cattonar's wife had been ordered because her passport was valid only for Italy, but not for Trieste, a poor excuse since no special passport for Trieste exists, and since his wife had obtained a regular permit, recently renewed, authorising her stay in Trieste. The two gentlemen themselves admitted that the expulsion order had come from the State Department in Washington.

The anonymous official, with whom Cattonar spoke, remarked that Cattonar should have thought twice before embarking upon subversive activities in the United States. As if the struggle for peace did in any way constitute a subversive activity!

Questioned whether he thought that the expulsion was a dangerous precedent for future imperialist oppression in Trieste, Comrade Cattonar answered that he decidedly believed so. The case, in his opinion, was of the utmost gravity and, unless immediately combated by the majority of the local population, might expose every resident of this zone to the same risk.

After asking us to read the text of the expulsion order, issued by AMG's Department of Internal Affairs under date of March 3rd, Comrade Cattonar remarked that the measure had been enacted with the utmost disregard for even a semblance of legality. When he called at Polico HQ he was treated like a person under arrest, for when he rose to go he was prevented from doing so. Was he under arrest? He was not, they told him, but he could not be permitted to leave, as in this case he would hold a meeting. So until the arrival of his two daughters he was practically held as a hostage.

Comrade Cattonar defined the expulsion as a most serious attempt on democratic freedom. Only a strong and determined protest from the masses of the population can, in his view, prevent future occurrences of the same kind.

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Factional reactions to our inquiry on manipulations at "INAM" (National Institute for Sick Insurance) - Management's abuses reach their peak - SU representatives abandon a meeting of Advisory Committee as a sign of protest (La)

We know that the burning truth resulting from our inquiry about the "INAM" is very unpleasant to its directors, but we never expected that the latter's sense of decency would appear in such a bad light.

A few days ago one of the two representatives of the SU in the Advisory Council of the "INAM" asked for some information from the chief of a section, Mr. Croato (who is, together with Novaioli, Fiore, Benossi, and Collavo, one of those mainly responsible for the misdeeds at the "INAM"), but was flatly refused. Then the same representative went to see Mr. Malich, secretary of the local directorate, in order to check some Minutes of the "INAM"'s Advisory Council, but the secretary said that this could only be allowed through special authorisation of Inspector Fiore. Finally, the latter refused to give such authorisation.

According to the Statutes of the "INAM", the Advisory Committee should be convoked every two months. But Inspector Fiore and his friends are very busy dismantling the last shreds of the autonomy of the Sick Insurance Institute and applying their system which is in open contrast to the Institute's regulations of 1926, still in force.

Finally, two days ago the Advisory Council met in regular session. But this time another very grave matter occurred. During his speech the SU representative was attacked by several members of the Committee, and particularly by Mr. Albanese, representative of the local Industrialists' Association, and Mr. Venier. In protest against this scandalous behaviour the two representatives of the SU abandoned the meeting.

It is necessary that our workers should know about this offensive practice. It is high time that AMG, as the final authority, put an end to this shameful state of affairs.

As far as the already reported discrepancies at the Muggia Hospital are concerned, and although having no details so far, we want to add that evidently there is something rotten there. We shall return to this matter in one of our next editions.

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About a labour union meeting - Communal employees make resolute reply to Palutan (La)

A meeting of the communal employees of Trieste was held at the SU last Wednesday to examine the answer given by Palutan to a demand of those employees to be granted advance payments in view of imminent wage increases.

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A motion was adopted rejecting the hairsplitting objections of the Zone Presidency in that matter, contrary to its promises. Calling attention to the precarious economic situation of the communal employees, the Zone President is asked to change his attitude.

The local management of the Italian Tobacco Monopoly has not yet replied to the request of the Women's Advisory Commission to allow Senator Adolo Bei, secretary of the Tobacco Workers Federation of the CGIL, to pay a visit to the factory.

Meanwhile preparations are proceeding for organizing a festivity for the ATI's women workers on March 9th, which will be attended by Senator Adolo Bei.

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A question to the Police (Ib)

Some days ago the police are supposed to have stopped a police vehicle at the Morgan Lino near Muggia. The driver of the vehicle, also a policeman, is supposed to have carried a pistol which was not his own weapon, but it is not known what was in the vehicle which was supposed to have been found too close to the demarcation line. What was this vehicle doing at that hour of the night? The driver was stopped by his colleagues, but apparently an arrest was not made. What explanation can be given by the Police?

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DEMOKRACIJA -- Slovene anti-communist weekly, March 7th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-A special law for the protection of our Slovene minority in Italy? -
Should we believe that Senator Tessitori's statements may come true?

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The FTT (editorial by Atty. J. Agneletto)

Yugoslavia has at last come to the conclusion that the only possible solution of the Trieste problem can be found within the framework of the 1947 peace treaty. This attitude represents an earnest step towards the final settlement of this burning problem. We consider the proposal for the appointment of alternating Governors and Deputy-Governors as unrealistic, and past experience (joint Austro-Prussian administration of Schleswig-Holstein which led to the war of 1866, and the joint Italo-Yugoslav administration of Fiume after World War I) confirms the correctness of our view. If Yugoslavia has recognized that the maintenance of the FTT is the only possible solution of the FTT problem, and is ready to evacuate Zone B, then she should withdraw her proposal for a joint administration and firmly demand the constitution of the FTT according to the provisions of the peace treaty and the annexed Statutes.

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"Privileges" of our schools in Trieste

In connection with "Giornale di Trieste"'s insinuation that the Slovenes enjoy certain privileges in matters concerning schools, we would mention the fact that almost all our teachers are still on non-permanent rolls, which means complete insecurity and no pensions (the paper quotes the case of a Slovene teacher who died recently and whose wife receives no pension), and that the privilege of the Slovene kindergarten at Opicina (which consists of two rooms) compared with the Italian one (having one room) is simply due to the fact that there are 84 Slovene children against only 44 Italians.

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Vidali and the FTT

Vidali's opposition to the local Independentists is rather strange for a man who affirms that he wants the definite constitution of the FTT, but his opinions and plans for a settlement depend on the particular interests of his Russian bosses, and he sticks to his "better solution" so as to be able to decide "later" about a return to "democratic" (in his interpretation of democracy) Italy.

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Hospitality has nothing to do with racial and political discrimination

With reference to the article published in "Giornale del Lunedì" and to the interview by the local director of the Hotel Excelsior concerning the refusal of this hotel to lease its premises for a Slovene Ball, the paper recalls that the hotel was built by a Dalmatian with Croatian money and offered hospitality to everyone regardless of nationality, while now it cannot give any other hospitality to Slovenes for the simple fact that the Italians, even before the advent of Fascism, took the precaution of burning down all the Slovene halls in Trieste. Why does not the National Insurance Institute, which owns the hotel, refuse to issue insurance policies to Slovene applicants? The discrimination against the Slovenes in every field of activity is evident; the Italian Irredentists are so certain of the "Italianity" of Trieste that even a ball or a cultural Slovene event seems to them to represent a serious danger to their so much boasted Italianity of Trieste.

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British Government on Trieste (full)

According to London reports, circles close to the British Foreign Office have stated that Yugoslavia and Italy must agree between themselves about the solution of the Trieste problem. Accordingly they refused to comment on the recent statements of De Gasperi and Tito. They stressed the fact that the attitude of the British Government towards the Trieste problem has not changed, i.e., that it is based on the tripartite note, and that the British Government at the same time regards any solution not agreed to by both parties as impossible of realization.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 7th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Demochristians and Liberals favour accord - Agreement among democratic parties for administrative elections should constitute commitment for collaboration in political elections (Fa)
- A new majority in France - According to many observers vote of confidence given to Pinay marks a decisive turn in troubled life of fourth Republic (Fa)

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~~City Council meets today - Rents, provisions, and budget, main agenda items - 1952 deficit will amount to 2 billions 77 millions (La)~~

~~Another half an hour's "hiccup" strike yesterday - Why do the personnel of insurance companies strike? (+ because negotiations for sliding wage-scale broke down) (La)~~

Traffic between Zone A and Zone B again permitted (Lb) (full)

In Capodistria YMC issued a communique this morning announcing that from 3 P.M. today all sea and land blocks between Zone A and Zone B will be reopened to normal traffic of goods and passengers. According to the communique this step was made possible since it was ascertained that all the centers of infection with the foot and mouth disease in the Zone had been destroyed.

The communique follows a meeting held yesterday at Capodistria between veterinarians of AMG and YMC in the course of which - according to the communique - the measures undertaken in both Zones to cope with the foot and mouth epidemic were discussed.

Movement of cattle is still prohibited.

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO

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I
 o VI. Year, No. 201 Sunday, March 9th, 1952
 I Consec. No. 2048
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 I P R E S S S U M M A R Y
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 I (A.I.S. H.Q. A.M.G. Trieste)
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 I Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays
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 o 10 pages

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Warmongers (editorial - + continuation of polemic with Cominformists and Irredentists about solution of the FTT problem)
- Disagreement among the MRE about cooperation in Pinay's Government - After long discussion small majority decided to cooperate under certain conditions, wanting to avoid responsibility for economic and financial situation (Fa)
- Truman's third message to Congress in connection with MSA aid - President says that this year might be critical (Fa)
- Serag El Din (+ former Egyptian Minister of Interior) held responsible for Cairo riots - Prosecutor will demand capital punishment for those responsible (Fa)
- De Gasperi again confirms that he does not want an understanding with Yugoslavia - According to him the tripartite declaration is "the only logical and effective proof of Italy's rights" (Fa)
- FIDAC (+ International Federation of Former Combatants) intervenes with Rome Government (at request of Yugoslav Veterans' Association) on behalf of "Garibaldinians" (+ a Partisan group in last war) now being tried at Lucca (Fa)
- In Reka (Fiume) Adriatic Institute set up (Fa)
- A special meeting of (British) Labour Party's executive committee will be held on Thursday - Australian Premier announces drastic import restrictions (Fa)
- American report on aid to Yugoslavia (Fa)
- Dilemma of Milje's (Muggia) Cominformists (editorial - + in connection with campaign to aid snow victims in Slovenia)
- Progressive women of our territory celebrate March 8th as a sign of struggle for social and national rights (La)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

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- City's budget for 1952 shows a 2 billion lire deficit - Almost a fist-fight between Cominformists and Demochristians at last night's City Council meeting - Cominformists left hall, but meeting continued despite lack of quorum (La)
- AMG should aid our farmers to raise production by giving more consideration to their needs (La)
- Almost entire population of Prebeneg (Prebenico) signed demand for water to be laid on (Lb)

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi renews appeal for defence of liberty - Premier replied to Nenni: "Tripartite declaration on Trieste remains an important document for recognition of our right" (Fa)
- De Gaulle's plans fail owing to revolt of the "twenty-seven" - His downfall seems imminent (Fa)
- Truman's third message on aid to foreign countries - Threat of Communism persists in Italy and France - Considerable quantities of war material already shipped to NATO countries - Soviet budget figures fictitious (Fa)
- New tactics at Panmunjom - Sino-North Koreans attempt to avoid naval blockade (Fa)
- Law for combatting venereal diseases before (Italian) Senate - Obligatory cure blocked by a few votes - Increase of prophylactic clinics (Fa)
- Pacciardi confers with Eisenhower during latter's short stay at Naples on return-flight from Athens to Paris (Lb)
- Espionage in the Ruhr (+ of industrial secrets) denied (Fb)
- Nobody knows why sulphur miners are on strike - Great demand for Sicilian sulphur, but production remains low (article)
- The ideas of Communism (article by Benedetto Croce)
- Restaurant workers' new contract concluded (Lb)
- Rush to renew identity cards (Lb)
- An inset appeals for donations to Blood Bank

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A theatrical gesture by the Communists - They withdrew from City Council meeting because of the Cattonar case, while Mayor comments: "Why did you not protest when the Titoists threw Italians into the 'foibe'?" (La)

The announcement made last night by the Mayor that AMG refused to revoke its order expelling Mrs. Cattonar and her two children, who are American citizens, was defined as "strange" by the Communist leader Radich who decided to withdraw from the meeting together with the other members of his group. The Mayor, rather hurt by this attitude of the Communists, reminded them that they made no protest at the time when so many Istrians were arrested, tortured, or thrown into the "foibe" by the Titoists. Cattonar's relatives, he said, are in Venice and not in Borovnica (a Yugoslav concentration camp).

By this gesture the Communists hoped to cause the suspension of the meeting which instead continued, although limited to reading the report on the budget.

The first comments of the majority on this new boycott led to the conclusion that the law on linked lists should be applied for the next administrative elections in order to allow the constitution of an administration strong enough to carry out its work without being at the mercy of the opposition. It was, moreover, pointed out that Cattonar's relatives are American subjects and that American authorities had decided to expel them, while Cattonar himself (described a "persecutor of Fascism" by the Communists, although he was only 15 years old when he left Trieste in 1921), being an Italian citizen, was not affected by this measure of the American authorities.

The Mayor then announced that IACP (Autonomous Institute for Popular Housing) had completed the 262 flats in Grotta and Ponziana and will build another 180 flats (for 360 millions) in Grotta, while the minor communes have received 94 millions for popular housing. The distribution of the still available billion for house-building has yet to be decided, and the Mayor again appealed for a good portion of it to be allocated for popular housing (at least 1 billion in all, including the 454 millions already granted), while the remainder should be used for Aldisio loans, with the exclusion of private enterprise.

The Demochristian assessor Franzil read his report on the 1952 Budget Estimates which show a deficit of 2 billion and 77 million lire, about 300 millions more than last year, due to higher costs of materials and services, and increased wages, salaries, and pensions of the personnel. Important public works will be carried out with AMG's extraordinary contribution of 358 millions: cold-storage installations at the Slaughter House, completion of the schools at S. Giovanni and S. Andrea, kindergarten at Opicina, reconstruction of a public bathing beach at Barcola, covering of the Balamonti torrent, purchase of lots in connection with urban planning, etc.

The funds available, however, are less than last year, and it is to be hoped that AMG will increase them in the succeeding half-year.

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Trieste and the competition by Northern ports - Our transit traffic examined by forwarding agents (La)

Competition between Trieste and the Northern ports was extensively examined at the annual meeting of the local Association of forwarding agents. The retiring chairman, Mr. Michele Terrilo, outlined all the efforts made for improving the local transit traffic and what remains to be done in future. The Association, said Mr. Terrilo, succeeded in solving several difficult problems, some useful innovations in unloading were experimented with (barges for mineral oils and animal fats), and the Administration of the Public Warehouses was requested to set up permanent premises for storing the above-mentioned oils and fats, as well as other perishable goods.

Mr. Terrilo invited the trusteeship authorities to observe the Italian legislation in force, especially as far as regulations of port labour are concerned. He mentioned AMG's Order no. 62, asking for its abrogation, or at least its modification, and stressed that there are still some deficiencies in the local railway system.

Speaking about the local maritime services, Mr. Terrilo enumerated several factors which caused a profound change in our transit traffic, stressed the present lack of tonnage of the local shipping companies, and compared this situation with that in Northern ports. He laid particular stress on the fact that of every ten regular lines operating in the German ports eight at least are operated by foreign shipping companies, such as Dutch, Belgian, British, Scandinavian, Polish, American, Panamanian, and so forth. This is one of the principal reasons for the difference in the volume of traffic between the Adriatic and Northern ports.

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After Terrile's report, the new chairman, Dr. Romano Caidassi, made a brief speech. He affirmed that the situation in our port is not very rosy, despite recent statistical data which show a considerable increase in traffic. To achieve a favourable and stable situation it would be necessary to solve the following problems: a) intensification of the maritime lines departing from Trieste; b) reduction in the costs of port operations and respective fees; c) improve the present railway system; d) establish a credit institute for the various firms active in our traffic; e) attract more business from abroad by using a more effective propaganda.

Both of these reports submitted at the annual assembly of the local association of forwarding agents represent a positive contribution for a final solution of the above-mentioned problems.

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After four weeks of isolation - Traffic with Zone B resumed after the famous "Dinar disease" (La)

Following yesterday's talks at Capodistria between AMG and YMG officials, the blockade of Zone B has been suspended. Thus the comedy of the foot and mouth disease has come to an end.

The two British officers and the two AMG officials must have noticed that the whole matter was a farce. The talks between the YMG representatives and AMG officials lasted about half an hour, whereupon the latter left directly for Trieste. It seems that the inquiry did not yield any particular result about the alleged disease, but lies are short-lived. The area concerned was always infected, as far back as 1938, so that from time to time there has been a recurrence.

It is obvious that the Allied commission has urged the Yugoslav command to have the traffic between both zones resumed, and the Yugoslavs complied with this request.

We were informed that this period of isolation produced a shortage of almost everything in Zone B. But it was most queer that starting with the day of the blockade, a motor-sailer, the "Urania" from Pirano, arrived daily in Trieste with a cargo of milk, vegetables, and fish. Business is business.

Thus today the first steamer from Capodistria will arrive in Trieste. However the difficulty of payment for the passage will now arise since tickets from Capodistria must be paid for in dinars, while when sailing from Trieste lire is required.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-PTT, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- General Eisenhower attends meeting of Atlantic Admirals in Naples -
- Romita confirms loyalty to principles laid down at Social-Democratic Convention - Defense of "proportional" system for political elections and freedom of action for Social-Democratic Federations in administrative elections - Premier reports to Foreign Affairs Committee on Lisbon results (Fa)
- Truman's report on MSA program - Principle of mutual trust - War material sent to Europe during 1951 - Measures against inflation (Fa)
- Christian-Socialists put Pinay in difficulty - French Premier looks for a majority - "New York Times" stresses fact that forming a Cabinet does not mean reaching stability - Paris Stock Exchange recovers (Fa)

- First act in American Presidential elections - March 11th in New Hampshire - Indicative character of primary elections - Eisenhower, Taft, Stassen, Truman, and Kefauver (Fa)
- French retreat from Hoa-Binh through corridor of colonial road No. 6 (Fa)
- Russian budget - Military expenditures according to Russian figures, amount to 23.8% of total - Do figures correspond to the Kremlin's pacifism? - Americans do not believe so (Fa)
- Fruitless discussions at the OEEC (Fb)
- Russia as seen by Former British Ambassador in Moscow - Basis of revolution collapsed in big purges - In all that refers to morals and family life Russia has become clearly reactionary - Idea of social equality abandoned - Governing bureaucracy - Privilege as the foundation of the new leading class (1st instalment, by David Kelly)
- The Trieste-Muggia trolley-bus line - Approved construction of Kiosk, and three buildings (Albero Vescova, Ternatich, Posek) for Finance Guards (Lb)

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"Rats" and "Lies" (editorial)

Driven into a corner by Independentist criticism, Vidali has found no better way out of the impasse than to stage a meeting in the "Cinema del Mare" where, with a view to creating a suitable atmosphere, he first of all gave a detailed account of the expulsion from Zone A of Cattonar's wife and two daughters.

If his and "Unita"'s presentation of the case corresponds to facts, the way in which the local authorities acted is certainly reprehensible. Everyone should be free, within lawful limits, to work for his ideal, and under no circumstances should he be hit by so hard a measure without being allowed a minimum of time for safeguarding his most vital personal interests.

Equally true is it, however, that the Cominformists are the last people in the world who have a right to complain of "brutality" - they, who serve a regime that disdains such mild forms of expulsion, but prefers to despatch dissenters to Siberian hard labour camps or to shorten proceedings by killing them right away.

After this heart-warming prolude Vidali, the staunch defender of the FTT, launched an all-out attack, not against those who oppose the constitution of the Free Territory, but against the political groups which in one form or another demand it. Obviously the Titophobia, to which Moscow's dictate compels him, made him lose all reason. That, in our opinion, is the only possible explanation for his attack in the wrong direction. He should remember that during the past two years, while we were struggling for the enactment of the FTT, he lived as a "mass agitator" in far-away Mexico, so that his knowledge of our problem is necessarily deficient, and that until February 10th 1947 the bulk of his followers strove for the annexation of Trieste by Yugoslavia.

On that date Tito renounced the annexation of Trieste on condition that it be not incorporated into Italy. Italy likewise renounced annexation with an equal proviso with regard to Yugoslavia, and a few days later the Communist Party of the FTT, adhering to the Independentist thesis, declared itself in favour of the enactment of the Free Territory. Today Vidali, as a miniature Machiavelli, tells the people of Trieste that he desires the FTT according to the peace treaty, at the same time telling the nationalists, with a significant wink, "Later we'll see!"

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However, the Italian nationalists, who are no fools, have grasped the meaning behind these words: Cominformism hopes that Italy will soon turn Communist and therefore does not object to Trieste's annexation by her, but if Yugoslavia could be made Cominformist before Italy, by the overthrow of the Tito regime, there is no reason why Trieste should not become Yugoslav.

This being the party line, we have no desire to call Vidali's attention to the mistake in his calculation. The more he blunders, the better for us. Nor do we say a word against the Communist ideology oddly intermixed with nationalist chauvinism. But we want the people of Trieste to clearly realise the trick and to see the difference between our Independence, based on our conviction that the enactment of the FTT is the only means by which Trieste can be saved, and Vidali's opportunism which would prefer to see Trieste in the hands of Mac rather than leave it outside the Communist domain.

In an attempt to outdo Prof. Furlani, who had referred to the FTT as "Topolinia" (mouse state), Vidali with his habitual vulgarity called it "Pantigania" (rat's nest). And the editor of a local paper, who officiates in Via Silvio Pellico 8, termed us "lice" in one of his articles. This gentleman came here from Milan three years ago, while Vidali immigrated from Mexico. A queer way indeed to return hospitality.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Adenauer's broadcast - German contribution to defence a step towards European unity - President Heuss appeals for brotherhood among races (Fa)
- Russians experiment with the famous "V" weapons - How big is the threat of the Russian Baltic fleet? (Fa)
- Increase of Triestine industry continues within framework of Italian economy (La)

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Women's Day - Women in the big army of peace - Solemn celebration at the Fenice theatre - Numerous gatherings in all city districts and surroundings (La)
- The Cattonar case at the City Council - Majority, in service of foreigners, rejects Communist motion - Communists abandon meeting in protest (La)
- Solidarity with Slovene snow victims (Lb)
- Forced labour in Zone B for digging of trenches (Lb)

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The Cattonar case (editorial by Vittorio Vidali)

Hundreds of millions of Dollars are being wasted by the American rulers, their press and propaganda in asserting at all hours of the day and night that they strive for democracy, freedom, for respect of human rights and prosperity, which, according to them, is the basis of American life.

At the same time they proclaim loudly that in Russia and in the countries of the new democracy there is no freedom, democracy, or human dignity, but only concentration camps.

We know their democracy in Trieste where they issue warrants of arrest, order sentences, submit citizens to arbitrary interrogations, threaten reprisals, censure manifestos, to make one feel that they are the masters and that we are the "natives" of a military colony.

Yet not even Mr. Giampiccoli, who expressed his happiness over the security the Triestines enjoy under the Americans, could have imagined what happened to Cattonar's family. The latter is a modest, honest, anti-fascist, working family, which returned to Trieste following Cattonar's expulsion from the USA. One fine day, however, Cattonar's wife and two daughters were invited to the central Police Station where their request for explanation met with evasive replies. Cattonar's wife learnt at the Questura of her expulsion, and together with her two daughters she was escorted outside the Territory.

There is still no end to the sad story which is being continued in Venice, where the American consul refuses to aid the three American citizens. This all is due to the Director for Internal Affairs, Mr. Foden, a gentleman who has his heart in the right place, and who should be awarded the prize for humanity at the first opportunity.

Someone did not believe this news. We showed him the order of expulsion and he was convinced. He was not a Communist, but our enemy, who countered our arguments with American ones. He, like many of our enemies, had his eyes opened, and many of our former enemies join our protest against this new abuse by demanding that such shameful acts be made good.

Even though committed against American citizens, this scandalous precedent offends the Triestines' feeling of hospitality, besides reminding every citizen of the danger that he, too, might be arrested tomorrow and receive the "I herewith order" of Mr. Foden, together with an order of expulsion from Trieste!

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Are we back in Nazi-Fascist times? - Comrade Cattonar shadowed by couples posing as lovers (La)

All that has happened to Comrade Cattonar, since the illegal expulsion of his family from Trieste, is an example of the increasing interference with democratic liberties.

In spite of having written a letter to AMG's Director for Internal Affairs, to which he received no answer, he has had no opportunity to contact any Allied authority.

But there is something else, too: Cattonar is being shadowed by couples posing as lovers. When he returned to his home at noon, he saw a man and a girl at the corner of Via Montecchi and Via dell'Industria watching the doorway to his house. He could even see them from his window. When he went down to ask them why they were watching him, the young couple appeared very embarrassed.

Then Comrade Cattonar informed a police sergeant of the fact. The policeman came with him to a bar which the couple had entered. But when he saw them, he immediately said: "Nothing doing, good bye!", and hurried away. Evidently he had recognized the spies.

Cattonar approached the couple telling them what he thought of them. The two did not object. When he went to the Police Headquarters in Via XIX Ottobre nobody wanted to see him.

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The Cattonar case only proves that the imperialists do not intend to respect democratic liberties. We demand that Comrade Cattonar is no longer shadowed, granting him the same personal liberty as enjoyed by all other fighters for peace and democracy.

The Committee of Democratic Solidarity has requested an interview with Col. Feden of AMG on the case of Comrade Cattonar. The same committee has also requested the Prefecture to authorize the distribution of a leaflet reproducing the expulsion order. The national center of this committee in Rome has also been appealed to. A sharp protest was also lodged by the secretary of the local Federation of the Italian Socialist Party.

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The Home Claimants' Association confers with Captain Lister - To prevent more than 6,000 families from becoming homeless (La)

In an interview at AMG with Captain Lister, the directors of the Home Claimants' Association explained that the postponement of evictions for a further period of one year was demanded because out of 11,100 proposed evictions about 60 per cent are now approaching the effective date. The claims of the authorities that evictions are carried out only after new accommodation has been provided, were refuted by citing examples.

Since the situation is very grave, Captain Lister promised a prompt reply after consulting the "Protore" and AMG's Department for Social Assistance. As for the Coordinating Committee, Captain Lister replied that it would be presided over by the Zone President.

Questioned about the two billion lire assigned by AMG for housing, Captain Lister stated that the greater part of this fund was divided between the INCLIS and the railroad administration, while 600 million lire were assigned to the Autonomous Institute for Popular Housing. The remaining 300 million lire are still under discussion and will be allotted to the Aldisio fund.

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Secret diplomacy and elections (editorial note) (Full)

Nothing has yet been heard from AMG about the date of the Communal elections in Trieste and in Zone A. It seems that like the problem of Trieste, the elections are also matters exclusively reserved for secret diplomacy. The Triestines must not know anything. Last year the elections were postponed after conferences in London and Washington offices (in accord with Rome and Belgrade). Is it possible that now in the same offices the Triestine elections are being discussed once more, this time in relation to Tito's proposal for the solution of the problem of Trieste and contrary to the peace treaty?

Every now and then in the Rome, London, or some other press there can be read that the elections will be held on this or that date. Immediately afterwards, however, a semi-official denial is released by Trieste's AMG.

This is treating the Triestines like colonial subjects without democratic rights and without even having the right to know when they will be able to elect their own representatives in the Commune.

What is AMG waiting for before announcing the date of the elections?

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LA PRORA - Demochristian Party weekly, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- March 20th (editorial - + recalling the anniversary of the Tripartite Note of March 20th, 1948, by which the Three Western Powers recommended the return of the entire FTT to Italy)
- Tito prepares plans for a Yugoslav Trieste - After their defeat in the economic field, the Slavs and Independentists shift the Trieste and Zone B question to the political field - Tito's program for eliminating everything Italian from both zones
- The Zone's budget once again discussed
- Gospod (+ Mister) Tolloy in the ring (+ a satirical comment on Tolloy's "Corriere" interview about Tito's proposals for the solution of the FTT problem and its possibilities)
- The second campaign for Demochristian revival - The provincial organizational meeting, the sections' week and the public rally attended by the Hon. Bettiol
- An interview with the provincial deputy, Dr. Tamburini - The three social assistance services of the provincial administration

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TRIESTE SERA - Independence Front, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Our people must demand what is due to them - The peace treaty should be respected!
- Satisfactory evolution (editorial by Teodoro Sporer - + a summary of the local as well as international political developments in the FTT problem)
- About the Hotel Excelsior - Inconsistent apologies of the INA's General Agent - But we shall imitate the golden example of the "barbarous" Viennese administration

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TRIESTE LIBERA - VG Autonomist Movement, March 8th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The insane proposal (editorial - + criticizing Tito's proposals for the solution of the FTT problem and his lack of comprehension of reality)
- To the free men of Great Britain and the USA (+ asking them whether it is dignified to give moral and material support to the most impudent dictator)
- By democratic justice we mean a wide autonomy
- Is that democracy? (+ request for self-determination, particularly with regard to Zone B)
- False generosity of the Big Powers
- The future of Trieste - Our port needs more rapid and efficient communications with its hinterland

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 8th, 1952Articles and reports:

- Italian Communist Party opens spring offensive, unleashes strike wave - Agitation, spreading from region to region, aims at hamstringing entire industrial activity (Fa)
- French crisis seems over - Pinay launches new government with Schuman as foreign minister and Plevon as defence minister - Was determined to resign last night but yielded to Auriol's urgent request (Fa)
- Bevan takes offensive against party executive (Fa)
- S. Domingo insists: Soviet submarines in Caribbean sea (Fb)
- American airplane missing in flight over Bern alps - Believed to have crashed (Fb)
- Communist members of city council resume filibuster tactics causing postponement of important and urgent decisions and delaying budget debate (+ Communist members walk out because Mayor fails to react officially against Cattonar expulsion order; however, his attitude was correct as the Cattonars are not registered as temporary or permanent local residents and do not have qualification for citizenship. Work of City Council would not have been deranged if linked lists law, assigning 75 per cent of all seats to victorious lists, had already been introduced here) (La)

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Sensational revelations about Tito's defection (Fa)

The German review "Der Spiegel" reports that there is great excitement among the British and American secret services over revelations made by a high-ranking Yugoslav officer, according to whom the Yugoslav-Russian split is no more than a diabolical comedy acted in full agreement by Tito and Stalin.

"Der Spiegel" relates that at the end of January Jachelic, a colonel of the Yugoslav general staff, gave himself up to the British military authorities in Trieste. Investigations immediately carried out confirmed beyond doubt the identity of the Yugoslav officer and also the fact that Jachelic had served in the counter-espionage organisation of the Yugoslav general staff as one of the closest collaborators of Colonel General Dapcevic. Since the Western powers consider Yugoslavia a potential ally against the Soviets, the appearance of the Titoist officer in Trieste caused the British authorities considerable embarrassment. Jachelic said that the Yugoslav Russian split was a put up affair agreed by Tito and Stalin, and that the task assigned to Yugoslavia is to hold down as many Western military formations as possible.

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The review "Estori" about FTT (La)

The review "Estori", deals exhaustively with the Lisbon conference. Concerning the action undertaken by the Italian delegation and supplemented by De Gasperi's talks with Acheson, Eden, and Schuman, the review compares the firm attitude of the Italian Government, with regard to the tripartite declaration, with the not always responsible and confused action of the Belgrade Government. The same review takes a resolute attitude against the policy of "faits accomplis" pursued in Zone B by the Yugoslav Government in open violation of the peace treaty. Particular attention is drawn to the latest abuse by the Titoist administration which arbitrarily put the Italian lira out of circulation. This measure is termed "perhaps more serious than all previous actions, being, as it were, the finishing touch of a policy aimed at transforming a provisional occupation into annexation."

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 o VI. Year, No. 213 Sunday, March 23rd, 1952 o
 I Consec. No. 2060 I
 o P R E S S S U M M A R Y o
 I (A.I.S. H.Q. A.M.G. Trieste) I
 o Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays o
 I
 o 17 pages o

PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), March 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Present Irredentist campaign is a continuation of Fascist methods - Resolution of Istrian (Zone B) district's lawyers sent to Yugoslav Foreign Minister Kardelj (+ containing four points in proof of above contention) (prominent front-page article)
- Yugoslav comments on Trieste incidents - Rome admits that it organized disorders - It is the Italian Government's fault that Trieste question is still unsolved (+ see also Monitoring Report 2026) (Fa)
- Chinese regular troops in Indochina? (Fa)
- Observers optimistic on chances of Korean truce talks - UN Secretary-general offers aid from International Health Organisation to North Koreans (Fa)
- Extension of Italian law on linked lists would be a violation of the peace treaty and would signify support of Fascism - Slovene population's firm protests against eventual acceptance of this law by AMG (La)
- Irredentist rioters before the Military Court - All are accused of resisting the police, but not of having participated at a prohibited demonstration - Trial postponed (La)
- Zone B's priests refute Bishop Santin's declarations - Zone B Authorities truly respect freedom of religion, while Trieste's Bishop exploits it for political purposes (La)

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This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

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Workers! (prominent front-page inset) (full)

The nationalistic demonstration which the Irredentist parties organized in Trieste on the 20th of this month, was inevitably an opportunity for the most chauvinistic and reactionary groups to give the demonstration an open neo-fascist and provocative character.

Reactionary circles are exploiting the incidents as a pretext for further political manoeuvres by inciting the workers for political ends which are completely contrary to the interests of the Triestine population, and especially of the working class.

Workers!

The CGL's communique which announced the general strike vainly tries to conceal the real meaning of this action.

Triestine workers!

Refuse your cooperation in this scheme!

Do not join the employers' strike!

Trieste City Board of the FTT's Communist Party
(pro Tito)

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The situation is clear (editorial)

It is quite clear what the Roma Government, through its local agents, wanted to achieve through the demonstration and today's strike: 1) to revive the Tripartite Proposal and transform it into an obligation; 2) thus to prevent even the commencement of negotiations for the constitution of the FTT; 3) to extend the Italian electoral law and postpone the elections; 4) to divert the attention of the Italian electorate from the various internal economic and social problems; 5) to eventually substitute the tripartite note by a plebiscite on the alternative, "Italy or Yugoslavia".

This is the gist of Rome's present strategy; its organizers must be grateful to the higher authorities who, consciously or unconsciously, assisted them by authorizing the demonstration, just as the same authorities last September enabled the Irredentists to avoid their electoral defeat and retain the monopoly of the civil authority in their hands.

That our conclusion is correct was confirmed by De Gasperi himself in his speech yesterday in which he firmly said that the main enemy of his policy was the independence of the FTT, and Yugoslavia which proposed the attainment of this independence by a mutual agreement based on the peace treaty. At the same time he clearly said that it was his Government, through its agents, the Irredentist parties, and its diplomatic representative, which directly interfered in the internal affairs of Zone A. Of course, Yugoslavia should suffer in order to satiate Italy's imperialistic greed, and that is also why the Cominformists can easily agree with De Gasperi and support his schemes by joining in the strike, which is clearly Fascist in character, although only for half an hour.

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De Gasperi's main enemy: the independence of the FTT! - In his speech to Parliament the Premier showed his hand - Rome staged Fascist disorders in Trieste in order to force realization of its aims in the FTT - What will London and Washington say to this game, where their prestige is at stake? (Fa)

Rome, 21st: - De Gasperi disclosed yesterday the true aims of Italian imperialism in connection with Trieste:

Administrative elections to be held simultaneously with those in Italy and based on the system of linked lists; forcing the western powers to reject a settlement of the FTT problem in conformity with the peace treaty's provisions; defeat of the independentist forces; exploitation of the Trieste problem for internal electoral purposes. As for the main aim, annexation of Trieste by Italy, he was careful to say very little, and expressed his hope in final victory which, although still distant, was already on its way. De Gasperi warned that the "excitement" of the city could, in despair, turn against the Allied Government, and expressed his hope that General Winterton would make such statements to the representatives of the Italian parties which would "give satisfaction to the entire martyred city", and that "all difficulties, whether of prestige, or apparent and actual" would be overcome. He also demanded "indemnity for the damage caused and punishment of those responsible", but in a much milder tone than is used in Trieste.

In announcing that the administrative elections in Trieste would be held simultaneously with those in Italy and following the system of linked lists, De Gasperi repeated his appeal for a united front so as to ensure a victory in Trieste to democracy and thus "Italianity" also (as if outside of "Italianity" there was no democracy), and the defeat of the principal enemy: the imaginary independence.

In the course of the debate deputy Tolloy accused the Demochristians of joining with the Fascists in Trieste.

Rome's game with Trieste is obvious: to cause incidents, blame AMG, and then force the elections to be held simultaneously and on the same system as in Italy; and to exploit western consideration for Italy's pre-electoral situation by making risky statements which will not be denied. Political observers in Rome are eager to know what the British and the Americans will say to this gambling with their prestige.

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Strike of Fascists with Cominformists' assistance - Repeated provocations by Fascist gangs in front of the British cinema in Viale XX Settembre (La)

The fury of the Fascist gangs, headed by Mayor Bartoli and Prefect Palutan on the occasion of the anniversary of the tripartite declaration, continued yesterday. Mayor Bartoli stated yesterday in his interview to an evening paper that unless the Allied authorities accept the demands of the City Council and remove all those responsible for the forceful action of the police against the Fascist gangs, all cooperation of the City Authorities with AMG must be considered as suspended. Zone President Palutan sent a letter to General Whitelaw in which he made his further services conditional on some of his demands being accepted. The ANSA reports that Gen. Whitelaw did not accept this letter and returned it. ANSA also announces that the representatives of four Italian Irredontistic and Chauvinistic Parties had assembled, but had postponed a decision until after another meeting with Gen. Winterton.

In order to complete their action, the Irredontists decided to go on strike from midnight to 1 P.M. today, while the Cominformists, who are full of joy over these developments, only complain that AMG did not give them a free hand, and announced a half hour strike in solidarity with that proclaimed by the employers. The FTT's Communist Party (+ pro-Tito) energetically condemns this strike and calls on the workers not to join it. At midnight Fascist groups marched through the city and ordered shopkeepers to close their premises. Some 200 Fascist brawlers assembled on the "Aquedotto" and assailed the "Supercinema" reserved for British soldiers and attacked some of them with stones, while in Via Carducci they tore down a British flag. The police dispersed them. The police public relations office issued no communique in this connection, stating that only AMG's-PIO would issue them.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 22nd, 1952

Banner headlines across the entire front page read: All activity in City paralyzed from midnight until 1 P.M. today - City answers with this strike the attempt to suffocate its patriotism

Articles and reports:

- Italy's step concerning Trieste situation - Tarchiani confers with Perkins in Washington (+ New York correspondent Leo Rea writes: Italy's Ambassador called on Assistant Secretary Perkins, recently returned from Europe, and is supposed to have discussed with him the situation in Zone B, and most likely also mentioned the recent incidents in Trieste. The article then rehearses the old arguments about the tripartite note and "that Trieste is not a police problem, but one of high moral significance for which the right of the Triestines to be reunited with their motherland must be recognized".) (Fa)
- "Tanjug" fantasies accepted by American news agency (+ UP took up report on Zone B rallies protesting against action of Italian Irredentists) (Fa)
- Allies' reply on German problem - Reply to Russian note will be delivered in two days (Fa)
- France deplores compromise on Saar - Press sharply criticizes Government (Fa)
- Discord within Italian Social-democratic party increases - Party's right and center favourable to four parties' coalition (Fa)
- A plebiscite-like wave of indignation over behaviour of the police - Fiery motions adopted by all organisations (La)
- Total abstention from work from midnight until 13 hrs. - From 11 to 13 hrs on the railways - Essential services assured - Schools closed all day (La)
- Small incidents at night (Allied vehicles were booed, British flag torn from British shop, windows smashed at AKC cinema, etc.) (La)
- Zone B counter-demonstrations failed - Titoist big-wigs spoke to indifferent population (La)
- A funicular from Oodas (+ along road to Miramare) to the "Napoleon rock" (+ on top of hill above) - Will it be realized before Summer? (La)

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Do Gasperi's confident declarations in Parliament - "We have no reason to give up hope, on the contrary, we are certain of and believe in final victory which we are convinced is on the way" (Fa)

Rome, 21st: - To several interpellations about the Trieste incidents Do Gasperi replied with the following speech to Parliament:

"The Triestines must be aware that we are with them and that their cause is ours. The National Government has carefully watched the Triestine demonstrations and has intervened through our Mission in Trieste, as well as through diplomatic channels in London, Paris, and Washington.

"I repeat once more that the cause of Trieste is that of all the Italians and that it deserves our most tenacious efforts. We have a vital interest not only in the present circumstances, but, also, and perhaps even more so, in the fundamental question which is at the root of Trieste's plight.

"We have no reason to give up hope, on the contrary, we are certain of and believe in final victory, which is late in coming, but which we are firmly convinced is already on the way.

"My recent talks with the representatives of the British and American Governments convinced me that the attitude of the Yugoslav Government has caused serious concern, while our moderation has been duly recognized.

"It has been furthermore ascertained that the new or apparently new idea of a reconstitution of the FTT, as contained in Tito's declarations to the representatives of the Slav minority at Brioni, is considered quite unacceptable by the western powers. Thus one must return to the original situation, to the declarations on which our demands are based.

"But it would be a fatal distortion if Trieste's anxiety were directed against the Allied governments which we must only remind of their moral pledge, insisting that the renewed attempt to ignore it be rejected.

"We know that General Winterton has convoked for tomorrow the representatives of the democratic parties. We trust that his declarations will be such as to give full satisfaction to the tormented city about the intervention of the police, thus appeasing the victims and all honest citizens. We also trust that the difficulties which arose - either of prestige, or apparent and actual difficulties - can be overcome in an atmosphere of cooperation.

"The Triestines will soon have an opportunity, solemn and forcefully, to decide their future; and this opportunity will be offered by the administrative elections about which we can be now certain that they will be held on the same day as in the other Italian cities and based on the same electoral system.

"Therefore our desire is that the Allied Command make a statement assuring that justice will be done after the necessary inquiry into the disorders and who caused them, that is, above all, an inquiry into the intervention of the police forces.

"We wish to express to our friends, and particularly to the democratic parties of Trieste, that we are confident that they will join us in a united front, thus enabling us to restore democracy in Trieste. And with the victory of democracy the Italianity of Trieste will be re-established."

The Hon. Nonni declared that the Government has created a series of obstacles to the solution of the Trieste problem, intended to shift the responsibility onto the population of Trieste.

The communist Tolloy shouted towards the Demochristians: "In Trieste you have linked yourselves with the Fascists!" The Hon. Bartolo retorted: "That is not true!"

De Gasperi took this opportunity to reply immediately to these interjections. He said:

"The Hon. Nonni has broached the question of the solution of the Trieste problem with as much concern as if it were the Italian Government which had precluded a solution, which was evidently the creation of the FTT, and as if it had not been Tito who at this very moment blocked the way to this solution. You are evidently favouring a solution of the Trieste problem on the basis of Tito's proposals made on Brioni. But we cannot go into this argument here and now. I do not doubt that the majority of the Triestine population is and will always remain very Italian. But I know that certain Triestine circles favour a solution based on local interests and, on the other hand, also acceptable to the Slavs and Cominformists. There is also the third theory of Independentism. That is the real danger. Therefore I hope that the Italian parties will united in order to avoid a solution which would mainly serve the interests of the communists. The coming Triestine elections should result in a defeat of our adversaries."

The Labour Unions' proclamation (La)

The CdL last night issued the following communique:

"The shameful and brutal aggression on our citizens, the main responsibility for which rests on certain officials of AMG, raised a general wave of indignation.

"The Executive Committee of the CdL, at a special meeting on March 21st 1952, after expressing its sympathy with the local civic authorities, and the dissatisfaction of workers over AMG's interpretation of the much boasted democratic liberties,

"PROCLAIMS a general strike of all categories from midnight to 1 P.M. on Saturday, March 22nd 1952."

The above strike proclamation was then communicated to AMG, together with a letter, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

The Executive Committee of the CdL, conscious of the gravity of the above mentioned measure, is ready to suspend the announced general strike, provided that AMG adopts before the commencement of the strike the following measures:

- 1) immediate replacement of all officials who were responsible for the brutal aggression committed on peaceful and unarmed citizens;
- 2) compensation to be paid to the citizens for damages caused by the inhuman behaviour of the Police.

The Executive Committee furthermore decides that the CdL will abstain from any cooperation with AMG until the fulfilment of the above-mentioned requests.

In a talk with Capt. Bernard of AMG's Labour Department, the CdL's representatives stressed that the action of their labour organization has no political motives, but that, on the other hand, the CdL cannot silently pass over the fact that workers and members of their families were beaten during the demonstration of last Thursday.

The SU did not adhere to the above strike. However, they issued a communique stressing that "the grave facts which occurred on March 20th represent an attempt against the fundamental liberties of the citizens", and authorized the labour unions affiliated to their organization to suspend work for an half hour.

Nevertheless the CdL's action is widely approved by all labour categories in the city.

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The announcement of the elections is regarded as imminent - Premier meets British Ambassador - Government's action explained by Andreotti - Unconfirmed rumours of proposed plebiscite for entire FTT (Pa)

Rome, 21st: - The grave incidents in Trieste found an immediate echo in Roman political circles. Various interpellations were submitted to the Premier, who replied to them personally, illustrating the Government's point of view. Previously Under-Secretary Andreotti had made some statements to the effect that the incidents were due to an excess of caution and to provocative elements, Independentists, Titoists, and extremists, who wished to trouble the waters still further. De Gasperi had a long talk with the British Ambassador, while the same subject was discussed between the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the US Chargé d'Affairs. According to unconfirmed rumours Italy demands an inquiry to ascertain responsibility for the incidents, immediate release of the persons arrested, and indemnity for damages sustained.

In his speech before the Chamber the Premier stressed that tomorrow General Winteron will receive the representatives of Trieste's democratic parties, and that this signifies a resumption of the relations which had been abruptly severed by yesterday's incidents.

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Thus the road is cleared for a relaxation which will be concluded with the publication of an Order concerning the next administrative elections based on the same law as valid in Italy, and to be held on the same day as those in Italy for the second part of the elections in central and southern Italy. After this the air should be cleared even if a severe inquiry should have to be made to ferret out those responsible. The need for such an inquiry was also discussed between De Gasperi and the British Ambassador, which the Premier also mentioned in the Chamber.

A note seems to have been sent by the Italian Government to the three Western Powers proposing a plebiscite in the entire FTT to enable the population to express clearly its views about the future of the territory. This plebiscite should be held under the supervision of representatives of neutral countries so as to ensure freedom of voting. It appears that the memorandum was also sent to the Belgrade Government. This rumour has neither been confirmed, nor denied.

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General strike in force since midnight - Mayor's declarations: "Any collaboration between local civil authorities and AMG suspended until the grave insult to the population is made good" - The attitude of the Prefect - Representatives of Italian democratic parties will expound to General Winterton in an interview scheduled for today "the extreme gravity of the situation before drawing their conclusions" (La)

Starting at midnight a general strike lasting twelve hours was called by the CGL in protest against the attacks on the population by the police force. This strike will end at noon. The city has resumed its normal aspect, but spirits still run high.

All city circles demand the punishment of those responsible for these aggressions and the payment of indemnities to the victims. The same was also requested by the Mayor who declared that "any collaboration between local civil authorities and the officials of AMG must be considered as suspended until the grave insult to the population is made good. I am really disgusted and embittered by these happenings. I, as mayor and as an Italian citizen, feel outraged, not only by the scandalous behaviour of certain policemen, whose political leanings we know too well, but also because of the irresponsible attitude of AMG which through its Director for Civil Affairs had assured us last Wednesday that the police would be kept within strict limits. I cannot but sharply condemn these occurrences, therefore I also demand apologies and indemnities. Those responsible, however highly placed, must be punished. Our government cannot tolerate that certain individuals, who are not able to deal with the situation, should render unbearable the life of our very Italian city".

Yesterday morning Mayor Bartoli had an interview with Gen. Whitelaw, to whom he handed a copy of the protest which the City Board had addressed to Gen. Winterton.

According to "Ansa"'s information Gen. Whitelaw did not accept Dr. Palutan's letter, in which the latter announced that he would make his further collaboration with the Allied authorities conditional on the acceptance of the proposals he made to make good the grave insults suffered by the population of Trieste. Mr. Palutan informed the Rome Government about this attitude of the chief of AMG, and expressed his desire to resign from office. At the same time he asked, as an Italian Prefect, for further instructions from Rome.

He received a reply from Under-Secretary Andreotti in a telegram asking him to delay any decision pending clarification and satisfaction which can be expected in view of the Government's interventions.

The exponents of the four democratic Italian parties of Trieste represented in the City Board, Prof. Romano for the Demochristians, Prof. Lonza for the Socialist party, Colmani for the Republican party, and Dr. Della Santa for the Liberal party, held an urgent meeting on the subject "of the unyielding attitude of AMG towards the Italian population and its legal representatives". They decided to ask the Zone Commander Gen. Winterton for an interview in order to stress the gravity of the present situation. The interview will take place today at 11.45 A.M.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, March 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Campaign for Trieste, fed by turbulence, reaches its climax - De Gasperi sums up events for internal and international consumption - Diplomatic talks in Rome, London, and New York on initiative of Chigi Palace - Origin, scope, and characteristics of manoeuvre - De Gasperi speaks of electoral conditions and the date of the Trieste elections, as if this were a certainty (Pa)
- On the front page appear two photographs of the recent disorders at Villa Literno, the caption reading: The small town patrolled by forces of law and order after the incident which cost the life of one of the demonstrators. One of the injured tells how matters began with the demand that land, assigned in the spirit "of a peaceful revolution" (of which De Gasperi spoke), should not be taken back from those who received it. (+ see also yesterday's PS, page 20)
- A hard shock to Italo-Yugoslav relations - Belgrade's reaction to manoeuvre over Trieste - Demonstration conceived and organized by Italian Foreign Ministry - FIT problem indefinitely postponed - International repercussions (Pa)
- Danger of inflation in Sweden (Pa)
- Imminent resumption of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations? (Pa)
- Will Korean negotiations become secret? (Pa)
- Austrian coal and the port of Trieste (article by Maineri, dated from Genoa)
- Echoes of Thursday's tumult in Piazza Unità - Protest strike proclaimed to confuse the population - Gen. Whitelaw does not accept Palutan's letter - Fascist gangs insult Allied soldiers (La)
- Zone's water-supply extended - Grozzana and S. Bartolomeo to have their own aqueducts (La)
- Trieste's coal transit traffic after the war (+ statistics) (La)

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Victims and culprits (editorial)

That the scenes of last Thursday did not happen by accident was proved by the fact that Grassini was again on a visit to Trieste and that "Corriere della Sera" devoted unusually large space to reports from Trieste.

Now the local Fascists are posing as victims. They assert that never since the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste were such horrors seen in this city, and that the responsibility for them falls entirely on the civil police and its "infamous" British officials. This inversion of roles was once a specific Fascist method: they, only they, were innocent lambs, all the others were provokers and barbarians.

Now a lad who demands the return of the "Carabinieri" is a "victim", and the old legend of the atrocities committed by the one time Austrian police is promptly dishd up again. Little do these people care that seventy years ago an Italian statesman, certainly unsuspected of revolutionary tendencies, Sidney Sonnino, wrote that there were two systems of law in Italy, one for the rich, and another for the poor, the poor classes being compelled by force to suffer all the wrongs inflicted on them by the rich. No wonder that after 1918 the Triestines began to compare Italian "freedom" with the strictly legal bearing of the Austrian police. A few years later the Fascist squads became active, maltreating citizens and setting their houses on fire, while the police arrested the victims.

The same elements which tolerated and applauded these misdeeds now blame the police for maintaining order, even with a heavy hand. Yet many years ago a director of the Austrian police in Trieste (no misprint: of the Austrian local police corps) wisely remarked that any state which puts its executive power at the disposal of one political faction is in the end overthrown by this very faction.

What the Italian police did to citizens who spoke a language other than Italian, the brutal threats and intimidations to which this part of the population was subjected, the assaults on "authorised" processions, and all the many other excesses are still fresh in our memories. Such police action was then termed "defence of civilisation and law".

The incidents of last Thursday were a carefully organised attempt to force the hand of AMG. If this attempt failed, there was always the convenient expedient of posing as victims.

In our opinion the principal culprits are the Mayor and that section of the press which, operating under its old discredited leaders, has learnt nothing from history.

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The black shirt under the clerical cowl (editorial)

The alarming significance of last Thursday's incidents lies in the renaissance of a spirit whose moral and material meanness is patent. They were well prepared in advance and might have led to tragic consequences if the population had allowed itself to be led astray by unscrupulous agitators. In these scuffles the clerical cowls got somewhat disarranged, and jackboots, truncheons and blackshirts, which for some years past had been covered by them, became visible.

In the preceding few weeks a methodical press campaign, designed to stir up excitement, had been conducted. Permission to hold a rally in the Verdi theatre and a concert in Piazza Unita was requested and granted. Yet on Thursday students were forcibly driven out of their schools and ordered to demonstrate in the streets. Disastrous consequences might well have resulted. Hence the first culprit is the Superintendent of Public Education. We demand that he be dismissed by AMG as unfit for his job.

The local clerical daily spoke of a Risorgimento-like atmosphere, and summoned the entire population into the streets. In this regard a dual responsibility emerges: it falls partly on the clerical paper which incited the people to stage an illegal demonstration, and partly on the AMG official who had authorized the band concert in Piazza Unita. Did he imagine for a moment that the crowd would have peacefully listened to a musical score?

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The most serious aspect of the matter is that it clearly reveals a concerted action. The City Board, always late for the sittings of the City Council, had a protest in readiness. The government in Rome, whose bureaucratic slowness is notorious, drafted a protest on the same day on which the incidents occurred. And the Mayor drew up a passionate protest, while for two months on end he had not found time to answer our request for information about certain irregularities in the communal administration. The Zone's Prefect also put in his protest, alleging that this demonstration (which in reality had been prohibited) was perfectly legal. These functionaries who violated their oaths to respect the laws effective in the FTT, and acted as inept instruments of higher placed wirepullers, are to a large extent responsible for what happened. Particularly the Zone's Prefect, who is paid by AMG for serving the aims which are the cause of AMG's presence in this territory, should be replaced directly by a more loyal and efficient man.

Bartoli's position is different, as he owes his post to elections. The appropriate way of removing him from it is new elections which should be held without any further delay.

The Irredontist press describes the policemen who maintained order in Piazza Unita almost as cannibals, but they kept quiet when recently a Carabinieri officer killed a demonstrator, or when the innocent Passerini was murdered, or when a blind man was knocked down in the Corso simply because he was poorly dressed.

The Unita keeps silent about the distinctly Fascist character of the demonstrations of last Thursday, the clerical Cdl, which invariably declares itself the guardian of purely economic interests, thinks nothing of calling a "political strike" inconsistent with its own principles, and the SU, according to yesterday's radio, line up with the Fascists. This is a consequence of the fact that the Communist party is not autonomous. Disregarding completely the interests of the Triestine workers, it offers its support to the Fascists who want to kill off the FTT, the enactment of which is persistently demanded by Moscow. Do they not see that this strike, organised by big business, is not a strike, and that in reality they are taking part in a lock-out?

We notice with satisfaction that outside the center of the city the population is opposed to the demonstration, and that in the outer districts the shops are open. The organisers also must have smelled a rat, and their declaration that they "have suspended cooperation with AMG" is perhaps an attempt to make a more or less dignified exit before being kicked out.

We are informed that the French, British, and American governments are planning a revocation of the tripartite proposal.

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The Triestines demand punishment of the organisers of factional agitation -
Independence Front and Triestine Bloc send protest notes to AMG, insisting on deposition of the Zone President and the School Superintendent -
Further delay of elections altogether impossible - Irredontist press proves artificiality of incidents provoked to create an "electoral atmosphere" in Italy - Rome Government in collusion with agitators - Three powers plan revocation of tripartite proposal - Constitution of FTT an absolute necessity (La) (full)

The Independence Front decided today to send to the supreme commander of AMG, Gen. Winterton, and AMG's Director-general for Civil Affairs, Gen. Whitelaw, a protest against Irredontist attempts to represent the incidents as caused by the civil police of Zone A. Here follows the text of the protest letter:

In view of attempts to exploit the regrettable clashes between the civil police and the participants in a demonstration, organized by Irredentists in Trieste on March 20th, and to represent as responsible for them the officers of the local police in order to impress world opinion, and particularly public opinion in Italy, the Political Committee of the Independence Front states the following facts:

- 1) The highest local authorities promoted a demonstration calculated to provoke the greater part of the FIT's population;
- 2) that the incidents occurred because the demonstration was not kept within the limits of the authorization granted;
- 3) that such limitations were wilfully surpassed by the promoters of the demonstration, as proved by the facts: a) that the students were dismissed from their schools in the morning; b) that the Irredentist press invited everyone to the meeting in Piazza Grande (Unita) for 6 P.M., while the authorized demonstration was to be held only at the Communal Theatre at 5 P.M.; c) that shop-keepers were encouraged to close their shops and suspend work;
- 4) that the incidents were kept to a minimum because the greater part of the population did not react to the Irredentist provocation, but continued to work and keep away from the uproar which was being prepared;
- 5) that, in fact, the incidents occurred exclusively in Piazza Grande (Unita) and in some adjacent streets, while the greatest part of the city remained perfectly quiet and normal.

Establishing the above, the Political Committee of the Independence Front, always anxious that public order be not disturbed, demands that strong measures be taken against those directly responsible who can be identified in the persons of the Mayor, Gianni Bartoli (promoter of the demonstration), and the Head of the School Superintendency (who permitted the illegal dismissal of students from school).

It demands, moreover, the punishment of those communal officials and employees who wilfully ceased work, and of those who allowed the hoisting of a non-Triestine flag from the mast of the City Hall.

The Executive Committee of the Triestine Bloc, in its turn, issued the following communique:

Following the incidents which occurred in the city during the demonstration for the fourth anniversary of the ill-famed Tripartite Proposal, the Council of the Triestine Bloc held a special meeting and established that the above unpleasant incidents are the natural, logical and foreseeable outcome of the erroneous policy followed until now by AMI which handed over the public administration to a faction, either through direct appointments, or through elections complacently facilitated.

Nevertheless, the Promoters' Committee presided over by Trieste's Mayor is directly and immediately responsible for what occurred.

The development of events proves the existence of a well prepared plan: students and pupils dismissed from the schools with the acquiescence of the school authorities; shops closed with orders and threats; beflagging of public premises; telephone calls and threats so that Italian flags be hoisted; the concert as a pretext to gather a crowd and stage a mass demonstration expressly prohibited; the reappearance of the infamous squads; the occupation of the City Hall, prevented in time.

Therefore the intervention of the police is fully justified, and all the unfounded and hypocritical protests and claims tend only to discredit the local trusteeship Government and revive the so-called problem of Trieste in the international sphere so as to resuscitate the Tripartite Proposal, already definitely shelved.

Finally, the strike proclaimed for exclusively political reasons should have been declared illegal, as on previous occasions.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIANO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Administrative elections in two months' time - On May 25th Trieste will renew its plebiscite for the Motherland - De Gasperi in touching speech before Parliament assures the Triestinos and Istrians that their cause is that of all Italians and calls on them to constitute a single front against the absurd thesis of Independentism (Fa)
- Favorish activity at Chigi Palace - Energetic steps by Italian Government at Foreign Office and State Department - De Gasperi's long talk with British Ambassador - Extremist parties try to trouble the waters - Plebiscite for entire FTT again considered in Rome (Fa)
- Thousands of workers fold their arms - Strike as protest for AMG's attitude - CGL's decision - Industrialists' solidarity with workers - Essential services assured (Fa)
- Saragat and Simonini favour linked lists (Fb)
- Yugoslav fortifications along Dalmatian coast? (Fb)
- Sweden will not leave European Council (Fb)

The special Trieste page carries banner head-lines similar to those in "Giornale di Trieste", and an article on "Demonstrators in the Allied Court - Judge Bayliss states clearly 'The demonstration was authorized' - Peculiar statements by Policeman"; and the following article:

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Symptoms of a style (editorial by-line)

Trieste is still smarting from the recent disturbances, and various families are still anxious about the health and fate of their relatives who were injured or arrested. With nerves more relaxed, however, AMG's communique makes strange reading: no mention of the batons, jeeps, motor-cycles, water-jets, of broken heads and legs, but the need for the Police to intervene to maintain order. On March 27th 1946, 180,000 persons demonstrated in the streets of Trieste: the chiefs of Police remained at home, the Police did not bother to safeguard public order, and as a result no incident occurred and no communique was issued. But at that time Tito was not yet taboo to the British.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 22nd, 1952

Besides two front-page articles in its regular edition, one entitled: Servile statements in Chamber about Anglo-American violence - While all Trieste protests, De Gasperi bows before the cudgels - Nenni's denunciation - Demochristian Mayor Bartoli forced to break relations with AMG - Deep indignation in whole of FTT over occupiers -; and the second one: Communist Party calls all citizens to unite - Strike in Trieste against police aggression - Demochristian mayor describes AMG's behaviour as "irresponsible" -; a third article alongside the two mentioned above gives an interview with Vidali (translated below).

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The special Trieste page contains the following:

- An inquiry on Spring time - What Triestine girls dream about - Hundreds of completed poll blanks received by Democratic Women's Union prove success of inquiry (+ on how they work, what they earn, their hopes, etc.) (La)
- Our inquiry on the Sick Insurance Institute - Treatment of personnel (sixth of series) (La)
- Colonel Foden refuses explanation about expulsion of Cattonar's wife (Lb)

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An interview with Vidali (Fa)

Rome, 21st - In an interview granted to the Rome daily "Paese-Sera" Comrade Vittorio Vidali, secretary of the PTI's Communist Party, replied to the following four questions:

- 1) Q. - What is the Triestine Communist Party's attitude towards yesterday's demonstration? R. - Our Party shows the same respect for which ever opinion a political party may express concerning the Trieste problem. Yet, although discredited, the tripartite note is being unearthed for electoral purposes. That this note is a swindle is proved by the Anglo-American Government launching its police forces against the demonstrators.
- 2) Q. - Are all political movements affected by the abuses and illegalities of the occupation authorities? R. - These authorities have so far made use of their position by censoring, restricting freedoms, and fomenting nationalism, especially against our Party, and when we have asked the other parties to join our protests, they have always refused. It must not be forgotten that all restrictions on freedom were made by the Demochristian Prefect Palutan in close collaboration with the Anglo-Americans.
- 3) Q. - What is the attitude of the Triestine Communist Party in relation to the tripartite note? R. - The tripartite note allows the intolerable situation of the two zones to continue, while the application of the peace treaty would bring with it the unification of those two zones, the withdrawal of the Anglo-American and the Titoist troops, a return home for the exiles, and the election of a Constituent Assembly where national, cultural, and traditional rights of the Italian population would be safeguarded by a three fourths' majority.
- 4) Q. - What does your Party intend to do in view of yesterday's outrages? R. - This very day the Communist Party of Trieste will protest against the conduct of the military, civil and police authorities, and will demand respect for freedom of speech, assembly, and press. There is no doubt that the Fascists profited from this situation since they are being benevolently tolerated by the Demochristian Prefect and the Military authorities because they constitute a bulwark against a communist and democratic movement. Therefore it might be possible to solve the dispute ... "en famille". Yet, the Triestine population will realize that only our Party and democratic movements are capable of leading it towards a peaceful and prosperous solution of the Trieste problem.

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The lesson of facts (editorial)

We Communists have repeatedly pointed out that the military and colonial regime which has been in force in Trieste for several years now aims at suppressing every elementary democratic liberty. These attacks by AMG are therefore directed not only against the communist party and its organisations, but against all free citizens.

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It was easy to prophesy when we foretold that AMG wished to choke all opponents, since these imperialists aim only at transforming Trieste into another Gibraltar without any political parties and organisations.

Only a few days ago the Catteron family was expelled from the FTT. In this case the City Council asserted that Venice was at least no Dachau, and that nothing can be done against AMG's decision. They did not realise that elementary human rights were at stake.

When they requisition a private garage by force, the fact in itself is not so important, but what does count is that all civic liberty will be gradually suppressed.

For the time being these measures are aimed primarily at the communists. But later the selfsame measures will be taken against all other parties. If we wish to stop these tactics then we must all unite.

Our present appeal to the other political parties is based on this lesson.

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Enough of colonial methods! - Preservation of freedom calls for union in a resolute struggle - An appeal by the Party and the Young Communists' Federation - The SU proclamation of the strike (La)

Confronted with the very serious events of March 20th, the Communist Party and the Young Communists' Federation of the FTT express the most deeply felt horror at the brutal methods savagely and indiscriminately used by AMG's police force against citizens, some of whom are in hospital seriously wounded.

The violent and repressive Police action, directed by Anglo-American officers, is the result of a continually aggravating situation which has been brought about by the increasing restriction of democratic freedoms. Apart from the purpose and character of the demonstrations on March 20th, the Communist Party and its Youth call the public's attention to the danger to which their freedom and dignity is exposed by such unjustified abuses as were perpetrated the other day by the Police. Our population is thus treated like any rebble in a militarily occupied colony, where in this case most drastic measures are taken to prevent demonstrations from offending Tito, who cruelly denies freedom to Zone B's population.

By inviting their members and the citizens as a whole to unite in defence of all democratic freedoms and for everyone's right to express his opinion, the Communist Party, together with its Youth Federation, formally invites the leaders of political parties and movements to a meeting to discuss arrangements for a joint action of protest and in defence of the citizens' legitimate rights.

A motion unanimously adopted by the SU, is reported as follows:

The grave occurrences of March 20th are another assault on the fundamental freedoms of the citizens which are trampled upon by AMG in pursuance of its liberty killing policy, constantly denounced by the SU, and which manifests itself through the requisition of labour offices, the prohibition of public meetings, etc.

Although affecting all democratic organizations in a more violent manner, this arbitrary and arrogant policy is now directed against citizens of both nationalities whenever a political opinion contrasts with the Anglo-American imperialist plans. With these considerations in mind, the SU tried in vain all the morning to reach an agreement for a common action with the CdL's leaders. This afternoon, however, the CdL decided on its own to proclaim a half-day strike for Saturday morning, thus once more undermining the unity of the working class. Denouncing the CdL in thus proclaiming a strike on its own, the SU invites the workers to rally at their places of work to protest against AMG's oppressive policy, and to decide democratically about abstaining from work for half an hour at the most.

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CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 22nd, 1952

This issue contains the following articles of interest:

- De Gasperi's firm words to the Chamber - "Let us assure the citizens of Trieste that their cause is the cause of all Italians" - Tripartite Declaration the basis of our vindications - "We are certain of final victory, but it is necessary that the Triestine democratic parties unite in a single front at the forthcoming elections"
- Collaboration with AMG suspended - "So long as the local civil authorities do not receive satisfaction, every contact is suspended", declares Mayor Bartoli
- Italy would accept the plebiscite provided freedom of voting is guaranteed - De Gasperi's talk with Mallet - Full satisfaction and assurances for Trieste incidents
- Marchiani meets Perkins - "Small Atlantic review" with reference to Trieste - Washington wants to stress limited character of incidents

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 22nd, 1952

Banner-headlines across the entire front page read: Increasingly grave developments from Trieste's protests - City paralyzed by the strike awaits Gen. Winterton's reply - Conference between General and representatives of Demochristian, Republican, Liberal, and Socialist parties took place this morning at 11.45 hrs - Unrest among population with incidents and clashes between citizens and the Police.

Other articles and reports read:

- Rumour of plebiscite neither confirmed, nor denied in Rome - Entire Italian public opinion fully agrees with Triestines' demands on Allied Authorities (Pa)
- Italian reactions (+ quotations from various Italian papers) (Pa)
- Aspects and episodes of the day of strike - Protest should remain within civilized limits and avoid provocations (La)
- Everyone supports our authorities (La)
- Four large photos on the front page depict various incidents, including an overturned British automobile at the Chiozza crossing

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Mayor Bartoli's appeal (La) (full)

Following the magnificent proof of patriotism and civic virtue shown by the population on the day when Trieste recalled the world's attention to the pledge of the tripartite note, the local civic authorities and the Rome Government are taking energetic action which cannot fail to satisfy the citizens' just demands.

Every act of violence and of trouble-making in the city can only prejudice the common cause by hindering pacification and by preventing the success of the action being taken by the Italian authorities.

Any irresponsible act on the public streets will only weaken the Italian Government's efforts to restore justice to Trieste and Zone B. The Italians should be able to show that their worthy and patriotic action is not to be confused with deliberate agitation to cause disorders.

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Italian Trieste answered the appeal (La)

The strike began today at midnight in workshops and plants, while offices and shops did not open this morning.

Nobody worked in the port. Forwarding agents, the General Warehouses, the "Acogat", all employees of local organisations and private firms, all joined in the strike. The "Ilva" workers voted in favour of the strike. At the "Telvo" the strike was only partial. The employees of the "Center for Economic Development" did not come to work this morning.

According to the Labour Office figures 67,005 out of 77,843 workers were on strike.

At noon the Secretariat of the CGL issued the following communique: "The strike proclaimed yesterday by the Executive Committee of the CGL in protest against the brutal aggression of the Civil Police on March 20th has become a manifestation of solidarity of all categories of workers.

"Essential public services were assured, so that the city suffered no serious hardship."

Unlike other strikes, the wholesale fruit and vegetable market was also closed, but it will be reopened this afternoon.

A delegation from the city's fire brigade called on our editor, declaring that they did not want to be confused with the Civil Police who operated the water-jets.

This morning the Merchant Marine Club held a special meeting. It was unanimously voted to send telegrams to De Gasperi and to Minister Cappa. The one addressed to De Gasperi runs as follows: "The Merchant Marine joins the National Government in demanding full application of the tripartite note and prompt intervention on behalf of the Istrians". The other telegram sent to Minister Cappa reads: "The Merchant Marine re-confirms its demand that the entire Venezia-Giulia be reunited with Italy".

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Representatives of Italian parties call on General Winterton (La)

The City Board members, representing Italian democratic parties, went to AMG head-quarters this morning at 11.45 A.M. in order to discuss with the Zone Commander, General Winterton, the incidents which occurred on March 20th.

This interview had been asked for yesterday by the same representatives of the four democratic parties, who realised the gravity of the situation which through no fault of the population was caused by the ridiculous attitude assumed by certain Allied officers and the Police force.

If this interview had been granted yesterday, the incidents which occurred this morning could perhaps have been avoided, and the deplorable excesses could have been prevented which now threaten to jeopardize the city.

The principal point to be discussed at this interview will probably be the removal of those responsible for the events of March 20th. At the moment of going to press the interview has not yet ended.

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Showers of stones and shots (La)

The indignation of our population at the behaviour of the Civil Police and its British commanders caused some incidents again this morning.

A serious incident occurred at the corner of Viale XX Settembre and Via Rossotti, where some youths throw stones at a private British automobile. The police then intervened, indiscriminately striking at men, women, and children.

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A cortoge of demonstrators, headed by Military Police cars, passed through the Corso. When they arrived opposite the "Independence Front"'s offices they threw stones at its windows. From there the stones were hurled back to the crowd below. But things became critical only after the Civil Police intervened with water jets and the mounted detachment. More scuffling and indiscriminate beatings were the result.

At noon a serious incident occurred in the Corso near the "Tessilia" shop. An emergency police car was stopped by some youths with a shower of stones. One of the policemen on the car drew his gun and fired three shots. Fortunately one of the bullets hit the window of the shoe-shop Pascolini, another a window of the flat of atty. Ruzzier, without injuring anybody. Mr. Ruzzier, a former mayor of Trieste, found and kept the bullet.

At the moment of going to press the Corso is crowded with demonstrating people. The police have cleared the Corso from the seat of the "Lega Nazionale" to the "Libreria Moderna". The crowd limits itself to hissing at the police and at all Britons. No American automobile has so far been attacked.

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TRIESTE-SENA - Organ of the Independence Front, March 22nd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Heinous comportment of Trieste's enemies - AMG is duty bound to suppress all Irredentist demonstrations - From Irredentists' bluffing to Triestine reality
- Irredentist tumult provoked by Bartoli and Palutan - If the Duino block-post were closed...
- Crazy Irredentist arguments - The FTE exists, laws and right prove it!

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million. The number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million. The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million.

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Consec. No. 2059

Saturday, March 22nd, 1952

P R E S S S U M M A R Y

(A.I.S. H.Q. A.M.G. Trieste)

Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays

Articles and reports:

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An Irredentist ruse to postpone the elections? (editorial)

The Italian semi-official press agency ANSA last night poured out reports about sharp protests by the Italian Government and its agencies which have the monopoly of the civil administration in Trieste, over the behaviour of the Civil Police during yesterday's Irredentist demonstration. The Rome Government protested to the governments of Paris, London, and Washington, while Mayor Bartoli, who was not too kind towards the three western powers in his speech at the Verdi Theatre, and unlawfully hoisted the Italian flag on the City Hall during the demonstration, convoked an extraordinary meeting of the City Board which sent a telegram of protest to General Winterton. According to latest reports, the Zone President and Demochristian leader, Prof. Palutan, also sent a telegram of protest to General Winterton. The report says that this protest action of the Zone President is not yet concluded, and that it is not known how the whole matter will develop...

For our part, we hold that yesterday's events cannot be compared with the behaviour of the Police a few years ago against the demonstrations of the Triestine workers, when Bartoli, Palutan, and other Irredentists did not get excited at all, on the contrary, the Demochristian press incited the Police against the Slovene and Italian democratic demonstrators. We are compelled to conclude, therefore, that from all these protests will follow a new Irredentist artifice for the postponement of the elections under the pretext that yesterday's demonstration proves the insecurity of the situation in Trieste, etc. But the real reason for demanding the postponement of the elections is that the local and Roman Irredentist leaders fear defeat in the elections. This prediction was confirmed only yesterday by the failure of the demonstration which proved to them that they have lost a good part of their followers and that they are isolated, territorially, to the very center of the city.

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Isolation and defeat of the Triestine Irredentists - Local Irredentists make a poor show before elections - New proof that anti-Slovene and anti-Yugoslav campaign has not many followers among the Triestine population (La)

The so carefully organized demonstration in Piazza Unita was a complete failure for the Irredentists. Notwithstanding the numerous appeals, the early closing of shops in the center of the city, only a small crowd, consisting mainly of lookers-on, of students and Via Cavana youngsters, gathered in the main square. At the Verdi Theatre, the secretary of the CLN insulted the Yugoslav authorities of Zone B (his speech was interrupted by shouts of "Enough words! We want deeds!" suggesting perhaps a declaration of war against Yugoslavia, as in 1941..), while Bartoli stressed the Allies' pledge and demanded its fulfilment, although not only Trieste, but Istria, Pulj (Pola), Reka (Fiume), down to Zadar (Zara) was claimed as entirely Italian!

The trouble began in the morning when Irredentist students stuck small paper flags on walls, shop-windows, and street-cars, which very likely were intended to substitute the lack of proper flags even in the center of the city. They covered all Slovene inscriptions, tried to prevent Slovene students from attending their school in Via S. Francesco, sang Irredentist songs, and courageously disappeared every time a police jeep came in sight.

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Up to 5 P.M. 23 persons were arrested for violating AMG's orders in connection with the demonstration. In Piazza Unita they were so provoking and insulting in front of the Prefecture, that the Police had to intervene with water jets which soon cleared the square. The behaviour of the youngsters was so offensive, that detachments of motor-cyclists and mounted police had to go into action. Shouts and threats against the Police and the Allied Military Forces increased even more, and as a consequence the Police acted even more forcefully. The "Solemnity" would not have been complete without Bartoli's appearance on the balcony of the City Hall; he was welcomed with hisses and shouts of "Down with Bartoli... down with the clergy..." and tried to save his face by hoisting a big Italian flag which, perhaps as a sign of mourning for Italy, remained at half mast. The atmosphere, however, became increasingly tense, the demonstrators throw stones and spat at the Police, and Police batons began to go into action.

A group of some 600 youngsters attacked the offices of the Independence Front in the Corso with stones, also breaking the windows of a shop, stopping all traffic and throwing stones and sand at the policeman. As a result of the various clashes between the police and the demonstrators, and of the stone throwing 11 civilians, 2 policemen, and 1 member of the Administrative Police were injured; two of the civilians rather badly, having been hit on the head by stones. 61 persons were arrested, and late in the evening everything was again quiet.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 21st, 1952

Splashed across the entire front page of this number and printed in biggest type run the head-lines: Trieste's appeal to the motherland rendered more solemn by absurd oppression - Great popular demonstration in Piazza Unita violently and brutally dispersed by the police - Immediate protests in Rome, London, and Washington. Various articles in this connection are printed below this caption (all summarized below) and several photographs accompany them, such as one showing the inside of the Verdi theatre with a rain of leaflets and paper-flags dropping from the balcony into the pit; two views showing Piazza Unita being cleared (of a rather small crowd) by the police with water-jets; and a smaller photo showing a policeman lashing out at a youth carrying a flag, while onlookers passively watch the scene, the caption underneath stating: "this was the beginning".

Articles and reports:

- Agreement on Saar reached at European Council - Adenauer withdraw accusation against Franco - Region will express its desires through free elections (Fa)
- After successes in the elections - Eisenhower's resignation expected in May (Fb)
- More measures against our miners in England (Fb)
- Mounted police, motorcyclists, water-jets, and batons - A long list of injured (La)
- Messages of solidarity for March 20th arrive from all over Italy (Ib)
- A Triestine escaped from a Yugoslav concentration camp and safely reached Italy (La)
- Recording of rally at Verdi theatre will be broadcast by Venice radio station III at 1.15 P.M. today (21st) (Ib)

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A question to Winterton (editorial) (full)

The Civil Police of the Allied Military Government, employing all its formidable strength: cavalry, motorcyclists, radio cars, mobile water-tanks, and thousands of batons, fought yesterday against a shout, a shout launched by tens of thousands of citizens: "Italy!"

We saw these things with our own eyes, and they cannot be denied. Although having witnessed many dramatic scenes in the past few years, we must admit that we have rarely felt such mortification. It was really painful to witness the massacre carried out with a kind of sadistic fury against the feelings of a most worthy population, only guilty of not having renounced their supreme dignity: their love for their own land.

Who can be proud of the savage man-hunt in Piazza Unita yesterday? We know very well that the policemen did not act of their own free will - as a matter of fact, many of them occasionally expressed their dissatisfaction to the crowd by saying: "We were ordered by THEM" - which meant that the policemen were forced by their superiors to act in that manner. But those foreign officers, who calmly watched women rolling under horses' hoofs, and the students writhing on the ground under the blows of batons, could they, perhaps, be proud of their exploit? And if the above named persons cannot be charged with moral responsibility for those shameful occurrences, because they were only the ruthless executors of orders received, then who moved the powerful machine of this Civil Police which is so often mentioned in local chronicles in connection with some smuggling affair or its repressions of peaceful public demonstrations? Is it perhaps true - as was stated at a high level yesterday - that someone "finally succeeded in giving vent to his anti-Italian hatred"?

We address these questions to General Winterton, to that illustrious soldier who once fought at the Piave together with Italian soldiers for the liberation of Trieste. We know very well that politics are not directed by soldiers, but nevertheless even soldiers should feel a personal discontent when certain limits are exceeded, and when a not justified and unjustifiable perfidy is resorted to for the achievement of certain plans. And the ruthlessness in yesterday's employment of water-jets, cavalry, and the squads of cudgelers - some of them looking like wild men - against a crowd composed of mothers, children, and generally weak persons, who only asked to be allowed to shout in the squares and streets the name of the Motherland? If people in London shout "Long live England" are they hit over the head with batons?

All this makes one believe that there was a pre-arranged plan which, apart from so many unpleasant prohibitions, aimed at greatly limiting this popular demonstration. At least one hundred thousand people were in Piazza Unita yesterday, and this crowd was for several hours chased around a diabolic merry-go-round. Is there any other explanation? Certainly not!

Someone commented: "It is Independentism armed with batons which wars on Italian Trieste". And let it be so. Much bigger giants broke their backs on the Carnic rock of Trieste's heart. While the Police "fought" the Triestine population, the Muggia Communists yesterday staged their demonstrations for the FET without disturbance. Naturally it was an authorised manifestation, like that in the Piazza Unita. But because those at Muggia did not shout "Italy!", no one hindered their demonstration. It is precisely this magic and divine word - "Italy" - which shakes and excites the gall of certain personalities. And precisely therefore we shall shout this word everywhere and always louder and in the face of all, friends and enemies alike.

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Rome anxiously waits for news of the incidents - Responsible Italian circles confident that AMG will punish the offenders (Fa)

Rome, 20th: - The "Ansa" news agency received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers the following report on the Trieste incidents:

Today, on the anniversary of the Tripartite Note of March 20th 1952, a demonstration took place in Trieste. The celebrations started in the afternoon in the Verdi Theater, by order of the authorities and after agreement with those responsible for the political demonstration.

Many people who could not enter the Verdi Theater remained outside and waited in Piazza Unità. Suddenly the Civil Police were ordered to disperse them. Several incidents then occurred with some casualties, two of which received serious injuries. Shortly before 9 P.M. the police were withdrawn. The crowd marched through the streets singing patriotic songs, but attempts by certain groups to exploit the situation by rioting found no response.

The National Government anxiously watched the news about the demonstrations and repeatedly protested to AMG through the Italian Mission in Trieste.

The Foreign Minister immediately intervened with the Allied Embassies in Rome and also directly with London and Washington.

Those quarters deeply deplore that incidents provoked by the Civil Police had occurred which might be interpreted as a conflict between Trieste and AMG. The demonstration was intended as a protest against the pretences of the Yugoslav Government which, denying the value of the tripartite note, desires the constitution of the FTT, and that at a moment when the Allied Governments are finally becoming aware of the real nature of the Yugoslav demands.

It is evident that there are circles in Trieste which are endeavoring to embitter the struggle between the Italians and the Allies in order to prove their point.

Responsible Italian circles are confident that AMG will not be duped and will punish those at fault. On the other hand, in the imminent administrative elections Trieste will have an opportunity to confirm its fervent desire to be reunited with the motherland. Today the nation re-confirms its solidarity with Trieste and Istria.

The Directorate of the Democristian Party adopted a motion deploring the incidents in Trieste at the celebration of the anniversary of the tripartite note, and demanding once more the fulfillment of this undertaking. The party also expressed its solidarity with the refugees and persecuted inhabitants of Zone B.

This anniversary has been also celebrated in the Italian Senate. In the name of the Government, the Under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Dominico, declared that the tripartite note, confirming Trieste's Italianity, constitutes for Italy an undeniable reality. It must remain the basis for any further contacts between Italy and Yugoslavia. Italy has always proved its willingness to settle peacefully any international controversy, but was frustrated by others in her good intentions. The recent events in Zone B, particularly the prohibition of the Italian lira, clearly show that both the peace treaty and the tripartite note have been violated. Thus there can be no negotiations unless these violations are made good.

Senate President De Nicola said: "With genuine pride and unfaltering faith the Senate today remembers Italian Trieste".

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Horses, motorized police and truncheons against a defenceless crowd -
How the incidents began - No mercy even for old people and children -
Police in full strength until late at night (La)

Yesterday's occurrences were clear proof that the Allied authorities were deliberately provoking a civil community in order to create an artificial pretext for the brutal repression of what, according to the intentions of its originators, should have been a calm but impressive demonstration.

It is only natural that in certain situations resentment at an insult suffered takes the whiphand over political reasoning. We have no wish to discuss the unwise hostility with which AMG has treated the feelings of the people, or the questionable legality of the punitive police operations carried out in the streets and squares of the city's center. What we do wish to stress, however, is the absolute necessity for us, evidenced again by yesterday's incidents, to get rid of a sense of inferiority, offensive not only to us, but to the minds of all freedom-loving people.

When students were moving through the streets in a well-disciplined protest march yesterday morning, they received a foretaste of what repressive police methods can do. In the afternoon, while the meeting in the Verdi theatre was in progress, a large crowd of citizens, numbering tens of thousands, carrying flags and wearing tricolour ribbons in their buttonholes, filled Piazza Unita and the adjacent streets, waiting for the beginning of the Lega Nazionale concert scheduled for 18 hrs.

But not even this perfectly harmless gathering was tolerated by the police, which long before the crowd gathered were seen to arrive on trucks equipped with hydrants and hoses, concealing them in the courtyard of the Prefecture.

At 17.30 the first skirmishes began, touched off by an incident which plainly showed which of the two sides was in the right, and which in the wrong. A few students had climbed one of the lamp-posts in front of the Lloyd building and were waving tricolours when the police in a sudden endeavour to enforce respect for the law, ordered the crowd back on the sidewalks. From among the crowd cries were heard, one of which was "We prefer the Carabinieri, we want the Carabinieri". The lad who had shouted it was at once arrested (a picture showing the scene accompanies the article), but managed to disengage himself and escaped. The crowd laughed when a policeman, who in vain attempted to seize him, stumbled. Seven policemen took part in the chase with the same zeal with which they would have pursued a murderer and, of course, cornered him after a thirty-yard sprint. Eight of them dragged him into the Prefecture's yard, booed by the crowd whose mirth had by then turned into anger.

Nothing, absolutely nothing had occurred to justify this extremely energetic police action, which was directed personally by three senior Allied officers - Superintendents Carreger, Hopkins, and MacNabb - who immediately gave the order to use water-jets, thereby starting a man-hunt which lasted till late at night and was characterised by countless episodes of disgusting brutality.

The tank-truck was all the while driven at full speed about the square and along the quayside, squirting two powerful jets of water to the right and left. Although the crowd was fleeing in all directions, the police did not stop, but continued their action mercilessly against women and old people. Even so, however, they were unable to suffocate the demonstration which, on the contrary, drew fresh impulse from their exasperating conduct. When after a while the truck had exhausted its water supply and withdrew to refill, the square was in a moment again full of people, who with renewed ardour took part in the demonstration.

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Every single act of violence by the police incited the citizens to increasingly courageous, tenacious and passionate resistance. A young lawyer taken into custody by the police was able to speak for a moment to a journalist who questioned him. The lawyer expressed in no uncertain terms his conviction that, when confronted with unlawful acts committed by the authorities, a citizen has not only the right but the duty to oppose them, and that nowhere in the world are the police justified in using violence against a peaceful population.

Despite all these incidents, the concert in the square took place. On the stand erected for the Lega band sat the citizens whose patriotic anthems were led and supported by the band's powerful brass instruments. But this was only the beginning. After the gymkhana of the mobile hydrants came cavalry attacks, the darting about of policemen on motorcycles, and the lavish use of truncheons. We have the official figures of how many people were injured, bruised, or arrested by the police. But high as those figures are, they fail to give an accurate idea of the real happenings, and particularly of the total number of citizens manhandled, knocked down by motor-cycles or horses.

The police were from the start visibly intent on using violence. Their acts were neither preventive nor repressive measures, but part of a punitive scheme. A man lying on the ground, stunned by a truncheon blow, is physically no longer able to disturb public order. To beat him more is not tolerated by any law, but dictated by either vindictiveness or sheer viciousness. What we saw yesterday was really revolting and if it is true that police forces all over the whole world are more or less alike, all we can say is that we are sorry for the world.

Indifferently, the British officers were directing the operations. For a short while the police cordon was lifted, perhaps to allow access to the Verdi theatre where an officially authorised concert was to be performed. But after a few minutes the double-front police action went on as before, the crowd finding itself squeezed in between water jets on one side, and cavalry attacks on the other.

The general indignation found sudden expression through Prefect Gino Palutan who, dashing out of the Prefettura without hat or coat, was seen to approach the three Allied officers, shouting: "Who has given these orders? I protest against this monstrosity and shall immediately send a protest to my Government". He was quickly surrounded by a group of journalists assuring him of their sympathy and by the crowd which at that moment had broken through the police cordon in front of the Prefettura. A group of policemen escorted him back into the building.

Things in the square went from bad to worse. Even journalists were not spared by the police. One of them was detained and searched, because when the square was being cleared, he had remained where he was, putting one hand in his pocket to take out his identity card.

The conduct of the crowd was really magnificent. It resisted every attack with adamant firmness and ever more passionate cries of "Get out of Italy!".

The demonstration had reached a climax when a tricolour flag appeared on the balcony of the City Hall and was enthusiastically acclaimed. Later in the evening the Mayor tried to make a speech from that balcony, but his voice was drowned in cries demanding that a tricolour be hoisted on the roof. Owing to some technical obstacle, however, the flag stopped at half-mast. At that moment some people attempted to enter the building by force, stones were thrown and a few policemen, on guard at the entrance, were injured. Timely interference by the council members Lauri and Morelli prevented further irresponsible acts.

At dusk the crowd began to disperse, marching off in columns which the police repeatedly tried to scatter. Right in front of the City Hall occurred the worst incident of the day. An police jeep attempted in a dash to reach the entrance but, booed and cursed by the crowd, gave up the attempt and drove off hurriedly, knocking down a number of persons, including a woman. Stones were hurled against the escaping jeep.

Also along the Corso and in the Goldoni square the police violently repressed all demonstrations.

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After the unheard of violence against an authorized demonstration - protest by the Prefect - A note delivered at Duino by Chief of Italian Mission on behalf of Rome Government - Immediate reaction of City Board, convoked at once, and of political circles - Radio Capodistria pleased with behaviour of Civil Police (La)

The Chief of the Italian Mission in Trieste, Count Renzo di Carrobbio, was entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the Allied Command. The written protest of the Italian Mission, made on behalf of the Rome Government, was delivered at Duino, General Winterton's Headquarters.

The Zone Presidency issued late in the evening the following communique:

"The Zone President, on leaving the celebration at the Verdi Theatre and finding under way a brutal action by the Civil Police aimed at suppressing the regularly authorized demonstration in Piazza Unità, in vain appealed to the Allied officers directing the Police to desist from such behaviour. He then sent a strong telegram of protest to the Military Commander of the Zone, condemning such action by the Police and demanding at the same time adequate satisfaction for the citizens so gravely affronted. The action of the Zone President continues energetically and it is not yet possible to foresee its further developments."

The City Board, convoked at once, ascertained that the whole responsibility fell on the Civil Police, and sent the following telegram to General Winterton:

"The City Board, urgently convoked, firmly protests against the officials of AMG's Police who, regardless of the most elementary rules of prudence and respect of the citizens, mercilessly attacked the population assembled in Piazza Unità, for which a regular permit was issued, to listen to and sing the hymns of the Motherland.

"Many of the crowd were injured, and arrests were indiscriminate.

"The City Board, expressing a unanimous vote of protest about these grave facts, invites your Excellency to intervene at once with your authority for the immediate release of those arrested and thus contribute towards lessening the state of public tension which is due solely to the unjustified and strong attitude of the Police. Signed Mayor Bartoli."

The Provincial Secretary of the Demochristian party sent the following telegram to the Zone President:

"I fully approve your firm attitude towards AMG and especially those responsible for the Civil Police who with unheard of animosity attacked a population, declaring its national feelings offended. Collaboration with local Government becomes impossible if Allied Authorities do not take adequate measures against responsible Civil Police for unworthy inhuman behaviour and do not give satisfaction to population."

Other telegrams of protest were sent by the Venezia Giulia Socialist Party, and by the S.Vito section of the Demochristian party. This latter also started a collection for those injured and arrested.

It is not yet known what repercussions this behaviour of the Police will have. Only Radio Capodistria expressed its satisfaction over the bad relations between the national political circles and AMG. But from the communique issued by the Zone Presidency it is not too rash to infer that should no satisfaction be given to Trieste's Italians, the present collaboration with the Allied representatives might undergo a radical change.

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The assembly of Triestines and Istrians in the Verdi Theatre - Tragical balance sheet of terrorism in Zone B - Bartoli's dignified speech - A documentary report by the GdL's secretary Rovatti (La)

With a solemn meeting of the representatives of all political and national associations of Trieste at the Verdi Theatre - the only demonstration authorized by AMG - Trieste has reconfirmed that the tripartite note should be applied as soon as possible for the rescue of Zone B.

The first speaker was the secretary of the Istrian GLN, Rovatti. The principal points of his speech are as follows:

"Since March 20th, 1948, the Yugoslav Administration of Zone B has continued its violent process of denationalization and has aggravated the living conditions of the Italian population. Here are some figures of their misdeeds: 4,652 refugees, 8 persons killed, more than 30 arrested, more than 150 persons submitted to torture, and thousands cross-examined. To this, religious persecutions, evictions, the prohibitions of the Italian lira, etc., must be added.

"If we ask the signatory powers of the tripartite note what they have done towards its fulfilment, the answer is: Nothing at all!

"What do the Istrians demand today? They demand that an end be put to Tito's oppression, the first step towards which is a territorial revision to reinstall Italy in her territories. That is our right based on the promise of the Allies. The brutal denationalization of the Istrians may have disastrous consequences in the near future.

"We do not fear any plebiscite, since we can rely on the patriotism of our population. Neither have we any intention to foment hatred against Yugoslavia. We only detest the present police regime to which the Yugoslav nation itself is subjected. The Western Allies must realise that they abused us with their passive attitude. They must honour their promise of March 20th, 1948."

He was followed by the Mayor who declared: "We are assembled here in order to call the attention of the western powers to the absurd situation in which Trieste has been compelled to live since the end of the war. To protest against the abuses and violence perpetrated in Zone B, and to request the Allies to fulfil their promise of March 20th, 1948.

"We asked the occupation authorities to allow this demonstration which was intended to show to the entire civilized world what the tripartite note really signifies. It must be remembered that the USA, France, and Great Britain undertook to remedy only to a certain extent the injustices Italy had to suffer. Furthermore, it is only mere chance that today we celebrate also the 31st anniversary of another most solemn day, when Trieste was really covered with tricolour flags. Then Trieste and Istria were as far as the Quarnero for ever united with Italy.

If we contented ourselves with celebrating this anniversary in a theater without going into the open, we did it not out of fear and dread. We are far too good democrats respecting the law to act otherwise. We only deplore that AMG misjudged the great responsibility of the administrators of local public organisations and that it did not favour a gradual transfer of power to the civilian authorities, at least in Zone A.

"In this way they supported only the dubious independentist movement, propped up by the maintenance of the "status quo". We are here to remind the entire world that we stand for Italy, and that we will never abandon our fellow-country-men of Zone B.

"When it seemed as if Tito's violent regime had reached its climax, I, the elected mayor of Trieste, reminded the Allies of the tripartite note, telling them: You have solemnly declared that the Trieste Territory from the Timavo to the Quarta will belong to Italy. Your self-respect depends on this promise. If you do not keep your promises, we will no longer believe that you belong to the highly civilized nations.

"Since then years have elapsed and things have gone from bad to worse. Tito succeeded in joining the western world and raises his perfidious voice. Today we recall to public attention the tripartite note, which for us is not an electoral trick or a mere recommendation, but a pledge of honour.

"After we had conquered these territories sacred to our memory, and after the many political mistakes of recent times, this ridiculous dwarf of an FTT came into being, as the most foolish result of human theories. But before long its inability to thrive was recognized.

"Today we repeat to our friends in Washington, London, and Paris: Keep your promise and fulfil it quickly before it is too late. Return to us a territory which belongs neither to Tito, nor to you, but which is a part of ourselves. Do not forget that with or without the tripartite note Trieste and Istria will always be Italian. Fifty million Italians will have no effect in future historic developments. Then do not disappoint them by staining your honour and compromising the valuable friendship of a nation whose heart is Trieste.

"And we entreat the Rome Government not to be too forbearing in this national struggle. Do your utmost to gain respect for our right, our liberty, and the lives of so many of our brothers, and thus save Trieste and Zone B."

Then Dr. Cleva put the motion to a vote which had been submitted by the Committee for the Defence of the Italianity of Trieste and Istria. In an atmosphere of boundless devotion to the motherland the ceremony concluded. Some minutes later, however, the participants were able to witness how the concepts of civilisation were interpreted by the police and those who command them.

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A denunciation to the civilized world -- The motion approved by acclamation at the end of the solemn assembly at the Verdi Theatre (La)

The motion approved by acclamation at the solemn assembly promoted at the Verdi Theatre by the Committee for the Defence of the Italianity denounces to the public opinion of Italy and of the world the violations of the Italian juridical system guaranteed by the Allied Powers to both Zones of the so-called FTT; reminds the signatory powers to the Tripartite Declaration of their moral duty to carry it out; demands vigorous action from the Italian Government to put an end to the persecutions in Zone B and then to annex this territory; entrusts the Julian deputies to speak on behalf of the Triestines and Istrians in the Italian Parliament; and sends hearty greetings to all Italians.

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AMG's communique (Ib) (full)

The Zone Commander has learned with regret that a number of demonstrators and police received injuries after the meeting at the Vori Theatre today to celebrate the anniversary of the Tripartite Declaration of March 20th, 1943. Authorization for this meeting and for a band concert in Piazza Unità has been given in accordance with normal procedure. Unfortunately, in spite of all precautions and efforts by the organizers of this demonstration and by AMG to insure orderly proceedings, it developed that irresponsible persons took advantage of the situation to conduct themselves in a way which endangered the public safety and compelled police authorities to intervene to maintain order. During the course of the manifestation 61 demonstrators were detained for disturbing the peace and 30 civilians and a number of police received medical treatment. The situation throughout the city is quiet.

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Progress at the railway conference - Europe should be considered in solving the various problems - Capt. Antonio Cosulich's speech - Bartoli's greetings (Ia)

The principal problem which was discussed during the reception at the Excelsior Hotel, given for the delegates of the European railways by the local Chamber of Commerce, was whether it is possible to regulate competition between Trieste and the German Hanseatic ports, considering not only the interests of the various ports, but also those of Central Europe's economy.

Capt. Cosulich recalled the former Italian proposal and affirmed that with the extension of the Austrian tariff "barème" to all railways leading to Adriatic, Benelux, and West-German ports, a reasonable solution of the European tariff problem could be found. Such a solution in railway transports has already been reached in the Soviet sphere, but the matter of competition with the East Baltic ports, Stettin, Gdynia, and Danzig is not so pressing at present. Col. Pannol, Director of the Triestine Railways, stressed the importance of costs in the solution of the problem. Much gratitude for the fine reception and hopes for a speedy and satisfactory solution of this question were expressed by the delegates and Mayor Bartoli who welcomed the guests in the name of our Italian city.

The reception was attended by all the delegates of the "Zwockerband" conference; Gen. Winterton; Prefect Palutan; Mr. Haroldson, Chief of the Economic and Finance Department; Mayor Bartoli; Col. Pannol; Mr. Stephenson of the Transport Department; and others.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, March 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- A farmer killed by Carabinieri at Litterno - Incident occurred just as De Gasperi was speaking about "peaceful revolution" at Grosseto (+ see "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, page 20) (Fa)
- Republicans point at Ike for White House - Taft decides to withdraw from New Jersey primaries - Truman says Eisenhower is free to decide as he sees fit (Fa)
- Acheson on foreign aid - Advice not to reduce funds (Fa)
- Agreement at Panmunjom on entry ports - Bradley does not intend to bomb Manchuria (Fa)

- Poll among Labourites - Bevan gains support - USA will again supply Great Britain with free food (Ta)
- Will Sweden withdraw from European Council? (Tb)
- Objectives and outlook of Moscow economic conference - Western capitalists will cross Iron Curtain (article)
- Efforts of Irredentist agitators bear fruit - March 20th celebrated with tumults - Typically Fascist demonstrations - Population either stayed home or acted as impassive spectators - Many arrests, four men detained - Over thirty injured, including five policemen - Many English language signs destroyed (La)
- Discontent among Barcola's inhabitants over unsatisfactory operation of tram-line "6" (La)

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Tactics for internationally exploiting chauvinist deeds - Triestines condemn the fracas organized by Demochristians and Fascists (La)

Yesterday the collusion between Trieste's Demochristians and Fascists reached its climax. Two main facts should be considered:

1) The mentality of the responsible wire-pullers. 2) the laudable discipline and firmness of the forces of order who, in spite of being provoked and harassed, remained calm and unprejudiced until evening when they could no longer bear the provocations, so that some clashes then occurred.

The premeditated violation of the regulations agreed upon between the Committee and AMG, as well as the fact that students and young school-boys, intermixed with professional agitators were instigated to riot, compelled the police to arrest some of the rioters.

This was actually intended to happen. Thus the Mayor, after presiding over the Committee which organized these disturbances, felt justified in communicating to the Zone Commander that "a tense atmosphere prevails among the population". That should be enough to have the elections postponed once more.

Two recent editions of the paper of Rino Alessi who recently re-appeared in the city will have been duly read in various government offices. Thus there was probably no surprise when all agreed upon dispositions were practically ignored, when the City Hall's doors were forced amid hails to Mussolini, and when Anglo-American notices were torn down.

The hidden intentions of Roman circles are not so clear. We took note of an "Ansa" communique issued by the Italian Government, in which the incidents were roughly summarized with the untrue statement that "the demonstration was held within the limits agreed upon with the occupation authorities". We do not know whether its disapproval of "those trying to render more bitter the struggle between the Italians and the Allies" has the same sincerity. As to the "imminent administrative elections", we have the same doubts, since they are doing their utmost to have them postponed.

We are faced with the same difficulty when trying to disentangle the real meaning of this political intrigue staged on the anniversary of the tripartite note. Maybe they wanted a plebiscite proved from the number of flags flown. Well, we know the real nature of these plebiscites with coloured cloth: it was only successful in the center of the city, which no doubt had been properly worked over by propagandists. This celebration of an Italian anniversary eventually resulted in a provocative and insulting demonstration against a neighbouring country and, last but not least, was an expression of a genuinely fascist hostility against Great Britain and the USA.

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We do not want to dramatize, but we cannot help defining this demonstration as a deplorable and dangerous omen in view of its political background. It is the first time that Trieste's Fascism has come out into the open, without any restraint.

AMG should take this lesson to heart and prove that free elections would blow away those irresponsible people now holding key-positions.

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The toy-pistol (editorial by Carlo Belinzer)

After much preparation the Irredentist gun was fired, but its effect was that of a toy-pistol.

On this occasion even the out-of-date Fascist ideologist Rino Alessi, was taken off the shelf, while teachers sent their pupils home and advised them to substitute for that day the teachings of Kant and Descartes with those of Mayor Bartoli.

No doubt special funds were sent from Rome, otherwise there would have been no money to print all those leaflets, tricolours and so forth, all pickled with the worst rhetoric of the fascist regime. And the air of Spring did the rest.

However, I was very surprised to hear again: "Dalmatia, Dalmatia", and "Nice, Savona, and Corsica". I thought that those songs had been forgotten forever during a mid-summer's night of 1943. But it seems that someone took the trouble to teach them once more to our brave pupils and students.

Finally the "historic" event of the anniversary of March 20th ended in a students' brawl. The inventory of the day may be concluded with a 48 hours stand so for the Civil Police and with some miserable savings the teachers made by leaving their pupils without free meals for one day. The remainder was sheer buffonery by the local Irredentist circles in view of the approaching administrative elections in Trieste and Italy. Mayor Bartoli, with his theatrical invocations in the "Verdi" theatre, can be compared to that donkey which in its attempt to win the competition for the most noisy animal succeeded in eliminating even the lion.

We are certain that after this ridiculous demonstration the Irredentists will again propose a further postponement of the administrative elections in Trieste.

But who will pay for all the material damage and numerous personal injuries, who will pay for all those flower pots thrown down from the windows of the City Hall on the heads of policemen, the broken shop-windows of various firms, and those of the Independentist Front's premises.

We believe that the Camorra which organized this mockery, and particularly Mayor Bartoli, should be made responsible for all that happened and should be prosecuted under the Civil and Penal Code. Such an organized riot should not go unpunished in a civilized society. Therefore the culprits should pay. It is high time to teach a good lesson to those few low demagogues who try by all possible means to disturb public order and the peaceful life of our citizens.

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Wisdom is furtive (editorial by-line)

Yesterday's "Corriere della Sera" of Milan came out with a banner head-line explaining that owing to AMG's "No" the demonstration in Trieste was forced to be furtive! Citizens walking along the city's central streets at once realized how furtive the demonstration was by the countless manifestoes and the masquerade in the main square: the Police had all they could do to safeguard the dignity of the city, while the street-sweepers will have plenty of work today. Everything was so furtive that even Rino Alessi succeeded in coming to "his" Trieste to organize such spontaneous demonstrations.

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Rather furtive seems to us the voice of wisdom which one can hear now and then, as in the article we reprinted yesterday from the modest "Bulletin" of the noble Milanese institution, "L'Umanitaria", which illustrated the true tragedy of the Juliani in the promises and enticements of Rome. This Bulletin is edited by Prof. Bauer, a well known anti-Fascist who stands with Gobetti, Salvemini, and who represents with them the real under-cover life in Italy: Salvemini, in fact, wrote quite recently that "no boy had attended the Italian school during the years 1866 to 1914 without being taught to bemoan the fate of Trento and Trieste, both oppressed by Austria, and how!". And almost completely hidden is Cusin's true history of Trieste, and naturally the economic history of the city as well.

It is justice, seriousness, wisdom, which are furtive in Italy; and this is the truth.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-w., March 21st, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Bloodshed in Trieste (editorial about yesterday's demonstration, "for which incidents the British are to blame")
- Three proposals in Italian Parliament on parliamentary incompatibilities - Exclusion from administrative appointments to be limited or extended to higher employees? (Fa)
- Constitutional crisis in South Africa - Magistracy invalidates law on separate electoral lists - According to Parliament rule white citizens must vote separately from coloured citizens, but Supreme Court refuted legislative body (Fa)
- New incidents in Tunisia - Frightened policemen kill youngster (Fa)
- Montgomery to visit Turkey next April (Fb)

Besides the above articles the paper carries on its front page and on its special Trieste page several articles in connection with yesterday's occurrences in Trieste, all similar those in the "Giornale di Trieste".

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Comm. Party, March 21st, 1952

The front page of the regular edition carries prominently the following headline: All Italy protests against a criminal murder - May the blood of the peasant from Villa Litterio rest on De Gasperi's false promises? - The murdered worker had eight children - Protests and strikes - Disgraceful attempt by authorities to falsify facts.

Another article on the last page of its regular edition is translated below (+ the first following the headlines)

Articles and reports:

- Our appeal to all parties for action in defense of Zone B (reprint of Vidali's appeal, see PS No. 206, page 6, publication of which as a manifesto was prohibited by "Prefect" Palutan)
- Evictions continue - Mayor Bartoli and Harabaglia refuted by facts (La)
- Triestine anti-Fascists will say "No" to the Sommel film (La)

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- Beltrame firm announces dismissal of 26 workers -- Firm attitude of printers ready to go on strike (La)
- SU's cable to Athens demanding Greek Government to release Beloyannis (La)
- Public's dissatisfaction with "Autovio Carsiche" (Motor-bus lines) (La)

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The anniversary of the "Tripartite Note" - Demonstrators beaten by Police in Trieste. (Pa)

Trieste, 20th - The "great day" organized today in Trieste by Christian Democracy and its agents for the anniversary of the tripartite note, playing once more on national feelings and trying to arouse the masses in view of the forthcoming elections, presented pitiful aspects and ended in quite a different way than its promoters had expected.

Early in the morning some few hundred students began to march along the city's main streets carrying flags and placards, but the real trouble started in the afternoon in Piazza Unità where a gathering of citizens was dispersed with water-jets. The grim face of imperialism, so often merciless against the workers and progressive citizens, turned this time against the other side. The Police, under the command of Anglo-American officers, attacked the demonstrators with jeeps, motor-cycles, and horses. Sixteen persons were injured, four rather badly. The majority of those present hurled invectives against AMI and its colonial policy.

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A very bitter experience - Every citizen knows by now what colonial imperialism is - Grave responsibility of the "American Prefect" and authorities in jeopardizing youth - 16 injured, four in a serious condition (La)

The organizers of yesterday's demonstration, celebrating the anniversary of a swindle, were certainly surprised at the imperialistic way in which the military occupation regime reacted, and at seeing the exposure of the swindle on which the Demo-Christian leaders and their satellites based their policy.

While at the Verdi theatre Mayor Bartoli talked of the tripartite note as a "commitment" by which the Westerners pledged their "honour", the police under Anglo-American command hit around with cudgels, charging the crowds who remained outside the theatre and who believed the "tripartite" lie.

The responsibility for what happened yesterday rests on the Anglo-Americans, with their "Prefect", and on the political leaders who exposed citizens, especially the young ones, to injury. Hence the catcalls at Bartoli and Palutan whose protests will certainly not save their face. The least that Palutan can do is to resign!

A bitter lesson was taught yesterday to people who still believe in "western democracy" and who realize what a nasty trick the tripartite note is. Yet, after a pre-electoral exhortation inviting his Demochristian partners to forget all dissent, Mayor Bartoli said at the Verdi theatre that Trieste protests "in the name of God and law, and demands for humanity's sake that the Allies honour the Tripartite Note". He strongly affirmed that for him this Note is not a proposal or an electoral manoeuvre, but a pledge of honour.

While recalling his statement to the Allies that normal relations between them and his Party hang on a thread, which is the Tripartite Note, a voice was heard to shout: "Let us cut that thread!"

With unqualified chauvinism the Mayor went on explaining that, while Trieste's area is compressed between the Adriatic and "the foreign inhabitants of the country", the entire Venezia Giulia, including Piuma and Zara, are purely Roman and Italian and recognized as such, according to him, by the "venerable" Yugoslav statesmen Pašić and Trumbić.

After appealing to Italy, to the Roman brethren, and entreating the Allies, etc., to put the Tripartite Note into effect, the Mayor addressed a melodramatic invitation to the Istrians, and concluded with the assurance that he believes in God's justice. And when leaving the theatre we saw a group of boys running and shouting: "Where is the Mayor? They are drenching us on the Piazza".

Meanwhile in Piazza Unita mounted Police and mobile water-tanks charged crowds of demonstrators who hissed and cat-called the Zone President Palutan who came out to protest against what had happened. Voices were heard: "Worse than in Abyssinia, or under the Germans". In the brawl 16 persons were wounded, four of them seriously.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 21st, 1952

A prominent heavy-type headline across the front page reads: After the savage assault by the civil police on Triestines - Removal of those responsible demanded - Until amends are made for this offence, all City authorities refuse to collaborate with AMG. A large photo shows the bandstand in Piazza Unita crowded with spectators on and underneath it seeking protection from the water-jets directed against them by the police. A smaller photo shows a similar scene, and a third, mounted police pushing a crowd back. The relative captions read: Proof of aggression - Police action continues: water-jets follow the people - Mounted police in action: horses jump on crowd (+ actually the mounted men trot parallel to the crowd and at least 10 feet away) which had gathered in the square to hear patriotic tunes played.

Another article carries the title: Full solidarity of the National Press.

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Why? (editorial by Franco Amadini)

Yesterday's occurrences appear not only absurd and indecent, but inexplicable. A peaceful patriotic demonstration ended, due to the unexpected attitude of the Police (who proved to be Civil only in name), in a dramatic pandemonium. The entire responsibility falls on the Police, and especially on its "chiefs". Last night's offensive communique issued by AMG confirms, in fact, ("...notwithstanding all the precautions and efforts of the promoters of the demonstration and of AMG to ensure an orderly development of the demonstration") that an agreement had been reached between the promoters and AMG to avoid incidents, thus implying that "someone" had at a given moment spoiled everything. That AMG should identify this "someone" with "irresponsible elements" is quite correct if it is meant to refer to identifiable persons not included in the crowd gathered in Piazza Unita. But if AMG refers to elements traceable among the Italians, then the offense, coming from so high quarters, would be too strong. Palutan's protest was not dictated by excitement, but was meditated, like that of the City Board, and like Bartoli's interview (+ see below). The "further developments" can have political consequences whose significance is yet difficult to gauge. The peaceful assembly of citizens, who intended to show their love for their country, to condemn the persecutions in Zone B, and to demand the enforcement of the Tripartite Note, was brutally and wilfully attacked and dispersed, incited and trampled upon: in one word, a great deployment of force, an authentic provocation was staged. Whose is the responsibility? And why? To what purpose? Political strategy or stupid employment of force?

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From a clear and definite reply to those questions by the trusteeship administration depends the future of the city, on whose Italian representatives rests the burden of an unbearable pain and of an enormous responsibility.

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Our interview with the Mayor (La) (full)

Interviewed by our correspondent, Mayor Bartoli stated:

"I am really embittered and disgusted by the events of last evening. I immediately extended my own sympathy, as well as that of the City Board, towards the stricken persons by visiting all the injured and sending my greetings to those arrested.

"But what particularly offended my sensibility as Mayor and as an Italian was not only the really scandalous and brutal behaviour of certain policemen, whose political colour we noticed, but also the irresponsible attitude of AMG and, to be more precise, its Director for Internal Affairs who during a conference held in his office last Wednesday afternoon, assured us that the Police would be kept away from the demonstration and would in no case take any action against the unarmed population.

"In this connection I want to recall that during the above-mentioned conference - attended by Prefect Palutan; the secretary of the Committee for the Defence of the Italianity of Trieste, Rovatti; the Director of AMG's Department for Internal Affairs, Col. Foden; and Major Lister, acting as interpreter - I spoke very clearly. I said that the Committee accepted the limitations imposed by AMG and that an official demonstration should take place because the anniversary of March 20th cannot be passed over in silence. Col. Foden having stated that General Winter-ton will hold me and the secretary of the Committee responsible for the demonstration, I replied that had the demonstration been authorized as planned, I would have assumed full responsibility for the entire part of the demonstration organized by the Committee, but that I cannot assume responsibility for an unorganized demonstration, because in a mixed crowd there might be hidden various disparate elements and even agents provocateurs.

"In this AMG should have acted openly and prohibited any demonstration.

"In view of the Prefect's statements, sustaining that in any Italian city authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs would be entrusted with safeguarding public order, Col. Foden said that full responsibility would be assumed by himself.

"To my firm statement I added a clear provision of what might happen. I was not able to say how many persons would come to the Piazza Unita to attend a concert of the "Legg Nazionale", whose band was authorized to play during the demonstration. Anyway, I believed that the crowd gathered on Piazza Unita would not disturb public order and that, the concert concluded, and in order to clear the square, it would be sufficient for the Police to allow the crowd to go towards the Corso, where it would have disappeared.

"Since the Civil Police, and we have numerous proofs in our hands, as early as 5.20 P.M., bestially assailed the peaceful population attending the musical performance, and because of all other things which happened later - only imbeciles can think that a concert which takes place in the Piazza Unita can be heard from Piazza della Borsa, Piazza Goldoni, and so forth - I have only severe criticism for everything that happened, and for this reason I have already asked, in the name of the City, that the wrongs be redressed, ample apologies made and indemnification paid.

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"Those responsible, even if they occupy high positions, should be made to suffer. Our Government cannot tolerate that in the very Italian city of Trieste certain persons, who proved not to be masters of the situation, might render life in our city unbearable.

"We are here at home and want to remain at peace with our people and with others, but if others do not want to respect our rights and our national feelings, they can go back where they came from.

"I can assure that our co-operation with the Allied Military Government must be considered as suspended until satisfaction is given to our local authorities."

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Rome's reactions (Tb)

The lively demonstration at the Italian Senate, in which Under-secretary Dominico reaffirmed our right that the tripartite declaration be applied as soon as possible, the Triestine demonstration and the incidents which occurred there, the prompt intervention of our Government with the Allied Embassies in Rome, and those made in London and Washington, are being attentively watched by Roman circles.

The newspapers carry banner headlines on their front-pages, such as: "Allied Police charge crowd of Triestines without any justification", or "A manifestation of Italianity which no police will be able to repress". The communists say: "It was a hard lesson for those who went in good faith and had a personal experience of 'western democracy'".

The Nonni party's followers declared that "poor Mayor Bartoli has staged this chauvinist demonstration in order to charm certain Triestine fascists. But the shadow of Tito standing behind Gen. Winterton has shattered all alliances between the most faithful followers of the western imperialists". That means that the Atlantic Pact is quite ineffective and that Italy had better remain neutral.

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Balance sheet of a memorable day - Tanasco's interrogation of Do Gaspari - The Mayor demands satisfaction from General Whitelaw on behalf of the population (La) (full)

The following interpellation was submitted to the (Italian) Chamber of Deputies by Giovanni Tanasco:

"The undersigned begs to ask the Premier and Foreign Minister to inform him whether and what action was taken in connection with the brutal repression of the peaceful patriotic demonstration which took place yesterday in Trieste. The undersigned demands a written reply".

At noon the Mayor was received by General J.L. Whitelaw, Director-General for Civil Affairs, to whom he submitted a copy of the City Board's protest sent last night to General Winterton. Mayor Bartoli asked the Director-General for Civil Affairs to examine carefully not only the reports of the Police but also those of the civilian authorities, demanding also that satisfaction be given to the population.

At the last moment we are informed that the OdL intends to call a general strike of protest. No official confirmation of this, however, has as yet been received.

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The Mayor's appeal (inset)

Citizens, Istrian brothers!
 This assembly of the political, administrative, social, economic, cultural, religious, and recreative representatives of Trieste and of Istria is a magnificent testimony of all our past glories. When national interests are at stake, all our parties unite, sacrificing their differences on the altar of the commonwealth and forgetting petty interests and resentments.

In this spirit of unity and loyalty we Triestines and Istrians confess to be brothers in Christ and citizens of a common motherland.

We are assembled in order:
 to call the attention of all the western powers to the absurd situation in which Trieste lives, seven years after the end of the war;
 to protest in the name of God and humanity against the violence and abuses to which the population of Zone B is subjected;
 to ask the Allies to honour their bill they have freely signed with the tripartite note."

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Indignant motions by organisations and associations (1a)

The various branches of the railways personnel's organizations sent a motion of protest to General Winterton, General Whitelaw, and to the Chief of the Italian Mission in Trieste, expressing the indignation of the personnel over the savage and indiscriminate action of the Police, demanding the immediate punishment of all those responsible, as otherwise the railwaymen reserve to themselves the right to re-examine their collaboration with the occupation authorities.

Members of the CGL at the ILVA Foundry suggested that the secretariat of the CGL refuse to collaborate with the administration, while the University Tribune (student organisation's chief) sent telegrams to Einaudi, De Nicola and De Gasperi, demanding action instead of only protests.

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Casualties in yesterday's demonstrations (1a)

We are informed that the condition of the persons injured during yesterday's demonstrations is showing improvement.

Among the seriously injured is a guard of the administrative police. The poor chap had to pay for the errors of his colleagues of the VG Police Force, since he was attacked by some rioters who did not notice that he wore a different uniform and was on duty protecting the Mayor.

Almost the entire police force had been mobilized. Even the employees of the Press Office were present in full war paint, in the "uniform of the boaters" and "bastards", as the mass of people who were provoked by the inhuman attitude of the police remarked.

The thirty youths who had been detained were released today at 5 A.M. They came to the editor's office in order to tell us how they had been ill-treated by the "protectors of order". "None of us was touched" - they declared - "but they showed such coldness, almost hatred towards us, that we felt we were prisoners of war."

In the name of the local Republican party, its provincial secretary, atty. Michele Miani, sent the following telegram to the National Directorate of his party in Rome;

"Indecent provocative actions perpetrated by the VG Police against peaceful citizens hailing their motherland hurt the national feelings of the population. Republican Federation of Trieste and Istria request intervention by the national directorate for an inquiry and punishment of guilty persons."

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CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 20th, 1952

Grave incidents at Villa Literno - A farmer killed in attempt to enter town hall by force - Other demonstrators injured and bruised in clash with Carabinieri (full)

Naples, 19th March, night - In October of last year the National Veterans' Organisation undertook to assign land to farmers at Villa Literno, but this did not meet with the approval of those interested. Ever since then rumours have been current that this distribution was not made justly and that many otherwise well off farmers were favoured, while truly needy farmers and veterans had been overlooked.

Following a communication sent by the Prefect of Caserta, the Ministry for Agriculture sent an inspector to the spot, Dr. Casolla, who, according to rumours, caused more protests with new assignments. The situation had become quite tense, so that tonight about one thousand persons gathered in front of the town hall and prepared to break down the door, when the Carabinieri intervened.

A lieutenant of the Carabinieri fired four shots from his pistol, one of which killed the farmer Luigi Novicello, and injured another, a certain Vitellio Tammaro.

Other persons were wounded in the scuffle with the Carabinieri who tried to disperse the crowd. After this first clash the crowd continued to increase until some 20,000 were gathered. Damage was caused by cutting telephone wires and the crowd threatened to take the town hall by storm.

Reinforcements arrived from time to time from Caserta and other nearby localities, and an intervention by the Prefect is expected to re-establish order through urgent measures.

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March, 21st, 1952

Istria's heart throbbed yesterday at seeing the Tricolour - 11 persons injured while shouting "Trieste to Italy" in violent charges by mounted Police in Piazza Unità - Despite water jets against demonstrators nobody moved, thus giving a passionate and dramatic proof for the Allies to remember (by Enzo Grazzini)

Trieste, the night of March 20th - History has changed, spoiling everything in my memory of that March 20th, 1921, when I first saw Trieste at the proclamation of Venezia Giulia's annexation to Italy. Now, 31 years later, my visit to Trieste is so different, that in order to compare events I had to search out that "Piccolo" edition of March 20th, 1921, in which 200,000 flags are reported to have adorned Trieste's windows, and that at the same Verdi theatre a message was read saying that "history has consecrated Trieste to Italy". All that now remains is the great hope: consisting in that tripartite declaration of March 20th, 1948, to fulfil which the USA, Great Britain, and France are now reminded.

I assisted at the official celebration of the day at the Verdi theatre, where the background of the stage was adorned with the Tricolour flanked by the flag of Istria and Trieste. On the sides of the stage there was stretched a gray-green cloth with the flag of Fiume on the one side, and that of Dalmatia on the other. Speeches were made by Mayor Bartoli on behalf of the Committee for the Defence of the Italianity of Istria and Trieste, and by an Istrian representative, Ruggero Rovatti. The ceremony was concluded with an appeal addressed to the Italian Government.

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Outside the theatre the scene was again altogether different from what I had seen in the far-away 1921. Crowds of people found their way to the Piazza Unita barred. A clash with the Police was inevitable since the people could not be prevented from shouting "Trieste to Italy". The Prefect himself approached the British commander of the Civil Police asking him to show a better understanding, since no disorders had occurred. Yet, 14 persons were wounded in the brawl, two of them members of the Civil and one of the Administrative Police. 36 persons were detained.

The City Board lodged an immediate protest with AMG, of which also the Government of Rome was informed. A similar step was taken by the chief of the Italian Mission in Trieste, Count Carrobbio. I remembered that message of 31 years ago which I would like General Wintersten to mention in the report he is about to send to London, so that the British Government might remember by what indisputable recognition of Italy's rights it was induced to sign the tripartite note only four years ago!

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"LE ULTIME NOTIZIE" SPECIAL EDITION 21 March 1952 (about 7 P.M.)

Tomorrow (Saturday) general strike - From midnight until 1.P.M. all work suspended - Ultimatum to AMG: immediate removal of all responsible for indiscriminate violence and compensation to citizens for damage suffered
Other articles are headlined: Will Prefect resign? - Firm demand to Allied authorities - Communiqué by CdL (+ proclaiming general strike in protest against AMG's serious infractions on democratic liberties)

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 O VI. Year, No. 214 Tuesday, March 25th, 1952 I
 I Consec. No. 2061 I
 O P R E S S S U M M A R Y O
 I (A.I.S. H.C. A.M.G. Trieste) I
 O Issued daily throughout the year except on Mondays I
 I
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 O 18 pages

LE ULTIME NOTIZIE -2nd (extra) edition, Saturday March 22nd, 1952 (7 P.M.)

Banner headlines across the entire page read: Attitude of AMG towards Trieste's protest just as expected - General Winterton rejects demands of Italian representatives - Putting guilt for incidents on "irresponsible elements", the General declares that "responsibility for maintaining law and order is his only and cannot be shared with anyone else" - Foden also present at this morning's talks. Alongside is a large photo showing a big crowd marching along the Corso, the caption reading: A cortege marches through the city's main streets. One had the impression that the American soldiers and police - contrary to the Civil Police - not only did not hinder, but aided an orderly demonstration.

Facts (editorial) (full)

The fact that the meeting between General Winterton and the representatives of the four Italian parties, already requested for yesterday, was only granted today towards noon can only increase AMG's responsibility, also towards today's deplorable incidents. The delay was unnerving.

The fact that this meeting should have been solely between the representatives of the Italian parties and the General, but that Mr. Foden, Director for Internal Affairs, was also present, the man who was clearly responsible for Thursday's Police aggression, and whose removal was demanded, also puts responsibility for the negative reply and the refusal of the justified demands on his shoulders.

The fact that General Winterton again put the blame for Thursday's incidents on "irresponsible elements", when it is amply proved that at 17.20 hours the Police suddenly began to chase and disperse a peaceful crowd which had gathered on Piazza Unita to hear an "authorized" band concert, reveals the intention to stand on an erroneous promise, signifies a refusal to recognize that when a quiet crowd is attacked it automatically becomes fully "irresponsible" by even slightly reacting to the offence and assault upon it.

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

N.B.: Today's translations, unless marked "full", are very much condensed

The fact that the City Authorities had demanded protection from the V.G. Police is false: the Administrative Police, subject to the orders of the Zone President and normally on duty at the City Hall, only carried out its duty of maintaining public order in front of the seat of the Commune, since this is its task.

The fact that General Winterton was "unfavourably impressed by the varied and distorted (which?) versions of the occurrences" makes no impression: considering the line taken by AMG in not recognizing any responsibility of its dependents and declaring as "distorted" the versions proved by facts and eye-witnesses, the General's statement is logical.

The fact that General Winterton regards "with the utmost sympathy the desire of the Italians to express their sentiments" is denied not only by events, but also by the presence of Mr. Foden at this meeting at which the General expressed this - probably sincere and friendly - sympathy.

The fact that General Winterton in effect replied with a "no" to the demands, justifying this refusal with the need to maintain public order and respect of the law, and assuming full responsibility for it, is a matter which does not solely affect the General, our Communal Authorities, the entire population and the Rome Government, but also concerns the Governments and people of Gr. Britain, the US and France who have fully recognized the Italianity of these lands and therefore, implicitly, the right of the population to proclaim this loudly at every opportunity. And this holds good even if at certain commemorations of unfulfilled promises this loud voice may not please some foreign citizens.

But the fact that General Winterton received the Chief of the Yugoslav delegation in Trieste, Dr. Jozc Zemljak, on March 20th, and held a "long and cordial conversation" with him, can it be justly put in relation to the subsequent events?

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AMG's communique (full)

Trieste, 22nd March 1952 - (PIO AMG) -- At their request General Winterton received today Prof. Redento Romano, Sect. of Demochristian Party, Prof. Lucio Lanza, Sect. of Socialist Party, Rag. Giuseppe Colmani, Sect. of Republican Party, and Dott. Antonio Della Santa, Vice-Sect. of Liberal Party.

General Winterton listened to their views on the situation arising from the disorders caused by irresponsible persons on 20th March, which even led to an appeal for protection to the V.G.P.F. from the Municipio. General Winterton stated that this responsibility could not be shared with anyone else. General Winterton stated that he had been disturbed by the distorted reports emanating even from reliable sources regarding what had actually occurred. General Winterton then said he fully sympathised with the desires of the Italians to express their feelings, but he emphasized that law and order must be maintained.

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The Statement of the Italian Parties (full)

After the meeting of their representatives with General Winterton the Italian Parties issued the following statement:

"Representatives of the four democratic parties represented in the Trieste City Board had a meeting today with the Zone Commander, General Winterton, which they had urgently requested for yesterday.

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During these talks which took place in the presence of the Director for Internal Affairs, Mr. Foden, the gravity of the situation was explained which developed as a consequence of the despicable conduct of the Civil Police during the demonstration of March 20th.

In particular it was demanded that action should be taken against officials of the Government and the Police who were responsible for these occurrences.

General Winterton, limiting himself to stating that AMG did not consider itself responsible for the incidents, said that he was not bound to discuss this responsibility or to reply to the above mentioned demands."

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Continual series of incidents today - Clashes in the Corso (La) (extracts)

This morning, when an American Military Police jeep drove at the head of a procession, the demonstration was peaceful, causing no damage to premises occupied by the British. But when the procession came into the Corso things began to happen... since Communists had infiltrated the ranks ... no doubt some extremist elements wanted to exploit the occasion... when the head of the column reached the premises of the Independence Front stones began to fly ... and then the VG Police went into action ... clashes became frequent ... batons, water-jets, mounted police, motorcyclists, all went into action, mercilessly pursuing demonstrators and peaceful lookers-on ... a barricade was erected ... and fighting became general ... many were injured.

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Other articles and reports:

- In Rome students demonstrate for Trieste (Fa)
- While police battle with demonstrators flags spontaneously fly from all windows - The imperative need of the moment: By avoiding all provocations the City should keep its protest within civil limits - Mayor calls on all citizens to remain calm (Fa)
- List of injured (+ also stating how injuries were received) (La)

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), March 23rd, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Anti-Yugoslav elements are enemies of all forces which fought Fascism - This is proved by conflict between Triestine Irredentists and AMG, today's Belgrade "Borba" emphasizes (Fa)
- West's reply to Moscow will soon be presented (Fa)
- First meeting between Stevenson (Brit. Ambass.) and Hilaly Pasha (Fb)
- Will Montgomery be Eisenhower's successor? (Fb)
- Triestine workers did not join Fascist-Cominformist strike - Rioting of Fascist gangs under direction of Santin, Bartoli, Palutan, Rovatti and others caused 157 injured including 51 policemen - Barbarous attacks on British premises, automobiles, soldiers, the seat of the Independence Front, etc. (with two photos showing broken glass at the AKC cinema and the MCA) (La)
- Railway tariff conference ends - Committee of experts to work out new tariffs will meet again at beginning of April in Trieste, to be followed by plenary session at end of that month (La)

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- Former combatants will defend brotherhood between Italians, Slovenes, and Croats - They confirmed this at Capodistria when many received decorations, also sending telegram to Kardelj to intervene with Rome Government to cease its campaign of lies and slander against Zone B and the Yugoslav peoples (La)
- Building activity of the Workers' Cooperatives - Two new shops will soon be opened in new city districts (La)
- Wave of protests against extension of linked lists system (Lb)

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Wisdom after the betrayal (editorial by F. Stoka)

After the recent events, and especially after Vidali joined the typically Fascist strike, the workers who still support the Cominformists have realized how their interests are being betrayed by Vidali. His appeal met with general disapproval, and the workers did not join a strike which was organized by the wealthy Irredentists and which was contrary to the interests and traditions of the local working class. The Triestine worker has clearly shown that he is no longer willing to follow the ambiguous policy of the Italian Cominformists whose final aim is to make him a slave, just as the Italian Imperialists intended.

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Trieste's democratic population demands the suppression of Irredentist Fascism - Brutal Fascist-like Irredentist provocateurs, who have long enough abused the monopoly wielded by civil authorities, should be the first to be removed - Firm decisions taken by all political groups which support the enactment of the peace treaty and the constitution of the FTT - Resolution of the Italo-Slav Popular Front (La)

After discussing the recent chauvinist provocations in Trieste, the directorate of the Italo-Slav Popular Front came to the conclusion that these disorders are fully in line with Italian foreign policy in its attempt to unearth once more the senseless tripartite note of March 20th, 1948. For this purpose the Irredentist parties in Trieste availed themselves of the administrative and economic apparatus which AMG entrusted to them after June 1945 to the detriment of the Triestine democratic population.

International public opinion was thus once more shown the truth about the Italian imperialist intentions towards Zone B, Trieste and the problem of the FTT.

It is furthermore ascertained that the workers were unwilling to participate in a "strike" which was imposed on them by the civil authorities and private employers. Instead of protecting the population's right to work and its safety, these organs showed once more how unconcerned they are about the real interests of the workers or of other citizens.

Confronted with these acts of violence the Italo-Slav Popular Front demands the removal from public office of all those responsible for these disorders. Furthermore the attention of the Triestine population is called to the necessity to unite in a democratic front for the defence of the FTT's freedom and independence.

The executive committee of the FTT's Classist Labour Union (+ pro-Tito) addressed a message to Zone A's workers saying:

The general strike proclaimed today because of the incidents following the demonstration of March 20th has nothing to do with the labour class as such. Therefore most workers did not participate in the strike which was mainly directed against the interests of the workers and of all local inhabitants.

Organized to strengthen Fascism, the strike was intended to help the bourgeoisie and the exploiting employers who oppose restoration of the former unity of the labouring class. The labour organizations would have done better to call a strike against the industrialists and commercial magnates who reject justified demands for better working and living conditions.

Also the SU is playing into the hands of the Italian nationalists, by joining in the strike merely because of its failures in so many pressing workers' problems. By not joining in a strike organized by the employers, most workers proved they understood what detrimental consequences such a participation would have meant for the workers themselves.

The article then reports the resolutions taken by the Independence Front and by the Triestine Bloc, as already translated in the PS 213, pages 10-11.

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After General Winterton's reply (editorial by-line)

The paper reprints the EIO release on the meeting between General Winterton and the representatives of the Italian parties, and compares it with the statements made by the same representatives, as well as the "Ultimo Notizie"'s comments about the responsibility of Mr. Foden (who should be transferred!), and the demand for Rome's intervention.

General Winterton's reply and AMG's refusal to let Bishop Santin broadcast a speech, show that Rome's manoeuvre (creation of the Committee for the Defence of Italianity, and the Fascist disorders) is probably bound to fail. But we must not draw rash conclusions because it seems that General Winterton has not yet realized the simple fact, well known to all Triestines and especially to the Slovenes, that Italian nationalism and the irredentistic form it takes here are bound to become pure Fascism. Therefore it is not enough that General Winterton has shown the Irredentist representatives the door. Fascism, which has again become insolent in Trieste, must be crushed. All those Fascist murderers who were active yesterday and the day before must be punished. It is not enough to punish a few youngsters, paid or incited; all the gang-leaders must be eradicated and removed from the monopolistic appointments in the civil administration!

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 23rd, 1952

A banner head-line across the front page reads: After a day of grave and painful incidents - Trieste should calm its feelings of righteous indignation - World's attention on recent events. An inset at top of the same page gives the Mayor's appeal for calm. A large photo just below shows police crossing the stone barricade "at the most critical moment of the rioting" among them two British Military Policemen.

Articles and reports:

- Italian cities solidly with Trieste (La)
- Trieste follows invitation of the CdL - City paralyzed by general strike (La)
- Sad balance-sheet of a turbulent day - About one hundred injured, mostly head injuries caused by police batons, stones and other implements - 61 arrested and taken to Goronco jail (La)

- Keep calm and go back to work (editorial)
- Nine large photos show scenes of the riots, mostly police in action, but not a single one of the actions of the rioters.

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Responsibilities (editorial)

AMG has shown peculiar zeal in trying to prevent the Trieste demonstration of March 20th disturbing Tito, thus proving their sympathy towards him, in contrast with the recently shown general policy of Washington and London. The Italian parties stuck to the program authorized by AMG: the meeting in the Verdi Theatre and the concert in Piazza Unita. The concert was authorized and therefore it was to be expected that the population would attend it: who then ordered that monstrous repression? Mr. Eden, AMG's Director for the Interior, watched the whole scene from a window on the third floor of the Prefecture: he could have given orders to the police. General Winterton personally took all responsibility on his own shoulders, but there are other, moral, juridical, and political responsibilities weighing on those around him, on certain sectors of AMG's organization, and on certain persons. Everything that happened afterwards, including yesterday's incidents, must be regarded as a fatal consequence of the aggression suffered last Thursday night by the population, and the responsibility for "everything" must be borne by those who acted as they did. We sincerely deplore yesterday's excesses, but also deplore the brutality of those who ordered the repression of the demonstration to prove the Italianity of Trieste.

An inquiry will be made which will establish who were responsible. They can easily be singled out. In the meantime we must remain calm and confident. The problem of Trieste is again in the limelight, and the Rome Government's advice to the local authorities to refrain from making rash decisions gives ample guarantee that full light will be thrown on all that happened. The cause of Trieste, in De Gasperi's words, is the cause of 50 million Italians.

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Firm solidarity and faith from Rome - National Government assumes protection of our moral and political interests - Ambassador Brosio will meet Eden tomorrow (Fa)

Rome, 22nd - A new and more energetic step was taken in London this morning by the Italian Government. Eden, returned from Paris, will study the reports tomorrow and receive the Italian Ambassador Brosio the following day (Monday).

The Italian Premier is keeping in close contact with his collaborators, while Under-secretary Andreotti is in touch with the Italian authorities in Trieste.

The communique on the meeting of the representatives of the Italian parties with General Winterton left a bad impression, while Bartoli's appeal for calm was much appreciated since it is very likely that elements interested in causing disturbances might exploit the situation. The city must know that the Italian Government has taken the situation in hand for safeguarding the moral and political interests of the population: the National Government knows that, as far as lies in its power, it must act for the local authorities and directly intervene with the Governments concerned, and not only with the executive authorities in Trieste.

Government circles do not demand that AMG disavows the conduct of those responsible without previously making a full enquiry, but what irritated the Triestines was the lack of any expression of regret in the communique. No official comment is made about the proposal for a plebiscite. The idea of a plebiscite, although not new, should not detract from the two fundamental principles which are the basis of the tripartite declaration: the recognized impossibility of giving life to the FTT, and the fact that the majority of the FTT population is Italian.

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Washington and London order an inquiry on the facts which provoked the incidents - Objective reports published in American press (Pa) (by Leo Roa)

New York, 22nd: - As a consequence of Italian diplomatic action, both the State Department and the London Government have sent instructions to their Embassies in Rome to make an inquiry on the facts which caused the incidents in Trieste.

The reports in the American press on the recent events in Trieste are very detailed and objective. The "World Telegram", mentioning the possibility that the problem of the Territory might be solved through a plebiscite, says that such a solution would probably not be accepted by Tito, since the majority of the population is Italian. Too much should not be expected from the inquiries, although relations between the USA and Tito seem to have worsened of late. In fact, the "New York Times" wrote a few days ago that "Tito's inflexibility over the question of Trieste begins to cause concern". But flexibility is required in negotiations for a solution of the Trieste problem, and Washington's realization of Tito's stubbornness might result in Washington abandoning its policy of direct negotiations, a policy which benefits Tito and is to the detriment of Italy, and Trieste in particular.

Walter Lucas in the "Christian Science Monitor" adds to his detailed report on the Trieste incidents: "There is no doubt that at present Trieste is Italy's most important political question, which cannot be ignored or put aside in the hope that it may solve itself".

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English press alters facts - The "Times" puts responsibility for incidents on Italians (editorial by-line by Carlo Trotter)

The Triestine incidents have been ignored by the big press. Newspapers only today report the acts of vandalism by the Triestine mob against British military installations.

Maybe the silence of official British quarters is due to the fact that the British command in Trieste has bungled things badly. So before making any binding statement these quarters wait for detailed informations. The Foreign Office also seems to be aware of the delicate situation created by the Tripartite Note. In today's press conference its spokesman declared that Great Britain continues to feel bound by that note.

The "Manchester Guardian" Rome correspondent holds that an inquiry should be made to determine the weak spot in the British action. The "Times" Trieste correspondent takes a different stand. According to him the Civil Police officers were obeying strict orders and were provoked by the demonstrators. Allied officials had warned the organisers of the two authorized manifestations that Fascist elements might join in and advised them to renounce the demonstration. In fact, most of the victims of the incidents were middle-aged people, who were not quick enough to get away as did the fascist and communist ringleaders who incited the people with their anti-British slogans. The Piazza Unità demonstration was only a trap into which the Allied authorities fell.

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A deplorable series of incidents between the police and the population - A clash in the middle of the Corso lasting more than one hour - About one hundred persons injured by stones - The intimidating shots by a policeman - Indiscriminate arrests and ill-treatment by the police - Insults to the tricolour (La)

The previous day's tense atmosphere, caused by public indignation against the Civil Police and British military personnel, returned again yesterday morning.

Many premises requisitioned by the British (AKC Cinema, the Via Coronco Welfare Center, etc.) were attacked by the rioters with showers of stones. Several military vehicles and a truck parked in the area of Portici di Chiozza, Viale XX Settembre, Via Mazzini were overturned by the demonstrators. Allied sign-posts were torn down.

Many demonstrators assembled in Viale XX Settembre and Portici di Chiozza. Cordons of police under the command of the British Superintendent McNab blocked the crossings. Although no serious incidents occurred, the police arrested several individuals.

By 10.30 a procession of many youths, following an Italian flag, assembled between Chiozza and Piazza Goldoni. They marched down the Corso singing the Piave song. At first the police seemed to tolerate it. The procession was preceded by an American MP jeep and a Civil Police emergency car. The first incidents occurred almost at the same time in Via Carducci and in the Corso. When the demonstrators reached Viale XX Settembre, the demonstrators booed a British military car and showered it with stones. Then the VG police intervened.

When the demonstrators in the Corso reached the Independence Front's premises, they throw stones at its windows. From that building stones were also thrown back on the demonstrators. Now the police intervened. Water-jets, mounted-police and foot-police swinging clubs went into action against the crowd. This police action was as brutal as that of last Thursday in Piazza Unità. Everyone on the street was indiscriminately attacked by the police, several demonstrators were arrested and dragged into the police trucks stationed near AMG's Headquarters. We were informed that some policemen dragged several arrested persons into AMG's HQ building, where they ill-treated them. Three youths were taken into that building through the civilian entrance and beaten up. One of them only 15 years old. A motor scooter with a tricolour flag was halted by the police and its rider clubbed by three policemen. They tore down the flag and threw it on the street.

In Piazza S. Caterina policemen stopped some youths and beat them up. A British officer was also seen to trample a tricolour flag in the dust.

The demonstration, which perhaps could have been broken up by the police, then degenerated into a real battle. The policemen were surrounded by the demonstrators and by using their guns to get out, possibly precipitated the ensuing events. The demonstrators erected a barricade across the Corso, near the RAS building. At 13.00 hours a police car was halted by this obstacle. A policeman drew his gun and fired three intimidating shots. A general scuffle ensued, stones were thrown by the demonstrators and by the police. It lasted more than one hour. The police withdrew as far as the Pitassi shop and Piazza Malta. The battle then became quite fierce and spread rapidly. Many persons were injured, among them an ambulance attendant. A most amazing thing about this scuffle: there was even a truce for assisting the injured and exchanging "prisoners".

After 2 P.M. the police reappeared armed with rifles and the water-jet car. The Police threw many tear gas bombs against the demonstrators, and finally cleared the Corso. Just at that time a police truck sent jets of water against harmless passers-by and onlookers in Piazza Goldoni. A police detachment attacked them, too. This resulted in another scuffle. Only after 3 P.M. did the situation somewhat improve.

After 5 P.M. a new procession of demonstrators was formed near Chiozza and Viale XX Settembre. The participants bore a tricolour flag and sang national anthems. They went down the Corso, but were side-tracked by the Police into Via Imbriani and Via Mazzini. A scuffle occurred between Via Dante and Via S. Spiridione, and again near Via Roma, from where another group of demonstrators was proceeding towards the Corso.

The Civil Police intervened with water-jets, supported by military police. Many persons were also injured in this clash without any justification. The motorcycle policemen were the most reckless. A young husband, carrying a baby and accompanied by his wife, was barely able to escape their attack while crossing via Mazzini. His wife was injured in trying to protect her child.

The situation returned to normal about 7 P.M.

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Back to calm and work (editorial by-line)

Notwithstanding the ill-advised, disordered, and unjustifiable intervention of the police, the demonstration proved once more the unconquerable Italianity of Trieste. While no satisfaction has as yet been given, let us leave the matter to the Italian Government and return quietly to our work, in case certain interested parties exploit the situation for their own benefit.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, March 23rd, 1952

Prominent article: Population's civic maturity limits extent of seditious attempt - General Winterton declares: Law and order must be maintained - Commander of FIT's Anglo-American Zone declares that he is unfavourably impressed by varied and distorted versions of occurrences - Working population serenely abstains from disorders organised in connection with lock-out (+ thus describing the general strike called by the CdI) - Disturbances prove the equilibrium given by the Independentists

Articles and reports:

- Inaccurate reports and gratuitous pseudo-political considerations - How the episodes in Trieste are being presented to the Italians - Police described as "a gang of mid ruffians" (Fa)
- Trieste elections as seen by Belgrade - Recent events attract Belgrade's attention - Comments on violence by neo-fascist extremists against the trusteeship administration - Plebiscite considered impossible to realize (Fa)
- Dangerous American policy in Asia - Effect of aid to Chiang Kai-shek on Mao Tse-tung (Fa)
- Unexpected Anglo-Egyptian meeting in Cairo - Now developments? (Fa)
- Tornado in USA wipes out three small towns - Death toll 214 so far (Fa)
- Another day of serious incidents provoked by Irredentist Fascism - 157 injured, including 51 police - 61 arrests - Premeditated unprovoked attack on policemen by Fascist squads - Independence Front's premises and some AMG recreational buildings stoned - British and American cars damaged (La)

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In search of the dead (editorial)

The corrupt powers which we have combatted for many years, have clearly shown in the course of the last twenty-four hours that no genuine Italian deserving this name can approve their cynical attitude.

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The demonstrations staged by some hundred ill-advised and ignorant youths were made for purely political purposes and to support the already tottering position of the Demochristian leaders.

The "Italianity" they are fighting for is the same as that of Farinacci and Giunta (+ one-time Fascist big-wigs), against which the Allied anti-Fascist forces fought the last war. This proves only too well that there is a group of leaders in Trieste who are loath to resign their privileged position.

The abstention of the population proves that they understood the real aim of these rioters. They knew that Italian culture in Trieste is defended only by those who want a solution corresponding to the natural needs of Trieste.

The worst impression was caused by the proclamation of a general strike, without consulting the workers. Thus we saw that a few adventurers are able to paralyze the entire economic life of Trieste, in spite of the wishes of the majority of the population.

Several die-hards and gangsters from Lombardy and the Venetian region came to Trieste to take command of these demonstrations. Yesterday we witnessed a genuine "March on the Corso" organized by fanatic youths and urchins, screaming against anything British and American. It was truly a revolting sight.

This revival of Fascism was made easier as the rioters knew quite well that they were supported by those capable of transforming their rioting and brawls into a "general strike". A new Fascist crusade was expected as the final result.

The Cominformist leaders have also been revealed in their true light. They profit from the nationalistic riots and foment such troubles for their own party interests.

Thus the local Cominformists compelled workers to support the Fascists, just as the Italian communists accepted Mussolini's dictatorship in 1922 in exchange for Italy's official recognition of Soviet Russia.

General Winterton has declared that he alone is responsible for the maintenance of order in this zone. We therefore hope that he will see to the removal of all individuals and causes which might further disturb public order in Zone A.

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A sorrowful balance sheet (editorial by-line)

Irredentist circles can be satisfied with their highly civilized conduct which shows nothing of the 20 centuries' long civilisation of which these circles like to boast. In the two days of vandalistic frenzy their activity was directed even against books, which certainly is not the best way to prove the continually proclaimed civil and cultural superiority.

In the hail of stones thrown at the Independentist Front's premises, the windows of a shop and a bar below were broken, while the American P.X. in Largo Barriera Vecchia, the British shop in Via Carducci, the British library in Via Beccaria, the Europa Hotel at present requisitioned by the British, the NAAFI in Via Coronio, the Supercinema, the British Officers Club, the Center for Economic Development in Via Genova, were also attacked. To complete this work it would only have been necessary to attack the Synagogue, to destroy Jewish and Slovene shops and to burn down the villages on the hill-side.

We are receiving numerous letters from our readers denouncing those responsible for all this, particularly the teachers and professors, who even suspended lessons in order to send the students out to demonstrate. Even in the schools, high spirits, instead of being educated to better things, are being incited and intoxicated with a poison which leads to crime. This is a criminal policy dangerous for these proclaimers of culture themselves, and these fruits of Fascist ideas prove it.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 23rd, 1952

Besides several articles written in a similar vein to those in "Giornale", this issue contains also the following:

- A Territory without Peace (editorial on Trieste)
- De Gasperi-Nonni talks - Only after the administrative elections will a new electoral law be discussed - Italian Socialist Party's secretary insists on a proportional system and earlier rallies (Fa)
- General Gruenther in Washington to depose before Congress - MacArthur sharply attacks Truman and his administration (Fa)
- Increasing tension between Vatican and Tito (Ib)

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Honour to the flag (editorial note) (full)

An incident has been reported which shows the kind of friendship to be expected of certain officers who would do better to show their heroism in hotter places than Trieste. Major Hopkins, after having led a youngster into a quiet side-street, out of sight of the crowd, took a baton from a policeman and while two policemen held the boy struck him heavily on the head and face. After this outbreak he had another youngster stopped who came by on a motor-scooter with a tricolour flag. The major tore the flag off and rolling it up like a dirty rag threw it away with the greatest contempt. A citizen then energetically protested against this action. But the courageous officer disappeared through the Via Dunkerque (+ allusion to the British evacuation) without replying, since the citizen was not a boy!

It would appear from these two acts that Major Hopkins should be proposed for the Cross Country (+ race).

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 23rd, 1952

Besides an article on the front page of its regular edition, headlined: All Trieste on strike - Unanimous protest against colonial system followed by occupiers - 45 injured by the Anglo-Americans - Insulting reply by General Winterton who rejects all responsibility for incidents; and an editorial by the editor-in-chief, Ullisse (translated below), the special Trieste page contains the following

Articles and reports:

- Firm protest by workers against AMG's colonial methods - Appeal by the SU for joint action in defence of liberty and against re-surrection of Fascism - Yesterday's abstention from work (La)
- Police mobilized for "Operation Red" - Serious Fascist provocations on Saturday (+ mentioning: entire police-force was mobilized for this operation in the hope that some really serious incident would occur which could have been used for certain political ends ... but this did not happen ... so that someone, no doubt, was disappointed) (La)
- The recent requisition of a garage - Owner denied agreed indemnity (+ because he refused to hand the garage over peacefully) (Ib)

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In Trieste and elsewhere (editorial by-note by Ulisse)

One truth transpires from what is happening in Trieste and elsewhere, in Korea, Indochina, Egypt, Tunisia, Persia, and all over the world. That truth is that individual and national rights are trampled upon by the self-same conquerors and usurpers who like to pose and to be painted as liberators, as defenders of democracy.

Do the Anglo-Americans believe that they are at home in Trieste when they oppose by force what the Triestines consider themselves entitled to ask? No, but for the sake of that liberty and democracy which they "must" enforce in Korea, Indochina, Egypt, and elsewhere, the Anglo-Americans beat and kill all those who do not accept this type of democracy. Although we never agreed with those nostalgics who resort to exasperated nationalism, to civil war or to manslaughter in order to solve problems like that of Trieste, the incidents of Trieste should set the Italians thinking about the type of Allies to whom we have tied the interests of our Country and the life of our citizens.

Suppose that the Soviets - which is of course absurd - were to use the means which the Anglo-Americans have adopted in Trieste, what a row this would have caused. De Gasperi would nevertheless have said - as he already told Parliament - that the Anglo-Americans are not to blame for it. We should feel grateful to them for having taken Trieste and occupied the port in exchange for which they gave us the tripartite note.

To pay kicks with promises, to pay lip-service to patriotism, while allowing deeds to be perpetrated in Zone B and Trieste which are unworthy of any civilized nation, this is what they call dignity and love for one's Motherland.

Russia wants Trieste to enjoy peace and justice. To prove this she keeps an engagement to which the Allies also committed themselves, but who later broke their pledge in order to please De Gasperi. Now the beatings should teach us that we must be grateful for being trampled upon and killed.

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The way out (editorial)

The application of the peace treaty is the only way by which our population can get rid of AMG's acts of violence, can restore a civilised life to Zone B's population, can prevent Fascism from reviving and the Tito-pendontist clique from transforming our city into a cesspool. After the withdrawal of the occupation troops the peace treaty will provide for so much freedom as to make possible a prosperous cohabitation of the citizens and better international relations, especially with Italy and Yugoslavia.

Recent events make it clear that the efforts of the citizens and life itself is jeopardized by the continuation of the "status quo". Nationalism, when unleashed, is apt to split the population into two irreconcilably hostile bands because chauvinism in Trieste is led by the most factious elements who never act upon their own, but always follow orders given by the imperialist governments.

The foreign masters profit from these nationalist clashes and they are thus encouraged to stifle the liberty of the citizens in order to make the weight of their heels increasingly felt. By instigating nationalist antagonism between Rome and Belgrade a pretext is given for the foreign occupiers not to leave our city. Even probably against the will of the promoters the recent demonstrations assumed an anti-AMG character. Resentment against AMG is so widespread as to escape from the control of the nationalist leaders. The demonstrators have good reason to complain about being treated like colonial subjects, about their humiliating moral, economic, and political conditions.

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The ISI-ists exploit the indignation of the youth, but the workers lead the action in defence of democratic freedoms. They demand the right to liberty of speech and association for all, although for years these freedoms have been denied to them and to their democratic organizations.

There are two Communist proposals for a common action in defence of democratic freedoms in both Zones B and A. Since the final solution of the Trieste problem is not prejudiced by either of these proposals, there is no obstacle against anyone joining this action, provided that he is willing to contribute towards an immediate relaxation of the difficult situation in which our Territory finds itself.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE, Monday edition, - Pro-Italy, March 24th, 1952

Prominent headline: Our Ambassador meets British Foreign Minister today - Expected that Eden will announce to Brosio that inquiry has been opened on responsibility (for Trieste incidents) - Rome awaits result of this interview before taking any further action - De Gasperi: "I know that the fight for Trieste is not an easy one, but we will succeed because Trieste is absolutely tied to our life"

Articles and reports:

- Decisive meeting for four parties coalition - Social-democrats will announce their decision on linked lists on Wednesday - It seems that after the meetings between De Gasperi, Saragat, and Simonini, the Demochristians will meet the wishes of the Social-democrats who would take the attitude followed by the Liberals (Fa)
- Another difficulty will probably be overcome in Korea - Agreement on exchange of war prisoners behind locked doors? (Fa)
- Einaudi 78 years old today (Fa)
- Truman: "We want peace, but not any kind of peace!" (Fa)
- A big demonstration for Trieste at Milan yesterday (Fb)
- Belgrade "Borba" echoes the London "Times" (Fb)
- Egyptian Government dissolves Parliament (Fb)
- Radio Moscow on Trieste (Fb)
- "Punitive expeditions" of the Civil Police cause more painful incidents - Random baton charges on Sunday at the Chiozza crossing - Eleven arrested - Over 20 injured (La)
- Proofs of solidarity with Trieste - Messages of deep affection from all parts of Italy (La)
- The Istrians look towards Trieste more than ever - Meeting of exiles from Albano and Orsiera (La)
- Prefect and Mayor visit the injured (Lb)

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The word to history (editorial)

The recent events have again brought the problem of Trieste into the limelight, and this time, most probably, the usual commonplaces of pro-Yugoslav propaganda will give way to the true facts, to history. The American Ambassador in Belgrade said on his visit home, that America's aid to Tito should be regarded merely as a business proposition and that in his opinion, notwithstanding the fact that Tito remained a Communist and his regime was not a democratic one, it was worth while to support him in view of the eventual help he might give in case of an attack by Russia or her satellites.

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Now history tells us that Yugoslavia was wiped out in a few days, both in World Wars I and II. The situation after the collapse of Yugoslavia in World War II was very chaotic: some units or regions fought against the Germans, other collaborated, and all fought each other. Only after Italy's capitulation in September 1943 did Tito succeed in organizing some kind of resistance with the supplies and armour left by Italy in Yugoslavia, but even then only with isolated acts of sabotage and disturbance, plunderings, destructions, etc., without a regular battle plan.

From the geographical point of view, and contrary to Allen's opinion, Yugoslavia's position is very unfortunate, even worse than that of Poland in 1939. The country has no natural defence line, and it is an illusion to believe that it will be a bulwark protecting Italy, Greece, and the Mediterranean. Luckily, not all Americans share Allen's opinion. Admiral Carney, back from the "Lago di Como" manoeuvre, said in Genoa: "At times I believe that the safety of Italy could be the most significant elements in Europe's defence because, should Italy fall into the hands of the enemy, the Mediterranean would easily be cut into two. In such case our Eastern Allies would be isolated, the Middle East, with its huge resources would be lost, and even Africa threatened. Everyone concerned with the reconstruction and safety of Europe regards the re-birth and the development of Italy as a factor of great importance. I say this not only in the interest of Italy, but also because of the great significance of Italy's presence in the Mediterranean sector, without which the structure of European safety could not exist".

It is high time that in so delicate a matter the politicians should give way to technicians who bear the burden of the gravest responsibility. Admiral Carney is the defender of the Mediterranean: his warning should be listened to.

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Today's meeting between our Ambassador and the British Foreign Minister (Fa)

Rome, 23rd - Roman political circles consider today as a "day of waiting", since London's reaction will be made known tomorrow at the meeting between the British Foreign Minister and our Ambassador Brosio. Some interpretations by the British press of the incidents (provoked by Fascists and Communists) have been received as they deserved by local political circles, which do not exclude, however, that during the second day of incidents some extremists may have exploited the situation. The trouble began, however, on March 20th when the generous and patriotic population merely wanted to recall a date which to Italy and Trieste meant the initiation of the only and realistic solution to the problem of Trieste. The Italian Government has advised the Trieste Italian authorities not to make rash decisions and resign, because the question must first be clarified and settled.

This correspondent then makes a reference to the changed attitude of the US towards Tito, and reports on De Gasperi's tour of Calabria where he said in a speech: "I know that the battle for Trieste is not easy, but we shall succeed because Trieste is absolutely tied to our life, because it is not possible that so appealing a voice of the entire population be not heard and our just right be not recognized."

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London tries to minimize Trieste's events - British radio and press avoided any comment on the incidents yesterday - British diplomacy is now deeply engaged in three vital sectors: Zone A, Germany, and South-East Asia (Fa)

London, 23rd - Today the Foreign Office is still maintaining the absolute discretion.

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The Sunday press and radio give little prominence to Trieste events, limiting themselves to short agency despatches without any comments. This may mean that this unpleasant episode is intended to be belittled in order not to worsen the relations between the two countries. The article then discusses the other problems of British Foreign policy, such as: Eden's return from Paris, chances for an agreement with Russia on Germany, and the problem of South-Eastern Asia.

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The Bari speech of Trieste's communist leader - The red flag will some day fly from S. Giusto (Fa)

Bari, 23rd: - The Secretary-general of the Trieste Communist Party, Vidali, made a speech today in Bari on the theme "Trieste and Italy". He declared: "The events of March 20th in Trieste are but an example of the colonial policy which the Anglo-Americans have pursued ever since 1945".

He stated that they hamper the revival of Trieste's industrial activity and that the ten thousand Anglo-American soldiers and the 7,000 policemen are a great burden on the city. The Italian Government, said Vidali, has done next to nothing.

He then asserted that the Trieste problem can only be solved by integrally applying the peace treaty dispositions, thus uniting both zones and withdrawing all the occupation troops. Vidali declared: - "We do not want the Anglo-American troops to be replaced by the Russians. We ourselves will put the red flag on top of S. Giusto".

He concluded his speech by saying that in the coming elections, on May 25th, the Communists will fight alone against the Nationalists and Slavs.

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Cudgols (editorial note)

The Italians are well aware that they have few friends among the English press. Thus the "Manchester Guardian" declares that only certain Fascist extremists wish the return of Trieste to Italy. They alone, so it writes, are the real culprits of the recent incidents.

This tale of a Fascist resurrection makes one sick. Is it really necessary to remind the "Manchester Guardian" that the Trieste problem exists because Italy exists; that the Italians fought a great war in order to liberate Trieste long before Fascism was even born?

Were they Fascists, all those clever men, such as Folice Venezian, the main opponent of Austria, or the humanist Attilio Hortis, Scipio Slataper, Attilio Grego and many others?

Are they Fascists, men like our mayor Bartoli, and Prefect Palutan?

We demand that our fallen soldiers be respected. One thing must be decided upon:

Either Italy is to be ousted from the Atlantic Pact, when it is useless to demand her collaboration in the Mediterranean defence, or Italy has to play an important role in this defence, when the chiefs of the Allied services in Trieste must change their attitude. They should learn the real value of the word "loyalty".

For the time being the only cudgols which reappeared in Trieste were those of the Civil Police.

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Responsibility: Facts deny AMG's version - March 20th: from 17.35 to 17.55 hours (+ including a series of photographs showing the situation at the times mentioned in the article) (La) (full)

AMG's communique issued after the interview with the representatives of the four political parties stressed among other things that Gen. Winterton "was unfavourably impressed by the various and distorted versions about the occurrences, although they came from authoritative and trustworthy sources".

Evidently Gen. Winterton was referring to the Mayor's declarations published by the "Ultimo Notizie" of March 21st, and the official communique issued by the Zone President at 0.30 hours on March 21st. In point of fact, Mayor Bartoli stated that the police furiously attacked the population at 17.20 hours, while the Zone President explicitly affirmed that when he left the celebration in the Verdi Theatre, he noticed that a brutal assault by the police was already in progress.

But AMG's communique issued at midnight on March 20th mentions a police intervention after the rally in the Verdi Theatre had ended.

In his communique of yesterday Gen. Winterton probably hints at this divergency between AMG's communique and that of the local authorities. But it is very easy to prove the truth.

From the photos taken by a "Giornalfoto" operator, which we publish on this page, the mobile water-jets are clearly seen in action, while the clock on the City Hall tower - which is clearly seen on the original photos, definitely fixes the various times of the police action.

The various phases of these operations took place between 17.32 and 17.55 hours, while the patriotic meeting in the Verdi Theatre was still going on.

So the Mayor and the Zone President are right when they affirm that the police operations began not after, but during the rally in the Verdi.

After having clarified this point, another still remains to be settled: that is to justify the unreasonable intervention of the Civil Police. The authorization permitted the concert to take place in Piazza Unita between 17 and 19 hours, and therefore the possibility that the concert be held simultaneously with the rally was admitted.

The Promoting Committee decided instead that the band should play from 18 to 19 hours. But this does not signify that from 17 hrs onward, the people could not assemble in the square and fill it completely, since this was implicitly included in the limits of the conceded authorization. Nevertheless, the orders to the police were aimed at clearing the square. They were carried out, as mentioned, at about 17.30 hours without any justification and with the greatest energy (water-jets, mounted police, motor-cycles, and batons).

AMG must reply to this fundamental point and give an explanation.

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LA CITTADILLA - Humouristic weekly, March 24th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Who is the author? (editorial - + a parody of a well known radio feature, demanding that the five AMG colonels responsible for the incidents be removed from office)
- "Dominion vobiscum" (a large cartoon showing Zulu like policemen with water hoses turned on the population and a British officer telling one of them: "What are they complaining of? It is pure 'colony' water ..." - word-play with "Dominus vobiscum"/the Lord be with you/ and "eau de cologne")

-O-O-O-

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L'UNITA, Monday edition, - Milan, Ital. Communist Party, March 24th, 1952

On the front page of the regular edition an article is prominently head-lined as follows:

-Anglo-American occupiers refuse to justify themselves - The mask has fallen in Trieste - More injured and arrested in bloody incidents - Vidali's denunciation - Radio Moscow holds occupation forces responsible - Protest demonstration in Milan - Anglo-American Embassies in Rome guarded

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CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 23rd, 1952

This edition carries three significant articles under the following headlines:

-The heart of the Italians bruised by Winterton's "NO" - Violent clashes in Trieste revolt - 157 injured, barricades, revolver shots, and tear-gas bombs - Appeal for calm by Bartoli - British police lorries overturned, two motor-cars belonging to Allied officers thrown into the sea, a Yugoslav car smashed - Policemen compelled to withdraw after dramatic clash - Strong and brutal reaction by Military Police (with photo of a group of demonstrators trying to overturn a British lorry) (by Enzo Grazzini)
-The situation worsened owing to AMG's absurd attitude - Brosio will meet Eden tomorrow and the British will have to explain what game they are playing with us and what Trieste's "smouldering hearth" represents to them
-Embarrassment in London - Although the diplomatic "step" had been taken, a Foreign Office spokesman declared that "Italy's protest had not yet been received"

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 24th, 1952

Prominent article: Entire Nation demands reparations for momentous Trieste incidents - Rome and Milan demonstrations - Outraged Triestines do not forget the persecuted Istrian brothers in Zone B

Articles and reports:

-Thronged masses cheer procession marching past Chigi Palace and Allied embassies (Fa)
-While Soviet proposals are being examined Adenauer claims East German lands - Chancellor reconfirms Germany's decision to demand return of territories incorporated into Russia and Poland (Fa)
-Ridgway uncertain about secret talks? (Fa)
-King Parouk's stroke against the Weddists (Fb)
-English minors demand dismissal of Italians (Fb)
-Telegrams of sympathy with Trieste from all over Italy (La)
-More than one hundred arrested persons before Court of Rome today - Lawyers gratuitously defend all accused - Almost all released - Court continues to sit this afternoon (La)

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(Editorial)

In a long editorial, without headline, signed F.A. (+ Franco Amadini) it is said that before Winterton's communique it would have been possible to render justice to the offended city by eliminating the elements who, on their own initiative, caused the rioting by attacking the population, but now the situation had become much worse. In other words, while previously the tension was not between AMG and the population, but between certain specific and identifiable members of AMG (Foden and Richardson), now, after Winterton's statement (that he alone was responsible for public order), this tension is between the citizens and AMG. The problem could have been solved locally, while now the solution must come from higher up, from the Rome Government and the Governments of London and Washington. The administrative elections in Italy and Trieste are imminent, and it is easy to guess the consequences of a failure to give satisfaction for the mistake and offences, both here and in Italy. In the name of dignity and of the Atlantic Alliance the two Triestine problems (restoration of freedom in Zone B and reparations for the offense to Zone A) become one single problem.

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Today's demonstrations in the city's center (La)

Secondary school pupils abstained from school today in protest against their injured fellow students. They formed a procession and went to the "G. Carducci" institute, demanding that the girls, too, leave their class-rooms. They invaded the building by climbing over the garden wall. The girls finally joined them and marched with them through the Corso behind a tricolour flag. There was no intervention by the police.

Universitary students also played truant. The association of secondary school students, as well as that of Italian University students in Trieste declared they had nothing to do with the students' abstention and summoned them to resume lessons and maintain Italian dignity.

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IL LAVORO - Organ of the CdL, March 23rd, 1952

Under the headline "Verboten" an editorial is published complaining that AMG prohibited distribution of a manifesto proclaiming the general strike of last Saturday, and concludes with the statement that the population in general has now turned against AMG. Another article gives the text of the letter of protest sent by the CdL to AMG in connection with the events of March 20th.

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), March 25th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Bolgrade "Borba" writes that excesses of the Fascist mob in Trieste signified only a scraping together of the remains of Fascist imperialists by which Rome diplomats attempted to make their dreams of Rome's glory come true (Fa)
- Yesterday Eden also stressed the Fascist background of the Trieste riots - British Foreign Minister on his own initiative explained the Foreign Office attitude to the House of Commons before he received the Italian Ambassador who returned to London from Rome expressly for this purpose (Fa)
- Schuman speaks on West's reply to Soviet note on Germany (Fa)
- Gruenther and Draper defend foreign aid - In the name of Eisenhower Gen. Gruenther described to the Senate Foreign Affairs committee the efforts of Western Europe and the Soviet military potential (Fa)
- Panmunjom truce talks - China rejects inquiry by International Red Cross (Fa)
- French Government approves new budget (Fb)
- UN commission for Germany returns to Geneva (Fb)
- Cominformists applaud the Fascists from the Port Workers' Home - Workers' general resistance against the Cominformist leaders' dealings with Fascists (La)
- Present civil administration must be radically changed - Representatives of all political currents, especially Slovene representatives, should be invited to participate, and all who caused incidents should be invited removed (+ statement by independent Slovenes) (La)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

N.B. Today's summarized translations are also very much condensed.

- Fascist "wolves in sheep's clothing" before the Court - Insolent bearing of majority of arrested - Judge curtly cut political speech of a defending attorney - Majority of arrested allowed provisional liberty (La)
- Coordinating Committee for FTT's independence demands removal of Mayor, Zone President, and others (Lb)
- Slovene and Italian democratic population against introduction of linked lists (Lb)

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"Retreat" to the plebiscite? (editorial)

The slogan of the plebiscite was launched last year by the so-called VG Socialist party, and was recently taken up at the Convention of the Italian Republican party in Bari in agreement with the Government which thus intended to pave the way for a retreat from the worthless tripartite declaration. Now, after Winterton's statements and those by Eden in connection with the Trieste incidents, it seems that the time has come when nothing more can be expected from the tripartite note, and therefore a substitute has to be found which would bring about the same result and prove to the world Italy's willingness to make further sacrifices; thus ANSA announced that responsible Roman circles believe that the suggestion of a plebiscite would be a "positive factor", "that the idea is not a new one", and even set out the conditions under which the plebiscite should be carried out. Of course, under such conditions (withdrawal of all troops, alternative whether to come under Italy or Yugoslavia) the plebiscite would be a mockery of the peace treaty, would mean accepting a principle which Italy herself was unwilling to accept after World War I when she held to the London Pact, and would be one more example of "Roman justice" which we Slovenes more appropriately call "Roman deceit". We are not against a plebiscite in general, but then we, too, would put some conditions: primarily that it should be carried out in an atmosphere and based on a situation similar to that which existed in 1918 ... Things have changed, however, and one has to reckon with facts like the peace treaty and the will of those Triestino masses who watched with contempt the behaviour of the Fascist scoundrels, and who want to settle the problem of the FTT on the basis of the peace treaty.

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In the first line of the Fascist Front (editorial)

The recent demonstrations have proved without doubt their exclusively Fascist character and the collusion between the Irredentists and the Cominformists. The latter, in fact, declared through Vidali in Bari that March 20th was a big demonstration, thus continuing to deceive the working masses (which, however, rejected the strike) and making common cause with the Fascist Front.

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Irredentist school (editorial by-line)

Practically all incidents in the recent demonstrations were caused by students who thus proved the truth of our complaint that the Italian schools are a smouldering hearth of Irredentism and national hatred, instead of centers of culture, tolerance, and education. The students went on strike "spontaneously", in some cases led by their teachers through the streets of the city, causing all the trouble, and they still continue their strike in protest against the arrest of some of their colleagues.

All this without a word of reproach from the school authorities, without any sanctions. This is the natural result of the education and example they receive in the Italian schools, for which full responsibility must be borne by the School Superintendent (Prof. Rubini) and AMG's senior authorities. The Italian schools need a thorough cleaning of all Fascist elements, and it is up to AMG to see to it, otherwise they will again become factories producing recruits for Italian Fascist imperialism.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 25th, 1952

A banner headline across the top of the front page reads: Eden does not know the truth - "From all reports it appears", the British Premier said, "that the police reacted with exemplary moderation to the considerable provocations" - "Majority of those arrested belong to the neo-fascist party". In the center of the page is an inset under the title "The voice of the motherland", containing a message by Orlando stressing that Trieste will always be Italian, and a similar one by Facchiardi emphasizing that "where the Austrian emperors did not succeed, neither will Tito, nor General Winterton".

Articles and reports:

- A dangerous break (+ Rome report on Eden's statement, stressing that Rome must concentrate its efforts in London and remain adamant in its attitude) (Fa)
- Another meeting today at Foreign Office - Unusual procedure by British Government: Eden's statements to Commons made before first talk with Italian Ambassador (Fa)
- Vast echo in entire country - Unanimous protests by Italians (Fa)
- Allies' reply goes to Moscow today - Schuman not optimistic about possibility of negotiations - Reply to Russia does not leave door open in German question, but is a big obstacle to be overcome (Fa)
- De Gasperi concludes his visit to Calabria - Assurances to workers in flood regions (Fa)
- Ike's resignation (as NATO Cinc) to be announced soon (Fb)
- Belgrade "Dorba" speculates with the Trieste incidents (Fb)
- Yugoslav labour situation - American attitude towards Tito's dictatorship - Prominent US labour leader stated: "Tito's dictatorship has arrived at the point of snatching purely Italian lands" (article)
- Court of Remand examines position of 50 arrested - Police insist on prosecution in even most doubtful cases - Why Trieste attorneys constituted a defence committee: "We'll defend these youngsters like loving fathers of sons who followed a noble impulse" (La)
- Students protest against police violence - Appeal to them to return to classes - AMG's peculiar interference in a communique by the School Superintendency - Mayor's denunciation (+ mentioning that AMG prohibited publication of an appeal to resume lessons because it mentioned "justified aspirations". Mayor Bartoli's statement, as published in a Bologna paper, stressed "that during the last seven years AMG has been passive and has tolerated Slav expansionism, concentrating its efforts to give a more commercial than political aspect to public administration, thus countering all Italian efforts".) (La)

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- The International Railway Conference - Two proposals for tariff system (+ printing official communiqué issued at end of conference) (La)
- San Vito section of Demochristian party continues to collect contributions for those injured and arrested during recent demonstrations (Lb)
- Bartoli's message to Einaudi (+ stressing Trieste's unlimited faith in Italy) (Lb)
- Printers and paper industry workers on three hour protest strike today (Lb)

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Eden does not know the truth - The statement about the Trieste incidents in the House of Commons (Fa) (full)

Here follows the text of the statement Eden made today in the House of Commons about the Trieste incidents:

"I am sorry to have to inform the House that serious disorders occurred in Trieste on March 20th which, according to the latest news, are still continuing. These troubles arose in the course of a manifestation organized by Italian political groups of Trieste to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Tripartite Note of 1948 about the future of the FTT. The Civil Police were compelled to intervene and the situation later became worse owing to a general strike proclaimed in protest against the alleged brutal actions of the police. I have received reports on this matter from General Sir John Winterton, the Zone Commander, who is solely responsible for the maintenance of order. I am convinced that the accusations against the police are unfounded. This House will understand that the police forces are chosen from among the prevalently Italian population of Trieste and act in conformity with orders from the Anglo-American Military Government. All reports prove that the police behaved with an exemplary moderation in face of considerable provocations.

"It was necessary to take recourse to tear-gas bombs and water jets, but not to fire-arms. Unfortunately many persons, among them policemen, have been injured, but no deaths have occurred so far. Some vehicles and military premises have also been damaged. All British and American troops were confined to barracks as soon as the trouble began.

"A certain number of the rioters were arrested and the majority of them proved to belong to the neo-fascist party.

"General Winterton is always in close contact with the local authorities of Trieste as well as with the representative of the Italian Government. I myself will be discussing the situation this afternoon with the Italian Ambassador, and I have contacted the American Government which shares our responsibility in Zone A of Trieste.

"In the circumstances I prefer to say nothing more for the time being, but only to remind all those interested of the necessity for moderation and consciousness of responsibility. I am certain that this House will be as eager as I am to see these disorders ended very quickly in the interests of the future of this Territory and of the friendship between Great Britain and Italy, to which we attach so much importance".

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Why did the Police attack at 5.20 P.M.? - AMG should reply to this question (editorial)

In this long editorial criticizing AMG's communique about the meeting between General Winterton and the representatives of the Italian parties, the main points stressed by the paper are:

The representatives of the Italian parties were very clear in their statements; to speak of "viewpoints" is too generic and incorrect. They put to the General the question of the responsibility of those who unleashed the unreasonable Police repression of an authorized demonstration. The request for the protection of the City Hall, an episode of secondary importance, came a few hours after the police action had begun.

The incidents were caused "by irresponsible elements", says the communique, but the repression started at 5.20 P.M. when everything was quiet and people were gathering to listen to an authorized concert. AMG must explain what it means by "irresponsible elements", and what they did to provoke the brutal repression.

General Winterton was "unfavourably impressed by varied and incorrect versions": does he refer to "The Times"?

General Winterton is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, no one doubts it, but the representatives merely wanted to suggest that they could not believe he had given orders for the repression of a demonstration which he had authorized, and that those who directed the Police with such bitterness had assumed a grave responsibility, especially towards the General.

So long as the above points are not officially clarified, a justified feeling will remain that someone lost control of himself for reasons which have nothing to do with public order. Had the Police not charged the crowd, the demonstration would have ended without any incident. Was it someone's intention to prevent a repetition of the spectacular demonstration of Italianity of March 26th 1946? In that case a bad service was rendered, first those responsible for public order, and to those in London and Washington who desire that the problem of Trieste be not aggravated, but rather allowed to cool off.

And finally: "Cui prodest?" (who benefits?)

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"Controlled" report - A march on Duino organized by Fascists (Fb) (full)

London, 24th: - The Triestine correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" affirmed that he had heard from the police that "the three Fascist leaders arrested for having prepared a march on Duino Castle, the residence of the Military Commander, had also planned an attempt on the British Chief of the Department for the Interior, Col. Foden".

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Eden's statements and AMG's version - Alteration of facts - A statement from the four Italian democratic parties (La)

The four Italian democratic parties of Trieste issued the following communique yesterday evening:

"The exponents of the DC, PSVG, PRI, PLI, having taken note of Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons, point out that either Mr. Eden has knowingly made a statement not conforming to facts, or he has been wrongly informed about it in the reports he received from Trieste.

"There is also a chronological mistake in it. The exemplary moderation with which, so we are told, the Police stood up to 'considerable provocations' refers perhaps to orders they received on the morning of March 22nd, but not to March 20th, when the brutal intervention of the police occurred.

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"The same should also be applied to the assertion that 'General Winterton was in constant touch with the local authorities of Trieste'. This is correct only for the period of time until the authorization for the manifestation was obtained.

"During the afternoon of March 20th, when the police had intervened, no contact could be made with General Winterton and AMG's officials by the local authorities in spite of all their efforts.

"The talks between Mayor Bartoli and Gen. Whitelaw on March 21st, and between the representatives of the Italian parties and Gen. Winterton, had the sole purpose of lodging protests against the unjustified police interventions.

"These alterations of facts only prove that the protectors of order are wrong and that they are endeavoring to shift responsibility onto others."

The City Board issued the following communique:

"The City Board of Trieste, considering the varied versions about the recent Trieste incidents wishes to give the facts, which are: 1) AMG had authorized a band concert in Piazza Unità in the afternoon of March 20th. Only the unjustified intervention of the police, operating water-jets, aroused the indignation of the Triestines and brought about the subsequent incidents. 2) The communal authorities never requested protection by the Civil Police. They only demanded the withdrawal of the police. 3) All interventions of the communal authorities are fully justified by the facts themselves.

"We therefore request AMG to ascertain which have been the 'reliable sources', that issued 'varied and distorted versions' of the events.

"The City Board stresses once more the necessity for an inquiry into the actions of the responsible officials. In the meantime no collaboration with AMG will be possible."

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Colonial systems against free consciences - The Bar Association's strong protest (La)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bar Association of Trieste was convened yesterday.

The first speaker was Atty. Ugo Harabaglia who emphasized the struggles of Trieste for its liberty and Italianity and condemned the conduct of the Civil Police during the recent incidents.

The following motion was adopted:

"The attorneys and barristers of Trieste, in view of the unheard of conduct of the Civil Police, commanded by British officers, towards peaceful and harmless citizens, express the indignation of their association, since this conduct is contrary to the most elementary human rights of liberty and respect of the individual. We protest against such a colonial system, adopted to choke free consciences. We remind AMG that its powers are limited to those of a caretaker Government in a territory under Italian sovereignty. Thus we authorize our association to lodge a formal protest against these violations of existing laws as perpetrated by the police. At the same time we express our hope that the undertaking contained in the tripartite note will eventually be fulfilled, and remind the western powers that it is inadmissible to sacrifice a city in the name of international interests."

It was furthermore decided that the attorneys and barristers of Trieste will gratuitously defend all persons arrested in the course of the recent incidents.

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Another question to the Allied Military Government - Why did Radio Trieste censor Eden? (La)

The text of the statement made by the British Foreign Minister Eden in the House of Commons was not fully reported by Radio Trieste, although it was of the greatest interest. Radio Trieste broadcast only the following summary censored by the Allies:

Mr. Eden informed the House of Commons about the disorders which broke out in our city on March 20th and were aggravated by the general strike called in protest against the action of the police. Eden stated that he has received reports from Gen. Winterton, the Zone Commander, who is solely responsible for the maintenance of order, and that he is convinced that the accusations against the police are unfounded. The Minister said that in expectation of an imminent talk with the Italian Ambassador he preferred to make no other statements, but expressed his hope that in the interest of the Territory and of Italo-British friendship, to which much importance is attached, order might be restored as soon as possible. After the statement to the Commons Eden talked with the Italian Ambassador Brosio.

The following phrase, however, has been omitted:

"From the reports received it appears that the police behaved with exemplary moderation despite considerable provocation. Most of those arrested belong to the neo-Fascist party."

This phrase we learned from our London correspondent and from the ANSA despatch, and we ask why Radio Trieste has kept it back?

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, March 25th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Fascist tactics (+ an inset in the center of this prominent front-page article reads - in English -: "Thursday, March 27th, the article 'Fascist Tactics' will be published in the English language by our daily. We kindly invite our readers to present this our English supplement to their friends or acquaintances belonging to the Anglo-American community of Trieste")
- The London "Times" attributes to the Tripartite Note the "historic value of a relic from the archives" - Eden confirms the Fascist origin of the riots organized in Trieste - British Foreign Minister re-affirms that FTT problem must be solved through direct accord between Rome and Belgrade, implicitly rejecting unilateral solutions, like that proposed in the original version of the March 20th 1948 declaration - Ill. humour in Italian capital at foreign repercussions (Fa)
- Sharp reaction in Belgrade and bitter comments by Yugoslav press - Rome's manoeuvre threatens to eliminate all chances of talks - A warning about the inconsistency of the tripartite note - Kardelj soon to speak about Trieste and Italo-Yugoslav relations (Fa)
- Pro-Trieste demonstrations in Italy - Red coloured water poured on demonstrators in Rome - Propaganda exploits youth in order to incite nationalism to extremes (Fa)
- Truman's program for European emigration to the USA, asking for quota increase of 100,000 (Fa)
- Congregation of British Garrison Church donate radio to the Blind (Lb)

- Egyptian Parliament elections fixed for May 18th (Fb)
- Eisenhower's interview to an American magazine - Ike's opinion on White House's tasks (article)
- The Red Flag and Black Pennants (+ editorial by Carlo Bolibar on Communist and Fascist cooperation, quoting from various publications)
- New building will arise in Via Gambini, a central heating plant for Poor House - 40 millions allocated by AMG (La)

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For defence of the Free Territory of Trieste - Independentists' demands to AMG (La) (full)

During the meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the Defence of the FTT, held on the 24th of this month, at which representatives of the Independence Front, the Trieste Bloc, and the Slovene Action Committee for the Defence of the FTT participated, the local political situation was examined in the light of recent occurrences.

After a long discussion the participants agreed on the following statement:

- 1) The deplorable occurrences are a direct consequence of a predetermined plan following the threat expressed by an authoritative parliamentarian of the majority party who stated that, if the so-called obligation of the tripartite note were not respected by the Western Powers, an unprecedented wave of Irredentism would break out.
- 2) It was possible to stage these demonstrations because they were planned and directed by persons to whom AMG had entrusted, with too much faith, our public administration.
- 3) Contrary to the expectation of the organizers, the greater part of the population did not participate, since the demonstration was limited to a few central streets where flags were flown and the shutters of shops were closed mostly out of fear and due to intimidations.
- 4) The demonstration was to a great extent supported by pupils opportunely directed by well known gangs imported from the Italian Republic, and under the command of local Irredentistic circles.

Considering all this we demand:

- a) That AMG immediately remove from office all those responsible for the disorders, and especially the Zone President, the Mayor of Trieste, the Chief of the Education Office, and the School Superintendent.
- b) That, in view of the justified concern of parents, immediate measures be taken to prevent the disgusting disturbances made by pupils who continue to abstain from their lessons with the acquiescence of their teachers, and are thus unwittingly exposed to unexpected dangers.

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Some questions to AMG (editorial)

It is an open secret that the demonstrations of March 20th were to be a kind of overture, or general rehearsal for the revival of Fascist squads. In London, also, the Trieste correspondent of the "Times" has reported the truth about that anniversary.

Only AMG has ignored it. General Winterton admitted that "law and order must be respected" and that there were "irresponsible elements". It is not sufficient to proclaim principles: the culprits themselves must be clearly indicated. Either AMG does not know who are these "irresponsible elements", which we cannot really believe, or AMG knows them quite well but prefers not to mention them.

However, we wish to assist AMG's endeavours to detect them. Here are some useful indications:

1) Some hundreds of people succeeded in transforming the city's center into a genuine battlefield, while the police stood by without seriously attempting to prevent it.

2) This fact of the abstention of the police is the more relevant as the latter is a well trained and modernly equipped force of the first order.

3) Only at the last moment, after the police force had been exposed for hours to the provocations of the rioters, did it intervene. Could it not have been done a bit earlier, thus avoiding the subsequent scuffles? And it is an amazing thing that of the total number of injured persons - 157 - 51 were policemen. Who arranged for the police to suffer the provocations of well trained youngsters, who each received 1,000 lire to do their job?

4) We feel justified in stating that AMG did not want to intervene with its police force on this occasion, notwithstanding that they were used at other times against popular demonstrations of a different trend, which had also been authorized. The famous Servola incident serves as an example.

Mr. Eden clearly stressed the "exemplary moderation of the police in view of considerable provocations", thus he must have been duly informed from Trieste. Therefore it appears that AMG only informs the British Government about the real facts, and refrains from doing so in Trieste. Why does not AMG want to openly reveal the real culprits?

Is there perhaps someone amongst AMG's officials who, contrary to his superiors, would like to hush up the names of those responsible for the recent troubles? If this is so, AMG should muster enough courage to denounce them openly. We have been informed about certain persons and circles which are likely to be mixed up in such schemes.

5) Certain local public authorities have declared that there will be no collaboration with the Allies. Is this not an admission of their complicity with the rioters? Why does not AMG have them removed?

6) Are there efficient controls at the Duino block-post? Is AMG aware that many rioters came from beyond this line?

7) Is it possible that AMG ignores that Trieste radio broadcast, which did not deny any false statements on the recent incidents?

8) Why did AMG purposely ignore those political groups whose press contributed to moderating the tension and informed public opinion about the nature of the subversive movement? Why does AMG prefer collaboration with those who refused it, instead of collaborating with those political parties of order and moderation?

9) To sum up: Who issues the directives of a policy which aggravates and embitters the local political situation? London and Washington? Or local circles?

AMG should finally make a decision and put an end to an ambiguous policy which only favours the revival of Fascism. And what about the famous "four freedoms"? There is surely no freedom from fear in Trieste, and no freedom of thought either, since he who does not accept the opinions and wishes of the ruling gang is condemned to civic death.

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Who furnished the adhesive flags? - A manoeuvre with students - Parents' justified concern (La)

The plan devised by the promoters of the March 20th demonstration to use students to provoke disorders is certainly no less hateful than it is dishonest to assert that boys between 10 and 17 years of age could "spontaneously" play truant and would rather risk punishment than refrain from demonstrating for those who prefer the Carabinieri to the Civil Police.

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Can one believe that the students themselves paid for the many packets of adhesive flags they used, or that they would not do the same if these stickers showed the imprint of the hammer and sickle?

For the Irredentists to use these ignorant youths for launching the first attack was completely unethical. They well knew decent people would never seriously defend themselves even if those swarms threatened to become dangerous. This conduct of the school authorities cannot escape criticism by the parents who would rather have the schools closed than see their children dragged into a demonstration where those unwilling to participate were exposed to the danger of being arrested or injured, if not killed.

The Zone Commander, General Winterton, declared that he was personally responsible for public order. What measures does he intend to take to prevent Trieste from being transformed into an exercise ground for "marches" of the D'Annunzio type? With more than 16,000 men at his disposal he failed to prevent the Independence Front's premises from being raided by groups of rioters who launched attacks for more than three hours. Is it up to the citizens themselves to defend their property?

Since the disorders were confined to a few streets in the city's center, we expected those streets would soon be cleared, as would have been the case if the aggressors had been Communists, Slovaks, or Independentists. Even if we admit that the Police force could not simultaneously have intervened everywhere where Allied personnel were insulted, they could have at least prevented the destruction of the Independence Front's property where they were present in force.

Who is to pay the damage? We expect the Zone Commander to take such action as will discourage other coups-de-main of this type, and prevent foreign provocateurs from entering the Zone.

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Will AMG at last open its eyes? - A significant communique by the School Superintendency (La)

After printing the text of the communique issued yesterday by the School Superintendency, this paper wonders how efforts could have allegedly been made "to contain the demonstrations", and how "parents could be relied upon to cooperate" with a school directorate which invites students to abstain from demonstrations which could "prejudice the common legitimate aspirations". This is not worthy of a School Board.

It stands to reason that not only would the students not have played truant, but without the help of the teachers in organizing the demonstrations very few students would have joined the gangs of Viale and Cavana which are regularly paid for causing disorders. The least one can say is that our schools are entrusted to seditious people who are absolutely unfit, if not dangerous, to hold such important positions. These people instigate race hatred, chauvinism, acts of violence, etc., instead of producing civilized men and women.

It rests with AMG to take adequate measures to free our schools from elements who have proved unworthy and incapable of giving the sound education that parents have a right to demand.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 25th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-A tough game with cards on the table (editorial, referring to the game played for Trieste in which Great Britain supports Tito)

11

- Italian Cabinet meets tomorrow - Problem of Trieste unsolved after Eden's statements in Commons - Deep interest in outcome of meetings between Ambassador Brosio and Br. Foreign Minister (Fa)
- Entire Nation protests about Trieste - Huge demonstration in Rome - In this moment, said V.E. Orlando, the city of San Giusto is not only in the vanguard but is the guide of Italy (Fa)
- Trieste City Board reconfirms its "non collaboration" - Events of March 20th put in their right place after altered version told to the Commons (La)
- All Italy is with Trieste - "It is not right to sacrifice the city in the game of international interests" asserts motion by Bar Association - AMG invited to limit its fiduciary mandate in a territory under Italian juridical sovereignty - Apparent calm in city (La)
- Five thousand students make orderly demonstration in Udine for Trieste (Fa)
- Demonstration of protest against British Consulate in Milan (Fb)
- General Gruenther's statements - Building up European defence in proportion to Russia's war power - 50 divisions and 4,000 planes will be ready within nine months - Eisenhower's imminent resignation as Supreme Commander of SEAF (Fa)
- "Green Pool" - Preliminary conference opens in Paris today - According to Schuman, Moscow intends to make a huge military reserve out of Germany - Pinay prepares a budget of confidence (Fa)
- Abuses by the Social-democratic left-wing - Exponents of the central-left wing expelled from Italian Social-Democratic party - Deputy-Mayor of Venice also a victim of split (Fa)
- 300 thousand tons of wheat from America will soon arrive in Italy (Fb)

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ED:- "The inaccuracy in reporting, characteristic of certain papers at this time, is clearly shown in the article appearing in the March 23rd edition. (see PS 214, page 11, "Honour to the flag") Actually, Major Hopkins was in the Palace of Justice from 7 A.M., Saturday, until 2:30 A.M., Sunday, and could not possibly have been involved in the incident described in the paper as having occurred on Saturday."

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 25th, 1952

This edition carries prominently on the front page of its regular edition the following articles: Ambassador Brosio's talk (with Eden), while London and Washington consult each other - De Gasperi's great servility - Eden offends Triestines and Italians - Eden only had the text of his deprecatory statement made in the Commons read to the Italian Ambassador - Unconditional approval of the violence of the MP's ... an editorial alongside is entitled "Out with the Foreigners" ... two more articles are entitled: "Allied policy in Trieste - Italy's face slapped merely to favour Tito - Winterton, against whom the Demochristian press is now aroused, only follows the orders of the Anglo-American Governments" (summarized below), and "Out with the Allies from the PTT - Milan's workers against 'Allied' violence - Lively clashes between students and police in Rome - A hard lesson to Fascist provocators", while an inset carries the headlines "Get the foreign troops out of Trieste" (translated in full below) The special Trieste page contains the following:

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Articles and reports:

- Seventy accused in the Allied Court of Remand - All of them, mostly youths, arrested during recent disorders - Instigators get off free, while the young men sent to riot are detained (La)
- Printers and paper industry workers on strike today - Third victory in elections in port guilds (La)
- Population of Dolina, Monrupino, and Sgonico declining - Economic situation in these communes very bad, AMG should intervene (La)
- Post-sanatorial association's convention quite tame - Failure to consider situation of sufferers from tuberculosis (La)

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Allied policy in Trieste (Ta)

Trieste 24th: - The situation in Trieste is stationary: only a small gathering of young students, and the trial at the Allied Court of Remand of some seventy persons arrested during the incidents, are today's main events. The entire Irredentist press continues to wonder at AMG's attitude in not allowing any censure of Tito's regime in Zone B, and now attacks Winterton as being responsible for this policy and for the incidents, forgetting that he is just a pawn in the hands of the London and Washington Governments. In order to assist their favourite puppet, London and Washington are prepared to box the ear, now and then, of their lesser serf (+ meaning Italy).

The Demochristians want to keep their monopoly as defenders of the population in Zone B, and rejected Vidali's appeal for a united action on behalf of that population, and now, after Fascist elements exploited the March 20th demonstration, they must bear the consequences. The Communists protested against the indiscriminate brutality of the occupiers, urging the application of the peace treaty and a wide alliance for the defence of civilised and democratic liberties; they denounced the colonial methods of the occupiers and the Titoist terror in Zone B, they demand definite steps for unity of all workers, for the brotherhood of Italians, Slovenes, and Croats; they urge the administrative elections without the deception of the linked lists.

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Get the foreign troops out of Trieste! (inset) (full)

If the peace treaty had been applied, Trieste and its territory would not have had to suffer insolence and violence from the Anglo-American and Titoist occupiers!

Article 5 of Annex VII to the peace treaty (Instrument relative to the temporary regime of the Free Territory of Trieste) establishes that 90 days after the coming into force of the treaty, the British, American, and Titoist troops will "cease to be at the disposal of the governor and will be withdrawn from the Territory within 45 days".

Five years have passed, but the Americans, British, and the Titoists are still in the FTT.

Get the foreign troops out!
Trieste to the Triostines!

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Let us add force to unity against imperialism (editorial)

From the comments which have recently appeared in the British, American, Titoist, and the De Gasparian press, it is clear that Russian opinion, as broadcast by Radio Moscow, about the situation in Trieste is once more right in denouncing Anglo-American imperialism as the main enemy of Trieste. This must have been understood by most of those who have been indifferent to all AMG's restrictions to freedom merely because those restrictions have so far been directed against the Communists.

Recent events have proved that anti-imperialist feelings are rising. Apart from denouncing the tripartite note, we put no obstacles in the way of anyone joining our action, provided that he is willing to defend his own democratic rights. Thus we reconfirm our proposal for a joint action on behalf of democratic freedoms in both Zones, A and B.

In defending AMG, as the "Independantists" have done in the "Corriere di Trieste", the already quite advanced colonization of Trieste is being favoured. By exploiting the anti-imperialist sentiments of the population, however, other instigators of the Fascist type are also playing into the hands of the imperialists. The Communists, on the contrary, must lead the struggle against western imperialism without placing responsibility on this or that AMG official, or on the British rather than on the Americans. The protest must be widespread, because the interests of no single party, but those of all citizens, and the principles of democracy are at stake.

Hence our invitation to unity against imperialism.

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Agents of the enemy (editorial by-line)

One of the worst aspects of recent events is the hypocritical attempt of the clerical-nationalistic circles to place full responsibility for the police action on the Civil Police and its British officers, as well as on the directives of the London Government, while AMG's American officers and the Washington Government are not mentioned. Rumor even has it that the latter look upon the demonstrators and their aspirations with benevolence.

This is an infamous twisting of facts, the more preposterous and disgusting as those story-tellers know the facts quite well. They know that the leaders of the Atlantic policy are in Washington. These puppets of the Americans are longer capable of disentangling themselves from the meshes of the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan. Only a resolute popular movement can destroy these nets.

But this imposes the necessity of knowing who is really responsible, also if he is hiding behind the scenes and has others at his command who act as a cat's paw for him.

Of course, we have no intention of minimizing the responsibility of the British colonial system, but one must not forget that American imperialism is the real culprit. Whoever does not admit this fact is a genuine agent of the enemy whom he pretends to combat.

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Anonymous rascalities (editorial note)

The Titoist are distributing a manifesto containing strong defamations directed against the Communists with the evident intention of supporting the Anglo-American imperialists. They applaud AMG's anti-democratic policy.

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Well fed with Dollars and Pounds, they play the role of faithful servants of Washington and London. The Titoist agents of Trieste have not the courage to sign the rascalities they have written. They act like thieves in the dark.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Democristian Party, March 25th, 1952

Prominent article: London "Times" gives the lie to Winterton and Eden - Testimony which cannot be doubted demolishes AMG's thesis - The paper admits that the police "rudely attacked peaceful citizens" who had gathered in Piazza Unità to hear the authorized band concert.

Articles and reports:

- British press writes about partitioning the FTF (Fa)
- New instructions from Rome to Brosio - No deal with London - Government demands full reparations for grave events in Trieste - De Gasperi, returned to Rome, presides over Cabinet meeting (Fa)
- Eden consults Washington - Will the three Western powers bring the Trieste problem before the UN? (Fa)
- Pro-Trieste demonstration in Gorizia (Fb)
- Relatively calm day in city - In City Council tonight Mayor will probably propose a motion (+ criticising the police and AMG) - Lessons in schools partially resumed - Eden's statements to Commons causes unfavourable comment in all city circles (La)
- In Court, accusations against remaining detainees go up in smoke (La)
- Seven Italians on trial at Capodistria - They had received small sums from assistance organisations, and are accused of espionage (La)

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And America? (editorial)

In this editorial the British attempt at whitewashing responsible persons and General Winterton's assumption of full responsibility for making the incident seem a purely Anglo-Italian affair is stressed. To this the writer asks what the Americans will say, who are nonetheless co-responsible for what happens here. The London "Times" is also quoted as suggesting that the British forces stationed in Trieste be moved elsewhere and only a token force be left together with the American troops, which ought to be a mutually satisfactory solution.

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LA NOSTRA LOTTA - UAIS pro-Tito, weekly, March 24th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Fascism on the rise (editorial in connection with recent disorders in Trieste)
- Rome politicians' blackmail with Trieste (article on Rome's intransigency in solving FTF problem)
- Unanimous protests by (Zone B's) population over new wave of calumnies
- De profundis to March 20th - A tale of flags, cigarette stubs, chamois shoes, truncheons, water-showers, exuberant youth and many other things that can be seen in Trieste (behind-the-scenes of recent events)

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DIE WELTWOCH - Swiss weekly, March 21st, 1952

Trieste, a proving ground for European statesmanship (by Gerolf Coudenhove)

Post-war Europe has this similarity with the times between the two world wars, that even today there are some festering sores, particularly the Saar and Trieste. Their healing would be a momentous step towards the resumption of a normal trend in European politics.

The possession of Trieste is claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia. Since the end of the second world war Trieste has been under an Allied administration, now commanded by General Winterston.

The city, whose center is inhabited by Italians, was even under Austria a stronghold of the Italian "irredenta". The cultural connection with Rome, the "Italianity", was fashionable among the influential bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia.

The disposition of the peace treaty, establishing the constitution of an international free port in Trieste, was therefore passionately rejected by Italian public opinion. Since no agreement could be reached as to who would be Trieste's governor, the Western Powers issued the famous Tripartite Note of 1948, against the wishes of Russia, and Yugoslavia, wherein they renounced the internationalization of Trieste and promised its return to Italy.

When Trieste was ceded to Italy in 1919, Yugoslavia was not in a position to press any claims for it. Nevertheless she has never renounced Trieste. Slavs have infiltrated into Trieste, the Slovene language is spoken in the suburbs, and even the Triestine city dialect contains many Slovene expressions. About one-fifth of Trieste's inhabitants, particularly the peasants, the fishermen, etc. speak Slovene. Their political sympathies are not always easily detected, they vary from Liberalism to Titoism and Communism. Their common trend is an outright antagonism towards the Italian upper-classes.

Moscow, too, is interested in Trieste, as it has always longed for an Adriatic port. Even Tito's break with the Cominform did not substantially alter Russia's attitude towards the Trieste problem. The way from Trieste to Vienna, and therefrom to the East along the Danube, is still the shortest communication between the Adriatic and the South-Eastern countries subject to Russia. This also explains why Russia always tries to link the Trieste question with the conclusion of the Austrian peace treaty.

The country really interested in Trieste has so far not been asked its opinion in that matter: Austria, whose economic future essentially depends on the future settlement of Trieste. It was the main and almost only really important port of the former Austrian Empire. After the first world war it was ceded to Italy, but Trieste's economic relations with Austria were immediately resumed. Trieste's present hinterland is practically reduced to Austria, since Czechoslovakia and Hungary are beyond the iron curtain.

In the meantime Trieste has resumed a normal life. Its economy enjoyed a general revival under the leadership of the old established families of industrial and shipping pioneers, such as Gosulich, Tripkovich, Parisi, etc., who proved that the old spirit of daring enterprise had not vanished. The Triestines seem to be well off and to have a good time, judging from the crowded cafes and the beautifully arranged shop-windows. They all profit from the peculiar situation of Trieste.

The British and American occupation powers are quite unobtrusive. Their headquarters are discreet and silent about their final intentions as to the future settlement of Trieste. The monument of Emperor Charles VI. on Piazza Unità still stands in its old place, wherefrom it has witnessed so many demonstrations, parades, and meetings. Many things built for eternity have vanished. Only one thing remains: the eternal laws of nature, that is the natural features and living conditions of Trieste.

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Tito recently unloosed a "trial-balloon" by proposing alternative Italian and Yugoslav governors for Trieste. Italian public opinion has bluntly rejected it. Perhaps it would now be advisable to hear what a third, not so directly concerned country, like Austria has to say in that matter. Its economic circles suggest that all countries interested in Trieste's traffic should create a joint port-consortium which, putting aside all political concepts and strife, should only be concerned with establishing such traffic and port conditions as would greatly favor and further Trieste's commercial and shipping importance.

This would be a solution of a primarily economic significance and would eliminate all political controversies. Any nationalistic solution would, on the contrary, create a new "irredenta" and finally result in the complete annihilation of a port which is called upon to play a prominent, unique role in the traffic of Central Europe. After years of useless national struggles this would be a first step towards reciprocal European collaboration.

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DEMOKRACIJA - Slovene anti-communist weekly, March 21st, 1952

Kindling the fire (editorial)

The new Italian offensive was started by the Rome economic-political press agency which spread the rumour that the administrative elections in Trieste would be held simultaneously with the Italian ones and on the same system, thus inculcating in the population the idea that Trieste and Italy were the same thing. But the fact that the Italians took so much trouble to postpone the elections and now demand the system of linked lists is a poor proof in support of the supposed Italianity of Trieste. AMG must be aware of this fact, especially as Tito's proposal for the settlement of the FTT problem was so favourably received in international circles. Moreover, the annexation of Trieste by Italy would only make the conclusion of the peace treaty with Austria much more difficult, so that one can only presume that once more the Italian nationalistic campaign is bound to fail.

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Radio Trieste (editorial by-line)

The idea of a "United Europe" is the only concept capable of saving this poor old Europe from another general war and complete destruction, yet how far are we from putting it into practice. Cultural institutions are still in the service of the old ideology of short-sighted nationalism which knows nothing but its own "culture". So our Trieste Radio is afraid of broadcasting Slovene music, much appreciated abroad, in order to avoid irritating the Italian Irredentists, while much time is given to advertisements and to the barbaric sounds of some still uncivilized African or Asiatic tribes. Why does not Trieste Radio acquaint its listeners with Slovene music and thus contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of the Slovenes who live in this territory and just beyond the frontier? Brotherly understanding and collaboration can be attained, not under pressure of electoral speeches and lies, but by listening to the sincere and unspoiled words of the national heart as interpreted by the true representatives of a nation, its artists.

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PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK - Slovene Communist (pro-Tito), March 26th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Entire Yugoslav press emphasizes: With blackmail, excesses, and pressure the EIT problem cannot be solved - "Italian Fascists should first settle their old accounts and compensate the large economic and cultural damage caused our population" the Slovene author France Devk writes in an open letter printed by Belgrade "Borba" (Pa)
- De Gasperi makes important admission in Italian Senate - Rome Government organized the recent demonstrations in Trieste - Now schemes of Italian imperialism in connection with Trieste - Fascist demonstrations in Italy continue - Echoes in foreign press (Pa)
- Yest's reply on Germany goes to Moscow today (Pa)
- De Hautecloque (French High Commissioner) demands dissolution of Tunisian Government - Sharp protest by Tunisian ministerial delegation in Paris (Pa)
- Korean truce talks - Inclusion of Russia in supervisory body still bone of contention (Pa)
- 33 dead and 30 injured in explosion in tunnel built for Caserta (southern Italy) power plant (Pa)
- Fascists and Cominformists in brotherly embrace at City Council - Organizer and leader of Fascist disorders, Bartoli, admits his responsibility - The MSI chief also said that Irredentism is actually Fascism - Slovene Cominformist councillors voted enthusiastically for the Fascist Irredentism - What attitude does AMG intend to take towards City Authorities who refuse to attend to their duties? (La)
- School authorities still permit Fascist activities of students and teachers - Italian students demonstrated their Fascism in the streets again yesterday (La)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

- Second group of Fascist gangsters before Allied Court of Remand - No one is guilty, no one threw stones, no one called foul names, all only followed their peaceful calling - Judge lectured an irredentist attorney (La)
- Almost seven million lire's worth of supplies for snow victims sent to Tolmin today (La)
- Trial of spies to begin before Kopar (Capodistria) Military Tribunal tomorrow (Lb)

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Two fronts (editorial)

Recent events have shown that two ever more clearly defined political tendencies are taking shape in Trieste's political life: the front of Fascism and Imperialism on the one side, and the front of anti-Fascism on the other. The first includes all those Italian political parties and groups whose basic program is Trieste's annexation by Italy, regardless of their more or less "democratic" or "socialist" label. This front includes the local Cominformist directorate which pursues a policy subservient to the program of Italian imperialism. The other front consists of all Slovene and Italian parties and groups which hold the viewpoint that the Trieste problem must be settled on the basis of the peace treaty. Even though some of these parties, especially their directorates, still retain various anti-democratic tendencies, in their resistance against the policy of Italian Fascism and imperialism they actually side with the anti-Fascist front. This front has no program as yet, aimed particularly at attracting the large working masses deceived by the policy of the Cominformist directorate, but all the objective promises exist in the present situation to speed up and give the right direction to such an anti-Fascist front. It is our duty, the duty of a progressive democratic movement to see that such an anti-Fascist front be actually established with concrete aims and a fighting spirit. The future of the FTT, and also of peace and democracy in this part of Europe, greatly depends on the success of these efforts.

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Vidali's cards (editorial)

Vidali has shown his hand, and the intentions of the Cominformist directorate in connection with the recent events in Trieste have been clearly revealed in "Unita". The Cominformists want Trieste to become Italian. They attack both the British and the Americans, blame the Democrats for trying to differentiate between the responsibility of the Americans and that of the British, affirm that without Mussolini's catastrophic adventure there would be no Trieste problem, invite the Communist youth to join and take the lead in the Fascist demonstrations, they officially demand the formal enactment of the peace treaty since (in Berlinguer's words) "this is at present the only possible solution which would safeguard the Italianity of Trieste and its Territory without jeopardizing our national aspirations". This we already know, and that is why we opposed and still oppose the formal constitution of the FTT and want the approval of both neighbouring countries for its constitution, and particularly demand a solemn promise from Italy that she will respect the independence of the territory. Nationalists, Fascists, Irredentists, and especially Cominformists are doing their utmost to mobilize everyone against an agreed settlement of the Trieste problem and to light that spark which could start a new world conflagration.

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Indeed, Eden does not yet know the whole truth! (editorial by-line)

In connection with Eden's statements to the Commons that the Trieste demonstrations had a Fascist character, yesterday's "Giornale di Trieste" came out with a banner headline across the front page saying: "Eden does not know the truth!" Of course, the mouthpiece of the Fascist Alessi and of Premier De Gasperi meant that "truth" which would prove that the incidents were not caused by the Fascist under the leadership of Bartoli, although everyone in Trieste knows that the Fascists began the trouble early on Thursday morning, when the tricolour labels (from Trieste to Boka Kotorska-Gattaro) were stuck all over Trieste before the Fascist demonstration at the Verdi Theatre and in Piazza Grande (Unita). There is therefore no need to start a polemic with "Giornale" about it.

It is our duty, however, to say that both Eden and General Winterton do not, in fact, know the whole truth, since they do not know the Triestino Italian Fascists and their methods which, notwithstanding the defeat of Fascism, are still being practiced in Trieste mainly, we are sorry to say, owing to the policy of the Anglo-American military administration in Trieste, and of the former Zone Commander, General Airey, in particular.

Eden, in fact, does not know that truth which tells of Slovenes murdered and terrorized by the Fascists, of our villages and National Homes burned down by the Fascists even before they came into power, of the damage not yet indemnified, of the promoters of the Fascist disorders who have already been seven years in power and enjoy all privileges, of the still valid Fascist laws used to discriminate against the Slovene population in our Zone. In particular, Eden does not know that truth, so well known to all Triestinos, that Italian Irredentism in Trieste necessarily identifies itself with Italian Fascism, that the Italian schools are a smouldering hearth of Fascist ideology.

If he knew all this, he would see to it, together with the Washington Government, that those Irredentist Fascists are removed from those key positions which allowed them to have the shops, offices, and industries closed during the "general strike", as well as from the civil administration.

It seems that all these truths are not known to Eden: but on those truths lie those deep causes which brought about the conflict between the Anglo-American military administration and the Irredentist Fascists. Just because of this the Fascists, against whom the Anglo-American Allies fought, and together with us defeated, the Fascists will never forgive them and us. The Fascists are not only in conflict with the freedom loving Yugoslav nation and with the Triestino Slovenes in Trieste, but have always been and necessarily will be in conflict with all anti-Fascist forces. This is the gist of the truth which we hope will be recognized by Eden, who will then act accordingly.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 26th, 1952

Prominent articles: 1) Unanimous decision by Trieste City Council - Moral isolation of the Allies until justice is done - Release of the arrested demanded - Solidarity with Istrian brothers - Mayor Bartoli's dignified and firm speech interprets the city's sentiments (summarized below). 2) London talks open way for change in local administration - A four power conference to find new formula for Zone's administration - Proposal again mentioned to entrust Italian Authorities which the fiduciary administration with retention of a small contingent of Allied troops - De Gasperi: "We want friendship with England, but on a basis of reciprocal loyalty" (summarized below).

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Articles and reports:

- An intervention by (American) labour leader Antonini with Adenauer - American Italians ask that entire FTF be returned to Italy (Fa)
- After Brosio-Edon talks at Foreign Office - Special counsellors continue examination of Trieste problem - The "Times" corrects its version of the incidents (Fa)
- Allied note on Germany consigned to Russia today - Precise conditions for German peace treaty - First reaction by Moscow: West accused of sabotaging eventual negotiations (Fa)
- Pro-Trieste demonstrations all over Italy (Fb)
- At Merano (Italian south Tyrol) Germans and Italian join in demonstration for Trieste (Fb)
- After last night's historic City Council meeting - All activity adjourned in sign of protest - Fiery words by Mayor: "Our attitude will be that of free men who know they are the heirs of a tradition of dignity and valour. Trieste has never bent to the heel of foreign rule and will know how to hold its head high even today" - "We have been treated like the most backward colonial people" (+ mentioning also that many local and foreign journalists attended this meeting) (La)
- Last group of "demonstrators" before the Court of Remand - Bayliss remains calm in excited hall - In two days 79 cases examined, of whom 12 were acquitted of all guilt, 51 provisionally set free pending further investigation, and 16 detained (La)
- New Archbishop of Gorizia visits Trieste, calling on Mayor and Prefect (Lb)
- Schools return to normal (+ although many girls still pay truant in protest against detention of boys) (Lb)
- An inset calls on all organisations to sign motion adopted at the Verdi theatre rally and bring their rubber stamps along to be impressed over the signatures

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They work for Togliatti (editorial)

This is the bitter truth which does not reach the ears of British political circles. This is the consequence of a policy which began well, but then changed direction, putting the city and the Istrian exiles in a situation filled with "moral foibles". To prove the correctness of our warning, it is enough to read the Communist and crypto-Communist press. We did not wait for the recent incidents to sound a warning that a recrudescence of our problem would favour the Communist strategic plan for the "legal" conquest of public power (today the administrative, tomorrow the political), but did so when it appeared that Aircy's friendly policy was being completely changed. The shrewd strategists of the Communist party know that the Italian population will never renounce the Free Territory, as recognized to them by the Allies with the tripartite declaration, and even now theoretically confirmed; they know that Trieste is the best trump card in the imminent elections and hope to achieve a decisive advantage. Togliatti has lost no time in orchestrating his anti-Atlantic campaign by presenting the Allies, and particularly the British, as declared enemies of the national aspirations of democratic Italy. His propaganda, unluckily, gains ground with the younger generations in the name and in the idea of Trieste, the supreme apex of national resurrection and of the territorial unity of the country.

In connection with Carnoy's statements about Italy's role in the defence of southern Europe, with Italy's full collaboration in the Atlantic pact, and with the fact that the period of punishment should be ended, we ask ourselves why it is not possible to find a temporary arrangement which would re-establish the moral equilibrium so gravely compromised by those who have proved not to be equal to their political mandate. Trieste should be a symbol of constructive harmony, a point of equilibrium, of democratic brotherhood between the new Italy and the western world, instead of the apple of discord, a center of disorders and police bravery.

The reason for the changed policy regarding Trieste is Tito's volte-face, and Trieste and Italy are expected to foot the bill for this coup-de-scene of whose fallacy we are well aware. We must vehemently reject the charge that we have recently assumed an anti-British attitude: it is the British who were unable to differentiate between the ever increasing number of the friendly Italians from the opponents, considering all Italians as Fascists, prohibiting the Trieste Bishop to broadcast his speech, putting the friendly Rome Government in an ever more difficult position towards the public opinion of the country.

As for Trieste, the Italian have always collaborated open-heartedly. Trieste was and is convinced that the West begins here; but if the western democracies do not collaborate among themselves, do not speak a common language at least on the essential problems and do not practice a common civic morality, then everything which is being built by the big capitals becomes a merely deceptive fact. It was said that Italy is an unreplaceable pillar in the Atlantic defense; but what would happen if someone put a charge of dynamite under that pillar, entrusting the fuse to Tito? At this point we must plainly say that either the problem of Trieste is solved on the basis of the tripartite agreement, or the position of Italy in the Atlantic collaboration is destined to become very problematic. In fact, if Allied policy in Yugoslavia has worked for Tito, in Italy it worked not for the friend De Gasperi, but for the enemy Togliatti. This truth, even if disturbing, must be said before it is too late. Last year the Communists polled over 40 percent of the votes. Any more baton charges by the Police in Trieste and comrade Vidali, already launched in the "patriotic" propaganda of the Communist party along Italy's roads, will be able to announce to the Italians that he alone will be the liberator of Trieste. Is this what is wanted?

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London talks open way for change in Trieste's administration (Fa)

Rome, 25th - Reporting that De Gasperi informed the Italian Senate of the conversations going on in London and that the Italian Ambassador's talks with Eden seem to have been conclusive, this article then mentions that the US Chargé d'Affairs in Rome received, according to Washington reports, precise instructions to institute a full inquiry into the circumstances which resulted in the recent disorders in Trieste. This may signify that the State Department wishes to supplement Gen. Winterton's report with independent information before giving an opinion.

After De Gasperi's statement to the Senate, Roman political circles observe:

- 1) The Italian Government did not accept the version given by Eden to the Commons, claiming that it has full proof of how the events proceeded, re-confirming its attitude as pronounced in its first protest lodged in London.
- 2) The Italian Government is of the opinion that a way can and must be found for solving the question of the Allied administration in Trieste in an ampler form, and the fact that the British Government listened to the proposal for a revision of the local (Triestine) organisation seems to indicate that some actions of the Allied Military Government are disapproved by London.
- 3) In the course of the imminent quadripartite talks, leaving the fundamental political problem (the future of the IIT) aside, a formula must be found to let the Triestines see the realisation of at least the spirit of the tripartite declaration.

4) Such a revision may not bring about full Italian sovereignty over Trieste in all its political and administrative aspects, as this might prejudice the future fate of Zone B. Therefore the idea must not be allowed to take shape that with Zone A, formally returned under Italy, and Zone B, now substantially become almost completely Slav, the only solution for the FTT problem has been found.

5) It is necessary that a revision of the present situation be made as soon as possible to avoid a repetition of the recent incidents and permit AMI to adopt a more clear and realistic line of conduct. Actually such signs of intelligent comprehension by AMI's responsible officials, and behind them of "politicians" in the USA and Great Britain, were not lacking in recent times. Suffice it to mention the acceptance of the Italian electoral law and the promise to have the Trieste elections held simultaneously with those in Italy. All this proves that it was intended to let a new wind blow in Trieste.

6) Mr. Eden said that the demonstrators in Trieste were predominantly fascist elements, but circles close to De Gasperi doubt this very much, since Italian democracy was struck a heavy blow by the recent events and because the majority of the Italians expect a positive solution, quite apart from all excesses of extremists and the temporary support of the Communists for the formal creation of the FTT.

7) Nevertheless it cannot be forgotten that the British should have realized that the recent occurrences in Trieste have put an end to the game of the extremists from the Right and the Left who did not hesitate to join forces to inveigh against the democratic Italian Government and the Atlantic Pact. In Rome today peaceful student demonstrations have been converted by well known agitators into displays of protest which have nothing to do with patriotism - the stones thrown at the police are best proof of this.

8) Meanwhile calm should be maintained, firmness and unity, while the Foreign Ministry continues - under the Premier's personal directives - the action which must be crowned with success, because nothing but justice is being demanded.

Tonight responsible Italian circles are more calm. The second meeting between Brosio and Eden clarified matters considerably, but a certain reserve must be maintained in expectation that the British Government officially shares the Italian viewpoint.

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De Gasperi's statements before the Italian Senate - Entire nation unanimously for Trieste - Refuting Eden's statements on recent events in Trieste, De Gasperi said: "I have no doubt that the truth will be ascertained" (Fa)

The thoughts of all Italian Ministers, Senators and Deputies are at present focussed on that stretch of land which, due to foreign artifices, is still separated from the Motherland. Interpreting these feelings, the Italian Premier made a detailed statement in the Senate, the main points of which can be summed up as follows:

"I am duty bound to inform the Senate that the conversations between our Ambassadors in London and Washington and the respective Governments, about the recent events in Trieste, are making good progress. Conclusions are still pending, but for the time being I can only say that our information is quite different from that mentioned by Mr. Eden in his recent contacts with the local authorities and I feel right in believing that my information is correct. I have no doubt that the truth will be ascertained above all questions of prestige, and after conditions have returned to normal.

"The question of Trieste is a nation-wide question. I noticed this during my recent visit to Calabria, where the stricken population, forgetting its own troubles shouted: 'Don't forget Trieste'.

"Some foreign circles had the impudence to affirm that the demonstrations were organized by the Italian Government. The assertions by certain Yugoslav papers that the riots were organized by us are untrue. We were very careful in preparing the anniversary of March 20th, and we tried to avoid any incidents with Yugoslavia. Evidently certain authorities in Trieste were not up to their responsibilities. Everyone must realize that the problem of Trieste is not a small sentimental question, and that this matter can be settled only in full accordance with our rights and our loyal participation in the Atlantic line-up.

"I reject all Yugoslav accusations, while as to Mr. Eden's statements to the Commons I only want to underline his mention of the need for British-Italian friendship.

"But it is precisely in the name of the friendship that we ask more understanding from the British. I hope that this our appeal will be accepted with the same loyalty by those to whom it is addressed. This would also serve for a renewal of the basis for a fruitful co-operation between the civil authorities of Trieste and AMG, as well as for the re-establishment of calm and confidence of all Italians who are justifiably concerned. When the question of Trieste arises then the entire Italian nation lines up in a single front. Our Government is aware of this fact and desires that this unity may not be disturbed by demonstrations of particular parties".

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Unanimous decision of Trieste's City Council - Moral ban on the Allies until justice is done - Release of the arrested persons demanded - Solidarity with the brothers in Zone B - A dignified speech by Mayor Bartoli interpreting the feelings of the city (La)

Mayor Bartoli made the following speech at yesterday's meeting of the City Council:

"Never since I was elected Mayor have I felt so uneasy in making a speech. More than resenting being treated in such a manner, I and my colleagues are mortified at the animus of certain local officials of AMG towards everything Italian. An animus which reveals a colonial mentality akin to that of Col. Bowman.

"I immediately denounced this brutal treatment of the population to the Governments and Parliaments of the USA and Great Britain, as well as to international public opinion. Public order was not jeopardized by the peaceful citizens of Trieste who assembled to hear a public concert by a local band.

"Nevertheless, without any warning, water-jets were directed against the crowd thus indiscriminately wetting men, women and children and even the members of the band. Since nobody anticipated that the police would intervene to prevent the concert, the public continued to gather without any incident. But when they started singing national anthems and shouting 'Italy!', so zealous Allied officers ordered the police to charge the crowd and to disperse it by every available means. The policemen wore no badges showing their numbers. Thus the Trieste population has been treated in a way which would not be tolerated even in a colony.

"Evidently there was a premeditated intention to prevent a demonstration which was meant to express the wishes of the majority of Trieste's population. That is contrary to the democratic and liberal tradition of both the USA and the United Kingdom. Thus our demand to ascertain those responsible and to have them duly punished is not exaggerated. There was no scuffle between Italians and Slovenes. Why then this police intervention?

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"You know that I have explained this our demonstration in all its details to the Chief of AMG's Department of the Interior and that it was authorised. I jokingly said that nobody would want to cheer Col. Foden beneath his windows in AMG's headquarters. Col. Foden assured that he assumed full responsibility for the conduct of the police.

"Someone may say that the police were more inclined to attack since they had been alerted since Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

"It is said that the Zone Commander yesterday congratulated the police, telling them in Italian: "AMG is satisfied with you". Furthermore, we are informed that a very zealous foreign inspector has duly trained and exhorted his policemen, telling them to beat the people soundly.

"But I feel obliged to state that there are also loyal Italian policemen. The others I must remind as their Mayor that force must never degenerate into violence against unarmed citizens. Some inspectors must not forget that they have once took an oath to their motherland when they wore an Italian uniform. Finally I must remind the Triestines that those police are not paid for by foreigners, but out of the budget of the FMT, that means by the Italian Government. These insults towards the Triestines rebound on those who issued the senseless order to attack peaceful citizens; but the moral responsibility for these happenings rests on those who in beating up women and children did not understand that they were beating themselves.

"For seven long years we have witnessed the infamous persecution of our brothers in Zone B and in Istria. For seven years we have been compelled to tolerate a steady disruption of our national forces. On the occasion of the dignified patriotic demonstration of our population on March 20th, reminding the western world of a festering sore, the hypocrisy of certain personalities, who for too long have occupied key positions in the local AMG, has been unmasked.

"Those responsible for the incidents of March 20th must be removed.

"Somebody suggested that I and the City Board should resign as a token of protest. Not even at the time of Austrian domination did the City Hall close its doors. We will remain in office as long as circumstances permit it. Moreover, the elections are imminent. We will remain here even to defend the interests of those who slighted us or who do not understand our genuinely democratic feelings.

"Our sympathy towards those who assisted us in the reconstruction of Italy and Trieste has not lessened. We long for liberty, not for vengeance. More than ever Trieste is the throbbing heart of 47 million citizens and workers.

"We will not permit this tense situation to continue for the sake of prestige and the ambition of certain personalities who have proved not to be up to their delicate task. AMG had a difficult task to perform and it has been hampered by the incomprehension of certain of its collaborators. Only their removal will reestablish peace and confidence in Trieste.

"Thus the deplorable incidents of March 20th will perhaps be useful if the actual Allied positions in Trieste are revised, entailing also a better comprehension of the plight of Zone B."

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The Trieste City Council's motion (front page inset) (full)

Here follows the text of the resolution unanimously passed at yesterday's meeting of the City Council:

Trieste's City Council, aware of the mandate conferred upon it by the free vote of the citizens, and reflecting the will of the people, faced with AMG's tendentious statements about the responsibility for and relating to the progress of the grave incidents provoked by orders given foolishly and carried out with brutal violence by detachments of the Venezia Giulia Police;

addresses a strong protest to the civilized world against the violation of the citizens' liberty;

demands the immediate release of all those arrested, guilty only of having reacted to the unjust and ill-considered actions of the executive authorities;

calls on the City Board to persevere in its action of isolation of the occupation authorities, until the population shall have been given full satisfaction for the insults it suffered;

re-affirms its will to continue with determination its defense of the fundamental rights of the citizens and of all democratic liberties;

renews the expression of its solidarity with the population of Zone B which, as a result of the passive attitude of the Powers directly responsible, has been left to the most severe persecution by the terrorist regime of Tito.

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Religious persecution in Zone B (Fb)

The telegram from the Trieste Bishop, Mons. Santin, to Cardinal Spellman caused great emotion among American Catholics as well as serious concern in Yugoslav circles. The telegram denounced the grave religious persecution which is being carried out in Zone B and could not but dismay the Yugoslavs that the slight prestige Yugoslavia recently gained should be shaken. The only way to deny the existence of oppressions and persecutions in Zone B is to open the doors to a Commission of neutral powers, which we urge Belgrade to do.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, March 26th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- The manoeuvre for Trieste develops in a way that reveals its artificiality - The blazing straw has about burned out (Fa)
- Fascists and Communists "demonstrate" in Rome for Trieste - Police rush the rioters under a hail of stones - Incidents in front of USA Embassy - Many arrests made (Fa)
- Demand for wage increases in Italy - Line-up of the three labour unions - UIL (Italian Workers' Union) and CISL reject proposal by CGIL for joint action (Fa)
- Italo-Israel relations - Moshe Sharrett in Rome (Fa)
- After Truman's message on immigration - Proposal soon as electoral manoeuvre (Fa)
- In City Council Cominformists solidly with Demochristians and MSI-ists - Councillor Morcelli compares Gen. Winterton with Nero - With AMG's money the Mayor will print a "White Book" on AMG's obstructionism in the Comune (La)

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Sacrificed proletarians (editorial) (condensed)

Nothing in the attitude of the pro-Italian parties during the recent incidents was improvised. Their was a movement of recession, a well established retreat to extreme defence positions so chosen as to suit best the interests of the regime in power.

Their policy is pure rightist conservatism of which anti-communism is a dominant trait. The communists in turn find themselves compelled to muster all their adroitness in order to avoid appearing as the exponents of anti-national tendencies and losing the sympathies of a good many disappointed Demochristians whose votes the communist leaders hope to obtain. Anxious to conceal their subservience to Moscow, they borrow from the Soviet political armoury only a rabid hatred of the Anglo-Americans and as a final result outdo even the neo-fascists in uncompromising right-wing extremism.

By their campaign against the Atlantic pact they pretend to protect "national honour and independence", at the same time taking good care not to show any hostility to the Catholic Church and its organs. Despite all their exertions, however, the proletariat in Trieste feels dismay and suspicion. This is only natural since the interests of the Triestino workers differ sharply in various important respects from Rome's policy, particularly in instances where the large state threatens the very existence of the small one. In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the government-supporting nationalist policy of the Italian Communist Party hurts the feelings of the Triestino proletariat who senses the contrast between Moscow's persistent demands for the enactment of the PTT and the black picture drawn of it by "Unita" and the local Cominformist bigwigs.

For the communist general staff in Rome the calculation is relatively simple. It all boils down to the question whether their probable gain of votes for the administrative elections in South Italy, at which their policy aims, compensates sufficiently for the inevitable loss of popularity among the masses in Trieste. The indoctrinated proletarian, however, thinks too highly of Moscow's ideological infallibility to pardon a slide into heretical nationalism. Therefore, without any fondness for the Anglo-Americans or the police, he sympathises in the present situation rather with the forces of "repression" than those of "agitation". While watching Italian communism, for reasons of domestic politics, move farther and farther away from the internationalism which for a long time was one of its greatest attractions, the worker in Trieste feels that he is being made the object of an obscure game of political intrigue against which his sense of dignity and his good faith instinctively rebel. He resents the unscrupulous manner in which the proletarian movement in Trieste is being sacrificed to coveted electoral conquests in South Italy.

The Italian communist policy strengthens the irredentist action, weakens a large section of people who so far have staunchly and sincerely stood for the enactment of the PTT, and plays into the hands of the originators and exploiters of the tripartite declaration, consistently opposed by the Soviet government.

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Non-cooperation (editorial) (condensed)

"Profect Palutan" will perhaps be recorded in history as having given the signal for the long due rebellion against "the foreigners". One form of the future "non-cooperation" decided by him and his party friends is reportedly the "non-answer" method to be used whenever a local official is rung up by a British officer requesting information.

Yet a much more convincing reaction would in our opinion have been the resignation of Palutan who holds his office from AMG and has irreparably compromised his position by his attitude during the incidents. We learn that Andreotti has from Rome "entreated" Palutan to "have patience" and to await the outcome of the steps the Italian Government is about to undertake. What "steps" are meant? Perhaps the famous interview with Eden which gave such bitter fruit?

At first Palutan wielded the weapon of his resignation to impress AMG. When Gen. Winterton remained unperturbed, Palutan grew nervous. He is now one of those against whom AMG cannot avoid taking measures, there being no excuse for a subordinate functionary refusing "cooperation" with his employer. If, however, as we fear, AMG, perhaps yielding to pressure from some unidentified side, were to do nothing in the matter, it would not be the first example of this kind of thing happening in Trieste. Another very similar case is that of Radio Trieste I which, unswayed by criticisms and protests, continues to dispense tendentious truncated, or artificially distorted reports. In its broadcast on Eden's statement, for instance, it boldly suppressed his reference to the fascist character of the demonstrations as well as his mention of the "exemplary moderation" shown by the police, thereby conveying the mistaken impression that the "atrocities" asserted by fascists and clericals were actually committed.

The boycott seems to have been adopted only against the British, not against the Americans; there are even absurd rumours of a withdrawal of the British troops from Trieste, with only a British token force to be left in addition to the American troops stationed here. Obviously the US is considered more amenable to a manoeuvre a la Chiang-Kai-shek, but it is no less true that this anti-British rancour is old standing, dating back to the deprecated "sanctions" at the time of Italy's Abyssinian campaign.

Particularly remarkable are the Cominformist attacks on the British who are accused of treating Trieste like a colony. The Milanese pro-fascist paper "Il Tempo" writes: "That the communists have tried to join in the patriotic demonstrations for Trieste, is commonly known". It is, indeed. We hear Vidali glorify in Bari "the purely Italian city of Trieste", while, when speaking in Trieste, he makes great use of a slogan he has stolen from others: "Trieste to the Triestines!" Trieste for the Triestines is our goal - but without the various Palutans, Bartolis and Vidalis!

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-w., March 26th, 1952

This issue closely follows the "Giornale" in its reports about the Trieste question, printing on its front page a banner headline "Nations' unrest over Trieste continues - Italy asks Great Britain to make an effort for final understanding - The impasse must be overcome". The only other article worthy of special mention is an editorial on the Trieste page, which is summarized below.

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About the FTT - A letter to Vidali (editorial)

With the Triestine Communists' joining the protest against AMG's colonizing policy and with the Titoist nationalists isolated together with the bogus Independentists, we address this letter to Vidali:

Vidali may rest assured we shall not resuscitate a painful past, for the present; let us say that eight out of the nine points, or slogans, which appeared the other day in the "Lavoratore" could be acceptable, but that the ninth point, "constitution of the FTT by enacting the peace treaty" makes nonsense of the other eight points.

What kind of a Governor can the UN appoint for the FTT unless he be vested with all the dictatorial powers foreseen by the peace treaty? Even if the present occupation troops left both Zones, other troops would be sent to the FTT by the UN and the "colonial regime" would be no different from what it is now.

As for the guarantees offered to Trieste by the UN, Vidali may compare them with the French-British protection given to Poland, and with what the Italian troops could offer to Trieste. To avoid "colonial regimes" Vidali would do better to call Italian divisions to Trieste before Tito dares to grab it. Russia should accept the tripartite note, thus enabling the only possible solution of the FTT.

There is no other solution than Trieste's return to Italy. If Russia really wants peace, then she should oppose the creation of new Danzigs in Europe besides the already existing powder kegs in Korea, Egypt, Indochina, and elsewhere. If Vidali has the interests of Trieste and Europe at heart, then he should transmit to Moscow the appeal which was raised in Trieste for five days: Italy! And let him leave the FTT to its fate.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 26th, 1952

The regular edition prints the following articles:

- While Brosio continues his talks with Eden - London declares a barrier-partition of the FTT as "imperative" - British press suggests to De Gasperi, as the only possibility, "a solution not satisfying the maximum demands of Italy" (Pa)
- Withdraw foreign troops from Trieste! - Large demonstrations in Milan and Rome - About ten persons injured by the police in Milan demonstration organized by ANPI - Processions in Reggio Emilia, Ravenna, Cesena, Venice, Turin, and Florence (Pa)
- Only DC and RLI did not join in protest - Trieste and Rome disorders denounced by Parliament - Protests by Natoli, Cocco Ortu, and Viola - De Gasperi's embarrassed justifications in Senate - Interventions by Lussu and Pastore (Pa)
- Trieste City Council unanimously condemns Allied violence - Comrade Pogassi demands the application of the peace treaty - Allied Court of Remand prosecutes fifty one citizens, of whom thirty seven are detained

The Trieste special page carries the following articles:

- Yesterday's City Council session - Motion carried with a communist amendment in defence of democratic liberties - Comrade Pogassi reaffirms necessity of applying peace treaty - Councillor Slatapor answers the appeal of our party for a combined action in defence of Zone A and Zone B (La)
- All the citizens subject to colonial yoke - A motion by Muggia Peace Committee - Messages from Bologna and Gorizia condemning police violence (La)

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- There are no impositions in our port - Solidarity of port guilds (Lb)
- General meeting of the SU tomorrow - Coordinating committee convoked by CHDA - Elections at the "Compressed Gas" plant - Meeting of FLENT women workers (Lb)
- Land and sea manoeuvres in the Monfalcone area - Have they any significance in view of Trieste incidents? (Lb)

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"Borba"'s logic (editorial by-line)

Between a lengthy article on the "Anglo-American community in Trieste" and a review of "Borba" and "Politika" reports about "Belgrade's sharp reactions", the "Corriere di Trieste" gives much precious space to "Lavoratore" catchwords on the Trieste problem. Most "doubts" are raised about the phrases: "no more colonial regime in Trieste" and "no more Titoist terror in Zone B", with which "Corriere" took special care not to agree.

We have no doubts about the "Corriere" being a Titoist mouthpiece and serving the "Anglo-American community in Trieste", which we have repeatedly proved. This servility to the occupants of both Zones which the "Corriere" tries to make appear as anti-Fascism, is also proved by the fact that it never attacks terrorism in Zone B, and that it defends the Anglo-American colonial regime in Trieste. By merely protesting against terror in Zone B and against the colonial methods used by the Anglo-Americans the Communists are said to have helped S. Giusto to become Fascist.

According to "Borba" logic the Communists are not anti-Fascists! As to the "Corriere" "doubts", may we put the following question to its deputy editor, Bolihar: How can the unification of the two zones and the application of the peace treaty be supported by that "Corriere" which always admitted that the Anglo-Americans and Tito are right, and which agrees with Belgrade's proposal to solve the Trieste problem by violating the peace treaty?

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IL NUOVO CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 26th, 1952Articles and reports:

- De Gasperi's firm reply to Eden - "All Italians will form a single front for Trieste" - "In name of British-Italian friendship we ask for a common effort for understanding and decision" - Yugoslav accusations rejected - "If we had been allowed to speak at the proper time, the greater part of the trouble would had been avoided" (Fa)
- Tarchiani-Parkins conversations on Trieste - In search of a formula to dispel any doubts (Fa)

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The irreducible "colony" of British General Winterton - The General has praised the Civil Police for its "admirable behaviour" in suppressing the Triestinos' demonstration of Italianity (by Enzo Grazzini) (La)

Trieste, March 25th - Pending international political developments, calm has returned to the city, but this should not give rise to any illusion. Trieste is no longer content to remain a shelved problem.

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While the Court of Remand continues the examination of those arrested during the demonstrations, the civic authorities' non co-operation with AMG has become even more pronounced. Winterton has raised a huge barrier between us and the British. Undoubtedly he has the spirit of a first-class governor of a colony, but he has no political sense at all. The feeling of mistrust, and hostility which Italy felt before towards the Germans, has been revived again by Winterton towards the British. However, today there is a substantial difference: before there was the Axis in which we never believed, today there is the Atlantic Pact in which we must believe.

Palutan's attitude

Prefect Palutan's resignation, suspended last Friday thanks to an intervention by Under-secretary Andreatti, is still in question. He postponed his resignation for the sake of the Motherland. Evidently AMG is vexed by Palutan's attitude and would willingly replace him with a more malleable person. However I do not believe that such a replacement could be peacefully achieved.

The same also holds true for the City Council, which met again yesterday. No one demanded that the City Board resign, and if anyone should try to dissolve the City Board, its members would barricade themselves in the City Hall. This Commune has always been a rock of Italianity. It strenuously fought against the Austro-Hungarian Empire and against the Germans from 1943 to 1945, and to resign today would mean to desert, and the City Board of Trieste will not desert. Mayor Bartoli submitted a protest motion, stressing the previous demand for removal of certain AMG officials, which was approved even by the Communists. As to the non-cooperation Mayor Bartoli said: "Let us create isolation between them and us, but let us remain to defend our cause". This isolation has been created, and the coloniser Winterton should understand that Trieste does not want to be colonised".

A trial at Capodistria

At Capodistria seven Italian citizens accused of espionage for a foreign country and for the Istrien CLN will be tried the day after tomorrow. The defendants are a professor from Capodistria, two elementary school teachers from Pirano and four clerks. Their only fault was to have accepted some gifts from Triestine assistance organizations.

But the fact is that the Belgrade Government needed a propaganda argument. Since the problem of Trieste and Zone B is at present of paramount importance, Tito feels compelled to find some charges against the Italian Government.

It will be a grim trial, of the kind staged in Soviet Russia where the defendants admit crimes they have never committed. Gen. Winterton, who has unleashed the Civil Police against us will certainly not move a finger to help the accused. He alone could advise the Yugoslav commander to use caution to avoid injustice, a caution which Judge Bayliss has adopted on his own initiative at the Court of Remand. But Winterton is not Judge Bayliss. Winterton sent a confidential circular-letter to the Trieste Police, which a police officer has shown to me, in which he expressed his satisfaction at "the admirable conduct" of the police during the recent demonstrations, a conduct which has won them the unquestioned sympathy of the entire Trieste population.

No, the coloniser Winterton is no politician. Even if he is authorized to eulogize the conduct of the Police, which we consider simply disgusting, he has no right to interpret the feelings of the people of Trieste.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 26th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- While tension exists between the city and the Allies, AMG issues a communique - Elections in Trieste fixed for May 25th with system of linked lists (see below) - International diplomacy in full swing over Trieste incidents and problem of FTT - Acheson again mentions ethnic minorities (banner headline)
- Yugoslavia's stiff attitude regarding Tripartite Note - Any attempt according to Tito is bound to fail (La)
- Vote the save Zone B unanimously carried at City Council yesterday (La)
- Milan will demonstrate for Trieste tomorrow (Fb)
- Sicily for Italian Trieste (Fb)
- Victims of Caserta explosion now number 39 - Inquiry to ascertain causes of disaster (Fb)
- Four Ministers arrested in Tunisia - Proclamation by French Resident General to population - From midnight curfew and censorship (Fa)
- Czechoslovak diplomat disappeared last Monday - Probably fled to America with important documents (Fa)

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AMG announces: (full)

"It was announced on 6 October last year that the administrative elections due to be held in the British/United States Zone would take place in 1952 at a date to be decided upon later.

"General Winterton has for some time been considering a suitable date. He is now able to announce that the elections will be held on the same date as the administrative elections due to take place in Central and Southern Italy. The linked-list procedure will be followed."

As is known, the Italian Cabinet decided at a recent meeting that the administrative elections in central and southern Italy would be held on May 25th.

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Don't miss the bus (editorial by Franco Amadini)

The diplomatic machinery is in full swing, but, from experience, we are a bit afraid since no one can foresee what the final outcome will be.

The possibility of a meeting between the USA, Great Britain, France, and Italy has been broached, a meeting in which the entire question should be re-examined in order to find a solution taking into due consideration our claims. Acheson declared to some Italo-American representatives that any future solution of the Trieste problem must also take into account the Slav minorities in Italy as well as the Italian minorities in Yugoslavia. That means that discussions on rectifications of ethnical frontiers of some years ago will be resumed. A final settlement is the goal, but will it be for the better or for the worse for us Italians?

A change in the local administration would be welcome, too. Either the removal of the responsible officials or a re-shuffle of the entire public administration of Trieste by handing over the local administration to Italian bodies in conformity with Italian laws. Furthermore, Italy should be invited to have a share in the Trieste occupation troops, while the Anglo-American forces should be reduced to a minimum. But would not such a solution compromise the fate of Zone B for ever? Is it not the intention of Great Britain to realise a partition in order to satisfy both Italy and Yugoslavia?

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Yesterday we proposed the reduction of the British forces in Zone A to a mere symbol, while the Americans should be entrusted with the major occupation tasks. Today we add that the Police should no longer be under the direct command of the Allied Director of the Interior, but should be handed over to an Italian body or perhaps should be put under the command of the Zone President.

The main thing is to avoid any partitioning of the FTT, which would deprive us of the last portion of Istria. Even without considering the forthcoming elections, all the governments must be aware of the fact that Italy cannot miss the bus of national dignity merely for the sake of some immediate benefits.

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What Dean Acheson thinks (Fb)

Washington, 26th: - The Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, yesterday received a group of American labour representatives of Italian descent to whom he explained that the problem of Trieste cannot be solved without considering the Italian and Yugoslav minorities. The group handed him a petition which demanded that the United States, Great Britain, and France return Trieste to Italy.

A spokesman of the group told journalists that Acheson favourably considered the petition, and stated that the problem cannot be solved by force. Acheson added that the State Department realized the significance of Trieste and was actively studying the problem.

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Articles and reports:

- Belgrade "Borba" replies to Eden's statements about the tripartite proposal - Yugoslavia will not accept a solution in which third parties decide on matters affecting her interests - We denied this "right" to the Soviet Union and we also deny it to others (Fa)
- Blackmail is a classic tool of Italian diplomacy - Roman diplomacy exploits imminent elections for extorting concessions concerning Trieste - Foreign Office maintains its opinion on the Trieste incidents - Nenni concerned over Trieste's "Italianity" (Fa)
- Martial law in Tunisia - Four ministers arrested and deported - French demand that Bey nominate another Premier (Fa)
- Panmunjon truce talks - North Koreans refuse aid by International Red Cross (Fa)
- Slovene Legal Society protests against exploitation of Trieste Bar Association for political purposes (+ "which is against its statutes") (La)
- Istrian (Zone B) journalists protest against biased reporting by Trieste's pro-Italian newspapers and radio (La)
- Is the Slovene school really privileged? (editorial - + refuting with figures chauvinistic articles printed by the local Italian press)
- Population incensed at extension of Italian law on linked lists which is contrary to local interests, especially of the Slovene population (+ mentioning that the Slovene Action Committee for the Defence of the FIT sent a protest cable to the UN) (La)
- Cost of living again increased, especially fuel - Unemployment figures stable, slight increase in employed (La)

This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

- Seven years after the collapse of Fascism (+ citing Official Gazzette that in one week in February 19 persons asked that their Italianized names be converted to their original form, but no one asked that his name be Italianized ... "we mention this to remind AMG that it has not yet invalidated Fascist laws and that Slovenes must beg for their rights as if they were asking for alms") (Lb)
- Problems of the Repentabor (Monrupino) commune - 15 million lire for building containing a hall and baths - IACP will build a nine apartments house, but for whom? (La)

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AMG's anti-democratic measure - Elections with "linked lists" on last Sunday in May (editorial)

After giving the text of AMG's communique about the administrative elections, the editorial remarks that the extension of the Italian electoral law to Trieste is an anti-democratic measure violating the peace treaty's provisions which authorize the proportional system. Last year, before the first postponement, the Italian Irredentist parties had asked that this law be extended to Trieste, justifying their demand with the fact that the City Council could work more efficiently with a strong majority. This law, in fact, gives 2/3 of all seats to that (linked) list which obtains only a relative majority.

This law is particularly aimed against the Slovenes who thus will not be proportionately represented, and is therefore another proof of political and national discrimination. The extension of the Italian law is a surprise, especially to the Triestine Slovenes, after the disorders caused recently by those whom this law favours. The Fascist character of local Irredentism has lately become clearly apparent, a fact which was stressed even by the British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and confirmed by a Foreign Office spokesman. Favouring the Irredentists amounts to favouring the Fascists: therefore AMG should announce that the elections will be held on the proportional system and before the elections in Italy!

However, the Roman imperialistic agencies in Trieste are still afraid that they will not poll enough votes to prove that their demand for Trieste's annexation by Italy is well founded. They are afraid of a defeat notwithstanding the 40,000 illegal voters in 1949 and the additional 15,000 exiles and intruders who have recently obtained the right to vote.

Electors should all unite in an anti-Fascist and anti-Irredentist front, and, in spite of all injustice, prove that even with the support of reactionary laws and other tricks the Irredentist Fascist will find no justification for demanding the fulfilment of their imperialistic plans.

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An agreed upon FTT is the only solution (editorial)

The recent events in Trieste must have finally convinced all people still doubtful about the Yugoslav proposal that this is the only possible solution of the problem of Trieste. The Cominformist thesis of a formal constitution of the FTT is the greatest danger for the existence of the FTT: it has only one concern, to prevent Yugoslavia having anything to say in this matter. The attitude of the Cominformists was clearly revealed in the past few days by Vidali's statements and various articles in their press, and by the friendly entreaty in yesterday's "Messaggero Veneto". The final aim of the Cominformists is the annexation of Trieste by Italy, and therefore their demand for a formal constitution of the FTT, without a previous agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia, must be rejected since it is merely a trick for the attainment of the well-known goals of Italian Fascist imperialism.

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 27th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Zone B's destiny must remain linked to our destiny - Changes in Trieste's administration should not create a situation which would prejudice the solution of the Istrian problem - De Gasperi's comprehensive report to Einaudi - The coming elections: Italy is certain of a new imposing affirmation of Italianity (Fa)
- Anglo-American consultations continue - Third meeting between Brosio and Eden expected to take place tomorrow - British Ambassador to Belgrade received by Mates (+ Yugoslav Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs) (see also excerpt on page 14) (Fa)
- Brusque measure by French Resident - Much unrest in Tunisia over arrest of Ministers - Sabotage in various localities - Martial law proclaimed (Fa)
- London "Times" sharply criticizes tripartite note on Germany (Fa)
- Italian Government's inquiry reveals that 63,000 Italian soldiers are still missing in Russia (Fa)
- Stalin did not attend meeting of Supreme Soviet Council (Fb)
- Italian Social-democratic party meeting to discuss elections (Fb)
- General Winterton's announcement was expected - Elections on May 25th based on linked lists (La)
- "San Giusto" village being built in Po region - 18 houses grouped around a church will commemorate Trieste's heart (La)
- Ardent messages to our city - "Trieste is Italy" - Police violence in a report of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (La)
- Trieste's youth showed itself worthy of traditions (+ communication by the Lega Nazionale setting out in detail which organisations participated in recent demonstration affirming Trieste's Italianity) (La)
- Political deportees send telegrams to Truman, Churchill, and Auriol (+ to put an end to an intolerable situation /in the FTT/) (Lb)
- The popular collection for the injured and arrested continues (Lb)

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Diplomatic action after events of March 20th - Acheson ready to initiate three powers (Italy included) talks on Trieste issue - Secretary of State's reserve on new proposals for Zone A (Fa)

New York, 26th: - The question of Trieste was discussed today at Acheson's press conference. Asked whether he had received any communication from London concerning a proposal, presumably made by Ambassador Brosio, for Italy's participation in the administration of the FTT, the Secretary of State replied "no", but immediately added that he is ready to start conversations on this matter with the British and the Italians.

Despite this non-confirmation by Acheson, we learn that the Italian Embassy in Washington is in close contact with the State Department, especially as far as the actual examination of the following two arguments is concerned:

- 1) Stationing Italian troops, as well as the British and American, in Zone A of the FTT;
- 2) the need to inform Italy about the relations between the Western Powers and Yugoslavia.

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Furthermore, Zone A should be included into the area of the Atlantic Pact, while the presence of Italian troops would permit a reduction of the Allied troops stationed in Trieste. This situation would in no case compromise the final settlement of the FTT problem on the basis of the tripartite note. Neither should it compromise the situation in Zone B which is, for the time being, administered by the Yugoslavs. The presence of Italian troops in Trieste would enable a gradual transfer of the present Allied Administration of Zone A to the Italians, without prejudicing the mandate of the Western Powers in Trieste. This settlement should be reached immediately after Trieste's internal situation returns to normal.

According to information furnished by a prominent American businessman, it seems that the American Government is not so "friendly" towards Tito as it was a few months ago. However, it is too early to make any deductions on this subject. The Western world is probably trying to teach Tito that every friendship consists not only of benefits to one side alone, but also that something should be given in return.

The incidents which occurred in Trieste are still widely reported in the American press, but without editorial comments.

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There is a difference (editorial)

Gen. Winterton's announcement concerning the administrative elections caused an understandable satisfaction in the Italian political circles of Trieste, but to be honest, they were not "surprised".

It was rather a confirmation than an unexpected good news. It must be remembered that in Lisbon Acheson had assured De Gasperi that the Triestine elections would be held at the same time and in conformity with the laws regulating the administrative elections in South and Central Italy. This was mentioned by many papers, including our daily, long before the occurrences of March 20th complicated the local situation. Those with a good memory will remember how much the democratic parties had to struggle in order to induce AMG to extend the entire Italian legislation to our zone, including the law on linked lists.

Someone said that the announcement about the elections "was anticipated from the very outset". That is perhaps a slight exaggeration, but although this concession may smooth over past difficulties, it is by no means sufficient to cover those of more recent times. This has also been pointed out by Mayor Bartoli, who declared: "AMG's decision is not sufficient to soothe the public opinion about the occurrences of March 20th, and the shortcomings of Allied policy in Trieste during the last two years. Our city expects a radical change of this policy, a change which would satisfy the legitimate rational claims of the Triestines".

It must be added, however, that not only the national interests of Trieste are at stake. If it is true that the Atlantic defence pact is based on mutual solidarity for the triumph of justice, then one has to support it by an act of reparation which acknowledges the Italian and human dignity of the Triestines who have been treated even worse than coloured people.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FTT, March 27th, 1952

This edition also carries a separate page with the English text of the article entitled "Fascist Tactics" which the paper printed two days ago in Italian (+ the reverse of this page contains a large aerial photo of Trieste with the following text: To save the city and its port the FTT should be constituted in the spirit of the peace treaty - Triestines: linked lists signify the weakness and the fear of Irredentism which made its first experiment of an open alliance with the Fascists in Trieste).

Articles and reports:

- The end of the illegality in Trieste's communal administration - Allied Military Government announces the administrative elections in Zone A of the MIT - Unethical law on linked lists adopted (Fa & La)
- Yugoslav opinion on the question of Trieste - "Impossible to solve without Belgrade" - First Yugoslav comments on announcement of elections in Zone A (+ see also Monitoring Report 2060) (Fa)
- Conjectures and deductions - Plan without foundation - No solution of Trieste question unless based on peace treaty (Fa)
- The serpent in the bosom (editorial - + on Italian center parties' bargaining with the MSI-ists, thus betraying all democratic tenets; and their disastrous Irredentist policy which the neo-fascists cunningly encourage)
- Against extension of system of linked lists - A protest to the Security Council by the Slovene Action Committee (La)
- We still await a reply (+ from the Mayor as to how the gifts for flood victims were sold) (Lb)
- Condition of injured policemen improves (Lb)
- German refugees now in Trieste will be sent to Germany (Lb)

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Acheson's opinion (Fb) (full)

-Washington, 26th: - We learn that the American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, stated during today's press conference that he hopes that calm will soon be restored in Rome after the demonstrations over Trieste. He added that such a delicate situation can be examined only in a calm atmosphere.

Acheson has not confirmed the news according to which negotiations with the British Government are under way for inviting Italy to participate in the administration of the MIT's Zone A.

The Secretary of State stated he knew nothing about a new Italian note on the problem of Trieste. He added that he cannot make any statement on the subject which would be useful at present, and that above all it is necessary to restore order.

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The second gift (editorial)

The powers which on behalf of the UN administer Zone A, are for the second time bestowing on the ruling political party a spectacular gift, regarded by the recipients as a sure harbinger of other, practically impossible favours to come.

The first gift was the tripartite declaration of March 20th 1948, now termed by the London "Times" a "museum piece", the second is the extension to Trieste of the law on linked lists, connected, obviously for propaganda purposes, with the imminent administrative elections in Italy. What will be the third gift from the Western powers to improve the fading Demochristian chances for a victory in the political elections of 1953?

There is no doubt that in the end administrative efficiency will prove more important than transient psychological stunts. The 1948 elections expressed only partially the will of the electorate. The results of the first round of administrative elections held in 1951 manifested this will more clearly, and the imminent second round will do the rest. It becomes increasingly plain that Italy is determined to grab Trieste at any cost, and that the two big democracies, disregarding for once all democratic principles, favour these efforts.

After the hubbub of the last few days the news does not come as a surprise. The law on linked lists and the sudden speeding up of the elections are a sign of weakness, an acknowledgement of the growing strength of the Independentist groups, and in essence the fruit of an unethical, unproductive and shortsighted political calculation.

Last September the elections were postponed because the atmosphere did not seem calm enough. Are the 157 injured and 61 arrested persons of last week a symptom of less unrest?

There is no doubt, however, that the decision taken by Gen. Winterton, under inspiration from top-ranking Washington circles, has also positive aspects. First, it at last fixes a date for the coming elections, putting an end to the present absolutely illegal state of affairs. Secondly, the introduction of the undemocratic and iniquitous law on linked lists shows that Rome, the Irredentist front, and AMG are equally convinced of the weakness of the Irredentists' position. This action is not a serious attempt to restore Trieste to Italy, but just a means of confusing the minds of the electors and preventing the formation of a truly Independentist majority likely to trouble the hybrid comradeship which has sprung up between respectable countries and a host of political adventurers.

We are confident that our strength, the fear of which has prompted these measures, will manifest itself at the polls. But even if, thanks to a Machiavelian electoral law, the same party and, in addition, perhaps even the same persons, were confirmed in power, we shall at least be able to judge the moral value of those who presume to lecture us on all possible kinds of freedom, except the freedom to be free.

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Distorted reports on police behaviour (editorial)

To what extent things, if contemplated through political lenses, can change their true aspect, is shown by the posters "Hurray for the barricades in Trieste" which were carried in the recent pro-Trieste demonstrations in Rome. Photos of these "barricades" published by the Italian press showed that they consisted of a few poles, a handful of stones and an "Accgat" tool-box measuring three cubic feet at the most. For three hours the police left undisturbed the "heroic" defenders of this formidable barricade, who probably were being photographed during that time, but dispersed with lightning speed as soon as two dozen policemen, with unloaded rifles, advanced towards them.

We really do not know why the police allowed themselves to be pelted with stones for more than three hours - 51 policemen were injured - before new orders were given and peace restored within under half an hour. As a prelude to this picturesque "revolution", water was squirted in Piazza Unita at some people who were trying to convert an authorised concert into an unauthorised demonstration and certainly did not behave like a normal concert audience.

We do not intend to explain or justify either the conduct of the crowd, or that of the police, but would point out how differently incidents of this kind are treated, say, in Rome. Ten to seventeen year old students staged a demonstration there, marching through the streets and acclaiming "Italian Trieste". As there are neither British nor Americans in Rome, the Communists were suspected of originating the show. A few shop windows were smashed and two or three motorcars, believed to be communist property, were turned over with a view to burning them. Then the police went into action. Jets, first of pure, then of coloured water, were squirted at the demonstrators, while police truncheons dealt fierce blows in all directions.

What a difference between the procedure in Rome and that in Trieste where only pure Aurisina water, not coloured water spoiling the clothing of a great many people, was used for the purpose, and where acts considered normal and acceptable in Rome are labelled as an offence to the "national dignity of the ... Triestines." In Trieste everything without exception is permitted to the police, if it is done in favour of Irredentism, but the same things committed against Irredentists brand the police as "mercenaries of foreign powers". When the disturbers are Irredentists, even disorder is preferable to the restoration of public peace and quiet.

A Rome Daily described the demonstrating crowd in Trieste as "stunned by truncheon blows, trampled by horses, crushed by jeeps, and drenched with water which was not the vaunted Piave water". But despite a very carefully organised Irredentist publicity service not the slightest documentary evidence for these horrors has been produced. Pictures of police horses rearing on the side-walk are no proof that persons were trampled (incidentally, no victims injured by horse-hooves are reported by the Red Cross or the city hospitals) and people crushed by jeeps would undoubtedly have landed in the mortuary where, however, not one body maimed by a police car is on record. And how noisily would the Communists have protested if one of their own party offices had been wrecked by demonstrators. That the Irredentist central bureau was smashed by fascist toughs left them perfectly cool! An odd conception of democracy which shows how near in mind Vidali's party is to neo-fascism.

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MESSAGGERO VENEZIO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-wing, March 27th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- Award to the highwayman? (editorial - + referring to the support still given by Great Britain to Tito)
- Allies' diplomatic game with Italy - A provisional solution for Trieste by confirmation of elections on May 25th - In search of a formula in the spirit of the tripartite declaration - Will Rome's finesse be preferred to Belgrade's haughtiness? - Meanwhile AMG accepts linked lists elections demanded by Italian parties (Pa)
- Tanfani opposes green "Superbureau" - Italy's point of view at preliminary conference of "Green pool" (+ for agriculture) (Pa)
- A protest by Rome students to American Embassy (Tb)
- Labour's pressure damages our economy - Problem is to eliminate ambiguity of nominal increases of wages and to increase production and efficiency instead (article)
- Administrative elections in Trieste fixed for May 25th (+ giving the full text of AMG's communique and expressing satisfaction at the extension of this Italian electoral law to Trieste) (La)
- British humour about the "best in the world" (editorial by-line - + ridiculing Special Police Order No. 459-A of March 24th which eulogizes the behaviour of the Police)
- Facts and figures - Radio Trieste (editorial by-line - + criticizing yesterday's news bulletin which said nothing about national and foreign comments on the Trieste incidents, and just mentioned that the City Council met at 6 P.M.)

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The British attitude (editorial)

London, 26th - The London and Washington Governments continue their consultations on the Trieste problem. A Foreign Office spokesman announced that the British ambassador to Belgrade, Mallet, yesterday discussed with the Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Matos, "far-reaching questions on the future", referring to Trieste. This spokesman added that Great Britain hopes that the Trieste problem may be solved through direct Italian-Yugoslav negotiations. He refused, however, to give any information as to whether the Italian Ambassador Brosio has submitted to Mr. Eden definite proposals for a solution of the Trieste problem.

The fact that the Triestine elections will be held at the same time and in conformity with the same electoral system as the administrative elections in South and Central Italy is considered by the Foreign Office as a first result of the talks between Eden and Brosio.

It was known that the problem of the Triestine administrative elections has long been under study in London and Trieste, and that the Italian demand to have them held at the same time and based on the same electoral laws as in Italy had been opposed by certain officials of AMG who desired to maintain a certain independence from Italy. Later the Trieste incidents induced AMG to delay the question for fear that a favourable decision might appear as an exacted concession. But the explanations of Mr. Brosio, and De Gasperi's declarations in the Senate must have induced the competent authorities to reconsider the matter.

The announcement about the Triestine elections is also important as a symptom of Great Britain's changed policy in regard to the Trieste question. Yugoslavia has promptly reacted, in view of the possibility that the future settlement of the entire Trieste problem might be involved in the course of the present diplomatic talks. The same sources assert that there will be talks again today between Italian, British and American experts. Yugoslavia seems greatly concerned that a solution of the Trieste problem in favour of the Italian thesis might be agreed upon by Great Britain. It is sufficient to read the "Borba", which declares that "the tripartite note has always been a dead letter for Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia will not permit anybody to interfere in her controversy with Italy".

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Winterton's communique is not sufficient to appease the Triestines -
 "The city expects a radical change of Allied policy", Mayor Bartoli said (La)

Trieste, 26th - Gen. Winterton confirmed that the elections in Trieste will be held on the same date as the administrative elections in Central and Southern Italy and that the system of linked lists will be adopted.

This decision by the Allied authorities was received with great satisfaction by Trieste's political circles. It is recognized that the reasonable and correct arguments set out by the Italian circles, which demanded the postponement of the elections and the extension to Trieste of the Italian electoral law, have prevailed. Mayor Bartoli, however, after expressing his pleasure at AMG's decision, stated that this does not completely appease Triestine public opinion after the occurrences of March 20th, and the many shortcomings in Allied policy during the last two years.

The last elections were held on the proportional system and have revealed the national line-up. In the coming elections all Italian citizens permanently residing in the Anglo-American Zone will participate. According to unofficial statistics the number of electors is about 215,000.

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As foreseen (editorial by M.P. + M. Polla)

In an article published about a year ago ("Quo Vadis, AMG?") we warned AMG that the change of policy already then evident could have caused the withdrawal of the Italian parties' collaboration with AMG. No heed was paid to our warning and to that of our political and civic leaders, and so we have reached the point where the British elements responsible for the Zone's internal policy and police have destroyed all the sympathy gained by General Liroy for himself and for the Government he represented here. And we have now arrived at the suspension of this collaboration, that is to say on the eve of rupture.

It still remains an inexplicable mystery why the Department of the Interior acted as it did. Italian Trieste has always shown its enthusiasm in orderly and peaceful demonstrations, and nothing in the world can reduce the tremendous responsibility of those who ordered the brutal, inhuman repression of the authorized demonstration in Piazza Unità. And this not too heroic action will remain an indelible stain on those well-known officials who ill-treated the citizens and offended our flag.

The suspension of collaboration is a fact; will it come to a complete break? We do not believe that London and Washington want to risk the friendship of Italy by supporting a wholly unjustified attitude. There should be no illusions about a possible rift among the Italians who all side with the Prefect, the Mayor, and the City Board.

It is high time to redress the wrong done. What is the use of talking of freedom and human rights if they are not applied in this corner of the western world?

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Communist Party, March 27th, 1952.

Besides an editorial and a report printed in its regular pages (both summarized below) the special Trieste page contains the following:

Articles and reports:

- Elections on basis of linked lists on May 25th - Another fraud to the detriment of the Triestine population (La)
- The barter is again mentioned - The Anglo-Americans, by opposing the application of the peace treaty, are responsible for the grave situation which has arisen in the two zones of the FTT (La)
- The "Flent" plant should be reopened - Woman Senator Boi intervenes on behalf of our women tobacco workers (La)
- Foreign troops should leave the FTT (Lb)
- Our constant line against AMG (Lb)

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People who bend their backs (editorial by "Ulisse" - Davide Lajolo, the "Unità"'s editor-in-chief)

Nowadays many shirkers and buffoons are trying to pass themselves off as patriots. Once again they exploit the name of Trieste for their dirty deals. During the first world war they supplied the Italian soldiers fighting along the Isonzo with pasteboard shoes, while during the last war they sold Trieste to the Germans who hanged the true Italian and Triestine patriots. These blind serfs of imperialists, they who always bent their backs under foreign domination, now want to exploit an outburst against the Anglo-American colonial policy for their own ends.

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When a nostalgic fascist mob acclaims Trieste, that is a patriotic demonstration, but when partisans try to do the same thing, then the Italian Police use the most brutal methods. This is the same old system of the Italian "patriotic" jackals, which no longer deceives anyone.

The true patriots are those who remember the late Vincenzo Gigante, a Communist and holder of the gold medal for valour, who was burned alive by the Nazis because he fought against the foreign occupiers of Trieste. We recall this noble figure of a fighter and Communist to those who, reproaching the British Governor of Trieste for his behaviour during the recent demonstrations, forget the fact that at the same time our present rulers, bowing their backs under foreign impositions, offer our cities as military bases to the imperialists.

The defence of Trieste's independence, as well as that of Italy, should be carried out with the loyalty of true patriots. The late Vincenzo Gigante, an Italian Communist hero, is one of the best examples.

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A shameful bargain for the soul of Trieste - Concessions to Tito in exchange for the sop of linked lists to De Gasperi - Demochristians draw back before London and Washington - Electoral concerns and help to Fascists - Negotiations urged by Belgrade (by Guido Nozzoli) (Fa)

Trieste, 26th - After the text of AMI's communique about the Trieste elections, the article adds that this anti-democratic decision to hold these elections on the system of linked lists was conceived from the fact that the decision was taken only a few hours after the unanimous adoption of the City Council's protest was made known in Washington, in London, and even in Belgrade. This concession was made to Italy so as to induce De Gasperi to agree to concessions in Zone B and to avoid further anti-British polemics in Trieste.

By defining the City Council's motion as an artificial manoeuvre, the Titoist "Corriere di Trieste" exhorted AMI to take a more open and firm attitude towards the Triestine nationalists in order to avoid dangerous precedents. There was, however, no comment in the local press alluding to the Radio Belgrade announcement of yesterday evening that "no definitive and effective solution of the Trieste problem is possible without direct negotiations between Yugoslavia and Italy".

The super-clerical "Giornale di Trieste", after warning the Allies not to favour certain propaganda which makes it increasingly difficult for the friendly Government in Rome to face public opinion when referring to its ties linking Italy to such powers as are ready to make, but not always willing to keep promises, concluded its editorial by writing: "Last year the Communists polled over 40 per cent of the votes cast; any more baton charges by the Police in Trieste and comrade Vidali will be able to announce to the Italians that he alone will be the liberator of Trieste".

That the law on linked lists was thrown to our "nationalists" like a bone to a dog to satisfy them is proof of how far the Atlantic policy will go, and this is what De Gasperi's and Pacciardi wanted in order to realize their imperialistic aims, without the least consideration of the democratic aspirations of the FTI's population. The City Board was asked by councillor Slataper about the meaning of its appeal "to persevere in its action of isolation", as if the wirepullers were not that "most Italian" nobility which gives lavish dinner and tea parties to make the occupants' stay agreeable? Thus the buffoonery will continue to the detriment of the Triestines who once more will realize what treacherous intrigues are hidden behind certain patriotic parades.

What can happen is that some people might embrace neo-fascism because of foreign interference in their highest aspirations for Trieste and because of AMI's ties with the terrorists from Belgrade. Thus once again responsibility for the changed course a dangerous policy has taken in a most delicate sector of Europe will rest on the Demochristian leaders.

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At the City Council meeting - To find a common accord for the defence of the two zones (Lb)

For the first time unanimity was reached at the City Council meeting on a political motion, but that meeting was also very unusual because of its anti-imperialistic character. The Mayor himself, although he tried to separate the responsibility of AMG and the Atlantic policy from "some elements" in AMG and to follow De Gasperi's servility to the Americans, stressed at various times that the manner in which the "occupation government" behaved was typically colonial.

Comrade Pogassi recalled that although the parties represented in the City Council had often refused to even consider the Communist denunciations of AMG's policy, they now protested against the police violence of March 20th. He once more stressed that the only way to create an atmosphere of democracy and to remove the foreign troops from the FTT is the full application of the peace treaty. Comrade Pogassi invited all political movements to join in an action for the defence of the citizens' rights and democratic liberties in Zones A and B.

It is certain that a common base for the defence of democratic liberties in Zones A and B could be found in the same way in which the unanimity of the anti-imperialistic motion was reached.

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Internationalism and the "mentality of the rats' nest" (editorial by-line)

The "mentality of the rats' nest" is worse than nationalism, since these "Independantists" live in the mire of garbage refuse which colours all their ideas. They call themselves "Independantists" in spite of being subservient to foreign masters and to the Titoists.

Now they want to make the Triestine workers believe that their genuine interests are being sacrificed to the interests of the Italian Communists in view of the forthcoming administrative elections in Italy, although all press agencies admit that Vidali is now on a tour all over Southern Italy, speaking in favour of the constitution of the FTT.

These peasants of Southern Italy understand politics better than all the doctors and professors of the "Corriere". Furthermore, the enthusiastic support Vidali has found in the course of his meetings proves the paramount and decisive importance of Vidali's party for Trieste's independence.

But we are internationalists. That means that our interests are much wider than those of the nationalists, since we consider the essential human bonds.

The Triestine proletariat is very "international". It has fraternal feelings for all nations struggling for their liberty. That means above all to combat imperialism.

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CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 27th, 1952

Administrative elections in Trieste will be held on May 25th - System of linked lists will be followed, as in Italy - Col. Foden's responsibility for incidents of March 20th (by Enzo Graziuni) (La)

Trieste, March 26th: - The attention of the Triestines is at present focussed on the following three points: developments in international diplomacy; the announcement of the date for the administrative elections in Zone A; and the additional reports on the incidents of March 20th, as published by the London "Times".

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As to the first point - which is still vague and uncertain - the main concern of local circles is that Italian aspirations to Zone B should not be prejudiced. The trial of seven Italian citizens which will begin tomorrow at Capodistria, where there are no judges on the Bayliss pattern, is the best proof of Yugoslav intransigency.

The announcement of the administrative elections, although with the application of the Italian system of linked-lists, was not received with any enthusiasm. Everyone knew that this had been already decided at Lisbon. However, the application of the Italian electoral system will favour the local Italian parties. But this does not mean a cancellation of the offence on Trieste committed on March 20th. The offence remains and Trieste is the creditor.

Contrary to General Winterton's assertions and his attempt to assume Col. Foden's responsibility for the disgraceful events, the additional reports published by the "Times" agree with the fact that the Civil Police attacked the citizens gathered at the Piazza Unità as early as 5.32 P.M., which means before the conclusion of the rally held at the "Verdi theatre. The order for this police action was issued by Col. Foden who watched the scene from a window of the Zone Presidency's building. The removal of two men: Col. Foden, chief of AMI's Department for Internal Affairs, and Col. Richardson, chief of the Police Force, is demanded by the local political circles as an absolute necessity.

The first British Governor of Trieste, Col. Bowman (sic! - actually an American), left very bad memories behind. Col. Foden, who acted in Bowman's shadow, follows the same path. He is not only the chief of the Department for Internal Affairs, but at the same time also the president of the Public Warehouses. We have never understood why a British officer should be the head of the Public Warehouses in Trieste. This gentleman, who is known for his sympathy towards the Independentists, attempted to slash the budget estimates for 1952 in order to prove the Independentists' thesis of Trieste's self-sufficiency. Thanks to him the Mayor and the members of the City Board were prevented from broadcasting on Radio Trieste about questions concerning the City Administration. Evidently Col. Foden is not in sympathy with us, therefore it would be advisable to replace him, and our Government must act accordingly.

Meanwhile, a letter signed by General Winterton, "praising the behaviour of the Civil Police during the demonstrations of March 20th," was affixed in all offices of the Police. The memory of Bowman is linked with the deportations made by the Slavs. The above-mentioned praise will always be connected with Winterton. Fortunately for the British, there remains that very discreet smile of Judge Bayliss.

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IL LAVORATORE - ITI Communist Party (Cominform) weekly, March 24th, 1952

Articles and reports:

- A commentary from Radio Moscow about the situation in Trieste - The Russian's favour the application of the peace treaty (+ quoting Radio Moscow as saying in its transmission of Saturday morning "Had the peace treaty been enacted, the occupation troops would have left Trieste") (La)
- "Giornale di Trieste" as usual defends the Fascists (La)
- Serfs and defenders of the colonial regime - This describes the "Corriere di Trieste" and the bogus Independentist leaders (La)

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A heavy type front page inset reads (full):

No more colonial regime in Trieste
 No more Titoist terror in Zone B
 Let us unite in the struggle for democratic liberties
 Let us destroy the Fascist and Tito-fascist gangs
 Let us demand elections without the swindle of linked lists
 Let us struggle for the unity of all workers
 Let us work for the brotherhood of all Italians, Slovenes and Croats
 Let us fight for peace and that Trieste should not become a strategic
 base for the imperialists
 The peace treaty for the constitution of the FTT should be applied.

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The Communists and the struggle for democracy in the FTT (editorial)

Even the most credulous must have been surprised at the true colours which AMG and its sorfs have recently revealed. This city of ours was again the scene of provocations which reveal the gravity of the situation caused by a colonial occupation regime. The citizens are profoundly indignant at the brutality of this regime, at the servility of the political leaders who met this time with the Anglo-American rebuke, at the neo-fascist exploitation of the situation, and at the "Independantist" unconditional approval of the work done by AMG without considering the interests of the "native" Triestines.

Standing out from this confusion is our Party's long asserted demand calling for a joint action aimed at the enactment of the FTT based on the peace treaty's provisions for the nomination of a Governor, for the withdrawal of the occupation troops, and for the unification of the two Zones. All other suggestions for a solution have only been made to deceive the ingenuous in order to facilitate the barter or to aggravate the "status quo". Unlike the tripartite note, the peace treaty is a pledge already signed and accepted by all those who have the interests of the FTT really at heart.

The prohibition of a manifesto or a meeting, or requisitions affecting workers, as well as countless other interferences with democracy do not concern Communists alone. Our Party insisted and continues to lay emphasis on the need for unity of interests for defending our population, Fascism, Titoism, imperialism, and every regime opposing Communism inevitably ends in hurting everyone. In the economic field the workers are the first to suffer, then other classes of working people, and finally the population as a whole. Sooner or later even the most cringing toadies are subdued at the least resistance.

The organizers of the March 20th demonstration unearthed the tripartite note for mainly electoral purposes. The elections also figure in the strategy of Washington and London with the collaboration of De Gasperi and Tito. While De Gasperi promises linked lists to his followers in Trieste, the Yugoslav delegate questions General Winterton on the same issue. Indignant at these schemes, which will develop to their detriment, the Triestines are waiting.

The elections must be announced immediately as one of the most elementary rights of our population, and without the linked lists. Our adversaries must realize that all Triestines who have been affronted, maltreated or swindled to the limits of their patience are our allies. Those concerned with saving their positions should remember that linked lists can become a boomerang in their hand.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 27th, 1952Articles and reports:

- The obvious dangers of a "provisional solution" - An editorial by the London "Times" proposes a partition of the FTT - Authoritative London daily lets it be understood that Italy's participation in Zone A's administration is the first step towards a Solomonian solution of the Trieste problem (+ only concluding phrase from this editorial is herewith quoted, as the rest is fully summarized in the headlines: "The paper concludes by wondering if the presence of these Allied troops in Trieste has not prevented the Italians from realizing the true situation, and if Italy and Yugoslavia could not reach a settlement if left alone".) (Fa)
- Washington's viewpoint (+ mentioning that the Italian Embassy now awaits the reaction of the State Department to a report from London that the USA and Great Britain might invite Italy, as a member of NATO, to participate in the administration of Trieste) (Fb)
- Intense diplomatic activity.- Civil Police under Italian command? (+mentioning a statement by Acheson that "naturally we are ready to discuss the Trieste problem together with the British and the Italians", and adding that it seems to be the intention of the Allies to overcome the deadlock which arose after the tripartite declaration was first made) (Fa)
- Togliatti substituted by Di Vittorio as Party's secretary? - Communist leader's birthday was celebrated quietly - His health is believed to have deteriorated of late (Fa)
- A query to the occupiers - Who is against a plebiscite in the FTT and why? - Today is anniversary of the first great demonstration for Trieste's Italianity held in 1946 (La)
- Radio donated to the Institute for the Blind by the Anglican congregation (Lb)

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An open letter to De Gasperi (much condensed)

The main points of this open letter by "Ultime Notizie" are: The recent incidents in Trieste can be defined as a brutal proof of the political incapability of some of AMG's officials. Reparations for this offence and re-establishment of good relations between the population and the trusteeship administration may be effected without prejudicing, either in part or completely, the painful problem of the FTT and our eastern frontiers. Substitution of the men responsible would suffice ... but now such men are not even removed ... and the impression prevails that the London and Washington chancelleries intend to use this pretext for making a final decision, solving the FTT problem by cutting it in half, for ever ... The "Times" editorial increases our suspicion and anxiety ... These are our fears ... and we hope that you fully realize them ...

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - March 27th, 1952

The following significant quotation appears in a front page article, headlined "Anglo-American consultations continue": The "Daily Telegraph" emphasizes that during the demonstrations in Italian cities the police used the same methods as applied in Trieste, and that people were injured. But when identical methods are used in Trieste a general hue and cry is raised, whereas no one finds anything to criticize if this happens in Italy. But the British journalist forgets, the paper adds, that in Italy the police first give a warning before rushing the crowd.

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Articles and reports:

- This Bulletin consists of translations of headlines and summaries of editorials, articles and news reports of interest to AMG, selected from the local and, occasionally, foreign press. Text in brackets and preceded by the sign + consists of explanations by the editor of this Bulletin. Foreign news is marked "F", local "L", if featured it is in addition marked "a", if of secondary importance "b". Identical or quite similar headlines and articles are mentioned or translated only from one paper, and all translations are summarized, unless stated otherwise.

- Tragic end to excursion of two American soldiers with their girlfriends - Their automobile overturned - One girl dead, the others hospitalized (La)
- Ten countries have so far announced participation in Trieste Fair (La)
- Italian historical societies in service of Irredentism on Adriatic shores (first of series of articles)

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New outrage against Triestine population - After confirmation of tripartite declaration and application of "linked lists" Italy demands participation in administration of Zone A - Protest by Italo-Slav Popular Front against extension of Italian electoral law (editorial)

Italy's policy of forcing one's hand under threat that De Gasperi's regime may be defeated in the next elections was again successful yesterday, scoring a new pre-electoral victory similar to that of the tripartite declaration made in 1949. From Rome it is announced that De Gasperi last night received the British Ambassador Mallet and the US Chargé d'Affaires Thompson. After this meeting the following communique was issued:

"The three Governments have decided to study jointly measures in Zone A of the FTT likely ensure a closer collaboration between them and the local authorities, in the spirit of friendly relations which unite them in the Atlantic Alliance."

ANSA, however, reports from London that the Italian Ambassador Brosio was received twice yesterday by Eden, and was smiling when leaving the Foreign Office. According to the same agency, Brosio obtained British approval on the following points:

- 1) confirmation of the tripartite declaration as revised in March 1950, that is to say, with the addition that the Trieste problem should be settled in agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy;
- 2) application of the Italian electoral law in Zone A, and the elections to be held on the same day as in Italy;
- 3) support for Italian participation in the administration of Zone A.

The first two points have already been realized, while the third will be discussed at another meeting, and thus Italian imperialism and Triestine Irredentist Fascists will gain even greater power than they already enjoy here.

That the appetite of Italian imperialism is not yet satiated is proved by the statements made last night by a spokesman of the Italian Foreign Office in Rome:

"It is not a question of solving the Trieste problem, for which the tripartite declaration remains unprejudiced, as confirmed in these last talks, and on the basis of which the door remains open for eventual agreements with Yugoslavia. Now it is a question of a joint examination, at the conference of the three powers and in the framework of the Atlantic friendship, of arrangements in connection with the changes to be made in Zone A in order to ensure a friendly and peaceful collaboration. This is the significance of the meetings which will soon be held in one of the three capitals. Evidently we are on the eve of an important move, since this is the first step towards giving the inhabitants of Zone A a guarantee for their future."

From yesterday's reports in the Italian press about a merely token force of Anglo-American troops and about an actual occupation of Zone A by the Italian army, it becomes clear what the greedy Roman imperialists would like to obtain, what the "arrangements" mean, the significance of the "unprejudiced tripartite note", and of the "open door for 'eventual' agreements with Yugoslavia".

It is clearly a new Irradentist Fascist outrage, a new "adventure" in a new diplomatic form. And it is even more clear that this "adventure", even before it materializes, is not all, and that further demands will follow. This is no solution at all and would only lead to new international tension, complications and conflicts. Such Fascist methods have always ended in defeat, even though it may appear that temporarily they partly satisfy Rome's greediness.

Therefore the Triestine population, particularly the Triestine Slovenes, reject this new outrage and protest against it. At the same time let us stress that it is high time for the western powers, which in the past experienced Italian Fascist imperialism - although to a lesser degree than we did - to realize the situation and to stop giving in to the blackmail of Italian diplomacy which always resulted in new conflicts and wars. History proves how far Italian collaboration can be trusted. In post-war years the value of this collaboration is shown in Washington's account-books, on the debit side, of course. As for Trieste's democratic population, for the Triestine Slovenes, let the whole world know that they will never accept this new outrage!

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GIORNALE DI TRIESTE - Pro-Italy, non-party daily, March 28th, 1952

Banner headlines across the top of the front page read: Great news after so much bitterness - Italy to join administration of Zone A - Changes to be made in local government's set-up to be studied by Italian, British, and American experts who will soon meet in British capital - Decision must not compromise Istrian problem - Specific mention in official communique of relations resulting from Atlantic Pact.

Articles and reports:

- Two envoys of Auriol call on Boy of Tunis, carrying President's message asking Sovereign to name new Premier (Fa)
- Italian Social-democratic party definitely break four parties' agreement on elections - Ronita's vote was decisive (Fa)
- Po situation explained to Chamber - Flood regions will be almost drained by May (Fa)
- Senate approves new Italian passport law (Fa)
- Catholic Church under Communism - Pope denounces persecutions in Roumania - All Bishops jailed or in confinement (Fa)
- New atomic experiments imminent at Las Vegas (Fb)
- Capacity of Pontebba railway line to be increased (Fb)
- Retaliation trial opens in Capodistria Military Court - Inconsistent accusations constitute the nth insult to international right - "Confessions" extorted from six Italian citizens accused of "spying for a foreign power" (Italy) - Sentence probably tonight (La)
- A still open problem - Exchange of dinars deposited by optants (La)
- Meeting of Italian fire-insurance pool - Indissoluble ties between Trieste and other Italian lands - 110 years ago first agreements between Triestine and Italian insurance companies (La)
- Thousands of solidarity messages sent to Mayor - Indemitable Trieste in the embrace of the motherland (La)
- Anxiety of the Istrians expressed in motion adopted by the CLN (Lb)
- VG Socialist Party sent report on recent events to Attlee and Morgan Phillips (Lb)

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New agreement will not invalidate the tripartite note (La)

After an interview this evening between De Gasperi, the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, and the American Charge d'Affaires, Thompson, a communique was issued saying that the three governments concerned are envisaging arrangements designed to strengthen cooperation between their exponents and the local authorities in Trieste, in harmony with the friendly relations uniting their three states as members of the Atlantic pact.

This statement, published simultaneously in Rome, London, and Washington, marks the end of the first round of diplomatic talks in London, in the course of which the Italian Ambassador Brosio had today a third interview with Eden, resulting in the above mentioned announcement. It further confirms in full the rumors reported by us about an imminent Anglo-American gesture that would clear the situation in Zone A, implicitly disavow the system responsible for the incidents of March 20th, and adjust the government organization in this zone to the spirit of the tripartite declaration. That the declaration itself is not mentioned in the official communique, is due to the fact that it concerns the FTT as a whole, while the main subject of the imminent discussions will be the organization of Zone A; hence a reference to the friendship that links the three states was considered more appropriate.

After reading the official communique to the journalists, the spokesman of the Chigi Palace added this comment:

"This statement does not signify a solution of the FTT problem in regard to which the tripartite declaration, reconfirmed also in the talks just concluded, and leaving the door open for a possible agreement with Yugoslavia, remains valid. The immediate task is to examine, at a tripartite conference to be held on the basis of Atlantic friendship, arrangements to modify the administration of Zone A in such a manner as to ensure friendly and reassuring cooperation. To achieve this, a conference will shortly convene in one of the three capitals. It is obvious that this is an important step forward, as it marks the beginning of a gradual development which will first of all give the inhabitants of this zone security in regard to their future."

The agenda of the planned conference is as yet unknown. Speculation is rife in the British and American press as to the significance of Acheson's statement. Will the announced modifications result in a tripartite military occupation in the name of the Atlantic alliance? Or in the inclusion of Italian elements in the Allied Military Government? Or will the structure and responsibility of AMG be altered so as to give larger autonomy to the Italian authorities in Trieste? In what measure will the expected arrangements imply the juridical recognition of Italian sovereignty over Trieste, and to what degree will it be based on existing facts? It is impossible at the moment to find an answer to these questions. Italian circles keep strictly reserved, the more so as no detailed agenda for the planned talks has yet been fixed.

The foremost concern of the Italian Government is to prevent the formation of new situations likely to become dormant in the tragic manner of Zone B, but to give preference to modifications which, without prejudice to the integral solution of the problem, will avoid furnishing Yugoslavia and Russia with cause for an appeal to the UN, with consequent fresh complications.

It is possible, of course, that in the tripartite talks opportunities for a direct and final settlement of the problem may be touched upon in an entirely non-committal way. Any such possibility depends on the outcome of the conversations which the British Ambassador in Belgrade is having with Tito's Government. The spokesman of the Chigi Palace has made it clear that discussion of this subject will not be an item on the agenda of the planned conference, but that the only basis acceptable to the Italian Government remains in any case the tripartite declaration, now explicitly reconfirmed by London and Washington.

The announcement made this evening will, we hope, contribute to the easing of the present tension in Trieste, as it manifests the will of the British Government to redress the offence inflicted on the Italians in Trieste, and also because it comes at a particularly significant moment, on the eve of elections which will be another brilliant proof of the patriotism of this city. These elections will also clear the position of the so-called Independentism. There is much speculation in the international press about the pretended popularity with the people in this city of certain provisional forms of regime sponsored by men who are bent on converting a comprehensible coincidence of interests into an ideological foundation for political action.

In a long conversation with Schaffner, Vice-president of Zone A, Secretary of State Andreotti discussed today the recent incidents in the light of the latest developments.

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Brosio leaves Foreign Office satisfied (Fa)

London, 27th: - With reference to yesterday's meetings between Brosio and Eden (+ see "Primorski", page 2) this correspondent says that the extent and forms for the application of the agreement will have to be studied and worked out by British, American, and Italian experts in a conference which will be held in London as soon as possible, also taking into consideration the eventual Yugoslav reaction.

The minimum outcome will be Italy's participation in the administration transforming the latter into a kind of tripartite government, but other more radical formulas may be agreed at this conference. There is no doubt that today's agreement represents a British concession, although Italy's action was started before the recent incidents. It must be stressed that this agreement does not prejudice the greater solution, that of the international problem of Trieste; it is a kind of forfeit by which the international part of the problem can be liquidated. This latter problem remains open with the difference, to our advantage, that the presence of Italy in our Zone strengthens our position and re-establishes an equilibrium in the territory perturbed by the presence of the Yugoslavs in Zone B. This viewpoint is shared by Eden and by the Americans, who have shown great understanding in the recent negotiations. Today's agreement practically represents an account payment given to us with good will; the remainder of our credit remains, just as the tripartite declaration remains. When and in what measure the remainder of our credit will be repayable is a question which depends on the outcome of the diplomatic moves of the Allies, and naturally, on the Belgrade Government.

For the London "Times" there is no other possible solution than the partition of the Free Territory between Italy and Yugoslavia. That paper says that Great Britain and America must recognize that Italy has good reasons to complain about them having allowed Yugoslavia, contrary to the 1948 tripartite declaration, to virtually annex Zone B, and for administering the rest of the territory as if it really was a Free Territory in which Slovenes and Italians have to have equal rights.

According to the "Times", the 1948 declaration was unwise because in reality the western powers had no means of enforcing their recommendation: that is why the final solution must be based on a division of the Territory between Italy and Yugoslavia. The signatory powers should, however, do their best to persuade Tito to make concessions so as to render more acceptable to the Italian people the partition itself, in other words, to sweeten the bitter pill. The Allies can do something, continues the "Times", anticipating in a way today's agreement, with regard to the administration of Zone A: the Military Government in Trieste has already lasted too long; no matter how wise and tactful the Governor may be, he is bound to come into conflict with the desires of the Italian population, especially when he sticks to regulations which are already outdated. There is no reason why Zone A, including the city and the port of Trieste, should not now be handed over to an Italian Administration, just as Zone B has long since passed under Yugoslav Administration.

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An article by Bartoli in the "Europeo" - The facts of March 20th (La)

Today's edition of the "Europeo" carried an article by Mayor Bartoli. Its main points are the following:

"In order better to understand what really happened on March 20th, one must recall my interview with Col. Foden in the afternoon of the 19th. Col. Foden is, as it were, the Minister of the Interior of the FTT. The police and the maintenance of public order are his responsibility.

"The talks of the 19th, in the presence of the Zone President Palutan and the chairman of the committee of this demonstration, Rovatti, marked the end of a series of difficult negotiations. To start with Col. Foden told me: 'Gen. Winterton will consider you personally responsible for any incident that might occur tomorrow.' To tell the truth, this phrase, and particularly its tone, annoyed me a bit. I therefore answered that I would not assume responsibility for any unauthorized part of the demonstration.

"Col. Foden was satisfied and said finally: 'There will be a lot of police, but they will not attack unless incidents occur.' I said that there would be no incidents caused by peaceful Triestines. Then I added jokingly: 'Well, Col. Foden, you must not expect that they will cheer you ...'

"When next day, after the demonstration in the Verdi Theatre, I was informed about the incidents in Piazza Unità and the adjacent streets, I was completely surprised. Why did the police intervene? No serious incident occurred before the intervention of the police, and this intervention was not justified, even if the demonstrators did hiss and vex the police.

"After the happy days of Gen. Airey's administration certain AMG officials, particularly of the Department for the Interior, initiated a series of unfriendly acts towards Italy. Col. Foden, successor to the most friendly Col. Robertson (+ actually Brigadier), intervened for the first time on November 3rd, 1950, when he ordered me by phone to remove the tricolour I had flown from the City Hall on the occasion of the visit of minister Gonella.

"In spite of the repeated re-confirmations of the tripartite note, a sort of 'resistance' became noticeable in Trieste. Many Italian laws have not been extended to Trieste, and all problems were considered from the viewpoint of an economic and political independence of the territory. I am inclined to believe that in AMG's circles the concept took shape that Trieste is a separate territory with an autonomous government, instead of a territory administered by a caretaker government.

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"This hostility is shown only by certain quarters of AMG. Our relations with all the other British and American officers are very cordial.

"To conclude: The Trieste problem cannot be solved in Trieste. But the situation in Trieste must always be such as to support the diplomatic activity of our national Government. We to us, should the desire of being reunited with Italy vanish in Trieste! Any action by AMG to minimize Trieste's Italianity is highly deplorable. That is, however, no easy task. If, for instance, these clashes and incidents were not premeditated, then they count for nothing, not even as a pretext to distract the attention of the Triestines from Zone B, which remains a fundamental problem.

"As to the recent incidents, I am not of the opinion that they entail serious complications, at least on our part, since we were in the right. My appeal for a concordant action by the entire population was accepted on March 25th by an unanimous vote of the City Council. It was the first time in these post-war years that a political motion was carried unanimously. Trieste will hold on, as it always has done in critical times.

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Electoral machinery set working - Assignment of seats according to the system of linked lists - Two thirds to the group scoring the majority of votes - About 200,000 electors in the city of Trieste (La)

Since it was announced that the administrative elections in Trieste will be held on May 25th, at the same time as the elections in Central and Southern Italy, AMG has communicated that the respective Order will be published in the next edition of the Official Gazette. It has also been announced that the system of linked lists will be adopted.

Order No. 51 will establish the rules for these elections. This new system of linked lists has been introduced in order to guarantee to the associated parties, which score a majority of votes, an appropriate number of seats. Thus the City Council will be able to work more satisfactorily. The party, or the group of linked parties, which obtain the majority of votes, obtain two thirds of all seats. In our commune that means 40 seats out of 60.

The seats will be assigned according to the votes which each linked list has obtained, and the councillors will be selected on the basis of the number of preferential votes obtained by each candidate.

The electoral campaign will start on April 10th. Since the Italian electoral regulations will be adopted in full, all electoral dates are already fixed. Thus on March 31st the electoral commission of our zone will check and approve all changes in the electoral rolls. By April 10th the communal commission will have to apply the decisions of the zone commission and then compile the final lists, which will be exhibited from April 15th to April 30th. The electors of the Trieste Commune are estimated to total about 200 thousand. Together with the minor Communes of our zone they will total between 215 and 216 thousand.

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IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE - Left-wing, pro-FIT, March 28th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-Pressure of electoral interests takes shape in a draft for a compromise at the cost of Trieste - Idea of Italian participation in Zone A's administration accepted - A note by Chigi Palaco and a new meeting between Brosio and Edon - Realisation of proposal would result in definite division of the FIT's two zones - The origin of America's acquiescence lies in the coincidence of American elections and Italian internal situation (Pa)

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- Comments on the many projects discussed for Trieste - Yugoslav diplomacy awaits developments - Belgrade considers as illegal any solution outside the peace treaty's clauses - Criticism of AMG (Fa)
- While debate on foreign aid continues - MacArthur instead of Taft to run for President? (Fa)

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Pieces of paper (front-page inset) (full)

Here we quote the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory of Trieste concerning the popular representation in the FTT:

Art. 29, Local Government

The Constitution of the Free Territory will foresee the creation of Local Government Organs based on proportional representation according to democratic principles, and especially universal, direct and secret suffrage, equal for all.

Below this the following comment appears:

Contrary to the above, the system of linked lists, introduced by AMG on March 26th 1952, foresees the distribution of seats according to the majority system.

Are International Treaties simply scraps of paper? And the United Nations, which entrusted the mandate for a trusteeship administration of the FTT's Anglo-American Zone to the Allied Military Government, will they again find nothing to which they can object?

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The independence of others (front-page inset)

In an article in the "New York Times" James Reston marveled at the consequences of the American Ambassador Peurifoy's call on the Athens Government. He stated that after the war the United States had done many things which would not have been tolerated by the concepts of the nineteenth century.

Approved For Release 2001/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R011200160001-8,
Gen. Marshall did not directly intervene in the Italian elections, but limited himself to declaring that if certain parties were to prevail,

The Austrian oil fields caused and still cause much trouble to the Austrian Republic. These oil fields are not so important as those of the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Persia, and the Baku area, but their capacity is not insignificant, especially in these present times.

Unfortunately, the Austrian oil fields are situated in the Russian zone, and the Russians are doing their utmost to exploit them to the full. According to accurate estimates, the Austrian oil production can be valued at 40 million dollars a year, which means about 240 million dollars since the end of the war.

The Austrian Republic has vainly attempted to obtain at least a part of this oil, but the Russian authorities made this request conditional on the supply of Austrian industrial equipment to the Red Army. This condition was not accepted by Austria and, consequently, the Russians considerably reduced their oil assignments to that country. Similar methods are being used by the Russians not only in the oil industry, but also in all other important industrial sectors. Thus, although having her own oil fields, Austria has been compelled to cover her oil needs by purchasing raw oil from the Middle East, Venezuela and Mexico. The oil shipments from the latter countries to Austria pass through Trieste, which has very modern port installations for this particular purpose, while the trans-shipment costs are very moderate. Moreover, the Triestine refineries could well serve for refining the raw oil destined to Austria.

Also should Austria succeed in regaining her oil fields, the importance of Trieste's port for that country will not diminish, because every reduction in Austria's expenditures for the purchase of oil will be followed with a reduction in the costs of her industrial and export articles, which would mean increased exports through the port of Trieste.

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The brutalities of today and those of the past (editorial by-line)

One of our readers is surprised at the accusation of brutality made against the police by a certain press and those it represents, and that we did not on this occasion recall other such brutalities committed in the past. In fact, anyone who lived in Trieste since 1919 will remember the "Carabinieri", the "Royal Guards" (+ a police corps in existence around 1920-22), the "Arditi" (+ shock-troops of the first world war) and even units of the "Sassari Brigade" (+ which garrisoned Trieste) who did not exactly handle the Socialists, at that time very active, with gloves.

In those days crowds were not confronted by police brandishing truncheons, but with fully armed units, armed not only with rifles, but even artillery and armoured vehicles, who indiscriminately shot up the San Giacomo population. As if this were not enough, squads of brigands under the protection of the armed forces broke into homes at night and abducted people who sympathised with the Socialist movement. Men were tortured and killed by these carriers of "civilization" and no one raised his voice in protest. All this was done by the police of that time and those it protected and favoured.

Today they who raise the biggest hue and cry against the police are the same who more or less supported and approved what was committed in those times and which was a much graver brutality than that the police are accused of now. These people used the same press which, although it has changed its name, has retained the spirit of those times. This should be remembered by those who at the last City Council approved the motion of the City Board. And of these we particularly mention Pogassi and Juraga.

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Work of the "Swiss aid to Europe" - Over 46 million lire for refugees in our Zone - First departures of emigrants to new destinations (Lb)

After IRO closed down, various organizations took up the task of supporting the refugees. The "Swiss Aid to Europe", which substituted the "Don Suisse", is financially helping the refugees towards emigration. The refugees in Trieste were the principal beneficiaries. Some 300,000 Swiss francs, equal to about 46 and a half million lire, were allocated to the emigrants in our Zone for their sea voyages, while travel by train is paid by AMG. The amount is granted as a loan without any obligation, interest, or time limit. The first family to profit from this aid will depart on Sunday. The Swiss organization will also assist old people and sufferers from tuberculosis who will be accepted into Swiss hospitals. This most praiseworthy enterprise, from which Giulian refugees have also benefited, is accepted with the greatest gratitude.

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MESSAGGERO VENETO - Udine (Trieste edition), Ital. right-w., March 28th, 1952

This issue contains only an editorial (summarized below) worthy of mention, while the rest of the contents are similar to "Giornale", except for a short notice from New York, under the title "Civil Police under Italian command", which states that at the imminent London conference it will be decided to give an Italian adviser to the Governor and entrust Italy with specific tasks, such as running the (civil) police.

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Tricky formulas (editorial)

This then is the outcome of so much ado and feverish diplomatic activity: The bipartite government in Trieste is to be transformed into a tripartite one by the inclusion of a few Italian battalions in the forces stationed here, while Zone B is to remain in Tito's hands. This is not an "infamous" barter, only an idiotic one.

For the first time we are inclined to change our opinion about the Great dictator. The magnitude of his conceit and arrogance dwindles into nothing if compared with the colossal stupidity of three other persons, one of whom thinks himself particularly clever in bamboozling the other two.

Fussy-footing is the customary method of diplomats, but the sloppiness of the compromise devised by them in this instance beats all their previous exploits. According to this compromise, both zones are henceforth to be administered on a share-cropping plan, Italo-American sharecroppers operating in Zone A, and British-Yugoslav ones in Zone B. Where a balancing or moderating influence would have been a vital necessity, nothing of the kind is offered.

Trieste is a most difficult problem, even for us Italians. The mere mention of the name of this city arouses patriotic passion in all Italian hearts. But relatively few know the real facts, the inferno that rages in Zone B; the large majority are unaware that a number of purely Italian towns can be saved only through the restitution to Italy of the FTT in its entirety.

Only a small number of Italians understand what it means to lose Zone B: the Italo-Yugoslav frontier a gun shot from Trieste, Yugoslavia the real master of the gulf of Trieste, Istria gone for ever.

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These are aspects of the matter which Washington is unable, and London unwilling, to see, but which it would be impardonable for Rome to overlook or make light of. We Triestines feel that a trap is being set for us, and seven years of bitter experience with international diplomacy have taught us to appraise the full extent of the danger. Trieste awaits with desperate passion the arrival of the Italian soldiers, but it would be deeply disappointed if one of their tasks were to plant frontier-markers at Albano Vescova.

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L'UNITA - Milan (Trieste edition), Ital. Comm. Party, March 28th, 1952

Besides the front page editorial summarized below, the regular edition carries the following articles:

- Zone B to Belgrade and Zone A to Atlantic troops - De Gasperi accepts filthy barter agreed between Tito and Anglo-Americans - Participation of Italian units would cover permanent foreign occupation of the FTT
- Communique by Directorate of Italian Communist Party - Against foreign violence in Trieste Territory (in connection with recent incidents)
- In Naples 350 students arrested for demonstrating against "the foreigner" - 80 students injured during savage police attack on University

The special Trieste page carries the following:

- Still, always, and with greater energy, "No" to the barter! (editorial)
- Recurrences (reprint of an editorial published by "Il Lavoratore" on the second anniversary of the ratification of the peace treaty)
- FTT's economy - Peculiar aspects of crisis in retail trade - Industries sell their products in competition with their local representatives! (La)
- Congress of metal workers opens tomorrow - "Flent" factory's women workers demand Mayer's intervention - Personnel of Cantiere Navale Giuliano (Julian Shipyards) still in agitation (La)
- Our inquiry into Sick Insurance Institute - Problem of contributions and of some variation in treatment (7th instalment)
- Comrade Vidali to speak next Tuesday on "The recent events in Trieste and the next elections" (Lb)
- Nell Amter Cattonar will be in Trieste next Sunday (+ having obtained her documents as Italian citizen, she will pay a short visit to her husband) (Lb)

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A dishonourable calculation (editorial by Renato Mieli)

The present majority parties of the Italian Government prejudice once more the Trieste issue by dragging it into their own electoral campaign on the eve of the administrative consultation in South Italy. This time a "temporary solution" of the FTT problem is envisaged in the proposal for Italian participation in the Anglo-American administration of Zone A. What consequences are implied in this proposal?

The first consequence would be the practical annexation of Zone B by Yugoslavia with the consequent renunciation by Italy to defend the oppressed population in Zone B; secondly, De Gasperi would thus destroy the fiction of the tripartite note, not in favour of a partition of the FTT between Italy and Yugoslavia, but between the Anglo-Americans and Tito.

Unless De Gasperi is willing to add insult to injury, he should first endeavour to bring about the following three changes in the FTT's present situation: 1) to unify the two zones under one common administration; 2) to see to it that all foreign occupation troops are withdrawn; and 3) to put the mechanism for a final solution into operation, a solution to be agreed upon by the four big powers, and which should duly consider the will of the interested population.

This is the way to which the opposition parties have been pointing for the past four years, in demanding that the peace treaty be respected. However disagreeable this treaty may be to its signatory powers in Washington, London, Paris, Belgrade, and even to De Gasperi, it is nevertheless the one which admits Italy's right to see this territory on its eastern border cleared of all foreign troops. This is at the same time the way which any government is obliged to follow if really willing to enact the tripartite note.

Nobody who knows anything of the Chigi Palace's chaotic and inconclusive diplomacy will be surprised at the fact that every pretext has been made to avoid following this path, even now when it is proved that one can have no illusions about the tripartite premise. Why did not De Gasperi demand that the foreign troops in the FTT be withdrawn? Those who speculate on Italian patriotic sentiments have chosen the Atlantic Alliance instead.

This is why we must state that, faced by the elections in South Italy, the (Italian) Government has now nothing better to offer than its diplomatic interventions in connection with Trieste, which, like the tripartite note of four years ago, is a decidedly mistaken and dishonourable electoral swindle, so that now an admission of a bankrupt policy is added to the betrayal of the nation.

-D-C-O-

IL NUOVO CORRIERE DELLA SERA - Milan, March 28th, 1952

Italy is also beyond the "Morgenthau line" - Clarification on Trieste should not compromise the fate of Zone B, where seven Italian citizens must expiate their "crime" of being faithful to the Motherland (by Enzo Grazzini) (Fa)

Tomorrow we shall hear the first comments on the announced arrangements in Zone A and the concessions granted to the Italians. Meanwhile the Istrian GIN last night voted a motion expressing its concern that a relaxation in Trieste might compromise the fate of Zone B. An editorial of the "Times", proposing the partition of the two Zones of the FTT, caused much apprehension among local circles; while awaiting this clarification on Trieste we must be certain that the fate of Zone B will not be compromised in any way.

The trial of seven Italian citizens, accused of being agents of a foreign power and spies of the Istrian GIN, began this morning at Capodistria. But Capodistria is not Yugoslavia. Capodistria is a part of Zone B where the Yugoslavs should, in theory, have limited themselves to a trusteeship administration. According to the broadcasts by the Capodistria radio station, the defendants not only admitted their guilt, but also attempted to increase the charges made against them.

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Although not being in agreement with Stalin, Tito's Communism follows the same methods in judicial practice. And in view of this and forthcoming abuses - which coincide with the diplomatic activity for solving the problem of Trieste - no renunciation of Zone B is conceivable, not even in the name of concessions obtained in Zone A.

During Gen. Airey's command, the Anglo-American policy in Zone A did not produce any disorders, but Airey was not a coloniser. He was a pleasant, jovial and expansive Briton, who often wore a flower in his button-hole and spoke a very bad Italian. But in this very bad and moving Italian he usually affirmed that the FTT should be returned to Italy.

Winterton's arrival, together with his ambiguous attitude, first produced a quiet ill-humor and finally the disorders and barricades. This means that responsibility does not rest on particular circumstances, but on the men sent by London to control those circumstances.

The agreement reached on Trieste is undoubtedly a positive step. It means that London, at first wrongly informed by Winterton, realised the truth, that the incidents of March 20th were caused not by the Triestine population, but by the Police Force commanded by Poden and Richardson. In line with this reasoning last night's motion by the Istrian CIN should maintain its full validity as far as the responsibility of AMG's officials is concerned. Therefore not only Poden and Richardson, but also Winterton, who confused Trieste with a British colony, should be replaced. Perhaps later, with new and more sincere and friendly men, and with increased power in the hands of the Italian administrators, it would be possible to resume the road towards the main aim: Zone B. Because Zone B was and remains the chief objective.

However, Winterton allowed freedom of protest, while the Yugoslav Colonel Stamatovic, in the name of Tito, suppressed it. Winterton did not change Italian laws, Stamatovic ignores them (the trial at Capodistria is the best proof of this). Winterton did not declare Italian organizations illegal, Stamatovic did, Winterton did not annex the Zone under his command, but limited himself to establishing a colonial regime in it, while Stamatovic carried out the full annexation of his Zone, where Italian citizens are as good as stateless.

While Trieste will hear about reparations for the offences committed on March 20th, the seven defendants of Capodistria will continue to admit their non-existent crimes. While Trieste will certainly be allowed to fly Italian flags, even without Col. Poden's telephoned suggestions to the Zone President, Tito's men, affirming their right to Istria, will probably hoist Yugoslav flags beyond the Morgan line.

I cannot foresee Trieste's reactions to the announcements of the planned arrangements in Zone A, but I firmly believe that the eyes of all citizens will be more than ever turned towards that ambiguous and unjust Morgan line and towards those seven victims who suffer for the crime of having a Motherland.

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LE ULTIME NOTIZIE - Demochristian Party, March 28th, 1952

Articles and reports:

-The conference about Trieste before Easter - News that Rome wants Italian units to join the Anglo-American ones stationed in Trieste not confined - Italian authorities would presumably only obtain civil powers (+ a State Department spokesman affirmed that Rome has not demanded a share in the city's civil administration, but may make this request during the coming talks) (Fa)

- Decisive meeting in Tunis today between Bay and French envoys (Fa)
- The "New York Times" also speaks of a plebiscite (in the FTT) (Fb)
- Man who sent explosive parcel to Adenauer identified? (Fb)
- In view of elections local Demochristian party's convention convened for tomorrow (La)
- Three suitcases stolen from automobile of a Yugoslav diplomat (La)
- Trieste Press Association elects a new directorate (Lb)

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An interpellation to De Gasperi: a plebiscite for the entire FTT demanded - Italian participation in Trieste's administration does not solve the main problem, which is always that of Zone B (Fa)

Rome, 26th -- The Julian deputy, Guido Ceccherini, submitted the following interpellation in Parliament:

"The undersigned wishes to ask the Premier and Foreign Minister what action has been taken with the signatory governments of the tripartite note with regard to the policy and the attitude of Gen. Winterton, which culminated in the recent deplorable incidents. I wish to know the intentions of this government towards achieving a final solution of the FTT problem, and whether the government does not consider the democratic principle of self-determination as the best means for guaranteeing liberty and peace on the Adriatic."

If by Easter there is some relief in Zone A, the Italian nation is nevertheless still seriously concerned about Zone B. Next week a joint Anglo-American commission will meet in London to discuss technical points of the three powers' talks, which will also be attended by France. Roman circles are confident that a decision will soon be made for an Italian participation in Trieste's administration. Italy considers the Anglo-American decision, taken a week after the Trieste incidents, as an implicit disavowal of the system which has provoked these incidents. Thus the military government will be gradually transformed into a civilian one.

But the question of Zone B remains, and the abuses which our fellow-countrymen have to endure. But Zone B will not be dealt with directly in the London talks. The tripartite note will retain its former double value as a report of experts and a moral guarantee in support of diplomatic actions. In this way an Italian participation in Zone A's administration would not prejudice any final settlement of the entire FTT problem. It is merely an intermediary stage.

The communist press denounces the new decision as a preliminary to a final partition of the FTT, or as an electoral trick.

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The guarantee of the plebiscite (editorial by F. Amedini)

Although the project of an Italian participation in the Anglo-American trusteeship administration of Zone A is only made in outline and therefore rather generic, it cannot but be welcomed and gives new confidence in the future of the entire FTT. In this preliminary stage an anxiety we have already expressed on previous occasions, and which was manifested by the CLN last night, is felt that a more accentuated participation by Italy in the administration of Trieste may be a prelude to a definite partition of the FTT, leaving Zone B to Tito for good. This preliminary stage rests on the points that the final "destination" of the FTT, the juridical status of Zone A and of Zone B remain unprejudiced, and that the 1948 declaration remains valid.

In commenting yesterday's editorial in the London "Times", somebody remarked that our fears and suspicions were, if not groundless, at least premature, comparing our situation to that of a debtor who is willing to make an on account payment which should be accepted since the proof of the rest of the debt remains (in our case the tripartite declaration). This view is also held by our Government, but we do not agree, because we cannot believe in the guarantee offered by the tripartite note which was defined as "rash" in yesterday's "Times", because our heart and mind is turned essentially to Zone B, the integral part of the FTT, Italian land, and the last hinterland left to Trieste, and because we believe that even the Italianity of Trieste is threatened by the denationalisation now being carried out in Italian towns like Capodistria, Pirano, Umago, Cittanova, Portorose, Buie, etc.

Moreover, the painful and irrefutable experience of the past years teaches us that every time some modification is applied to Zone A with the object of tying it more closely to Italy, new measures are enforced, new laws issued, new politico-economic decisions taken in Zone B, violating the peace treaty, and which tie this Italian land ever closer to Yugoslavia. The demarcation line between the two Zones is becoming more and more a real frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito knows he can make definite gestures in Zone B by which he has nothing to lose, but only to gain.

We welcome an Italian administration in Zone A working hand in hand with the Anglo-Americans. But in the preliminary talks it is indispensable to demand from the Allies a new promissory note, since the old one is overdue, not as to the moral substance, but as a diplomatic obligation. This new promissory note, in our opinion, can only be the announcement of a popular plebiscite in both Zones, under international protection, and with all the safeguards of freedom. The plebiscite would guarantee that all internal modifications of the administration in Zone A are "temporary", and not final. This is also the view of the Hon. Cacciherini (see above) and of the representatives of Istria. The "guaranteed" plebiscite is, or appears to be, the only logical conclusion of a period of uncertainties which has cost and still costs a calvary of persecutions, mortifications, and heavy moral and material losses to the Istrians. The present moment seems to be favourable to Italy, who can still play her trump card of the Western Alliance. It is essential that the attention be not entirely turned to Zone A, but that Zone B and Belgrade be watched, and that we be prepared for any surprise, because our enemy is there, because (in Bishop Santin's words) "if you go to the root, you will see that what periodically makes the plague so virulent is just one thing: Zone B. The evil is there. Then let this sore be healed once and for all, and there will be peace".

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INFORMATION REPORT

118

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SERIAL NO.

21-51

DATE OF REPORT

4 May 1951

EVALUATION

REQUEST NO.

February 1951

OPNAV-32F-96 REV. 10-50

ALUSWA CHINA

Source
Dept. of Communications Taiwan
Provincial Government

SUBJECT

Limited Assistance Measures for Ships in Distress - Taiwan

BRIEF (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY)

Vessels in distress in the vicinity of Taiwan may enter the Island Ports unless carrying dangerous cargo or a highly contagious disease. Certain inspections and routines are prescribed and limited rescue actions are defined.

Direct translation follows:

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
Taiwan Provincial Government
Taipei, Taiwan,
China.

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ASSISTANCE MEASURES AND TAIWAN PORT ENTRY REGULATIONS FOR
FOREIGN SHIPS IN DISTRESS

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1. Foreign ships in distress which necessitate them to enter harbours of Taiwan, should, if she is able to navigate and communicate, follow the regular procedure by notifying the Harbour Bureau, which in turn would permit her entry to a designated anchorage in the outer harbour.

2. The Harbour Bureau, upon receipt request for entry by ship in distress, should grant permission and, at the same time, notify the Combined Examination Office, Maritime Customs and Quarantine Service for an examination on board.

3. If the ship in distress could neither navigate or communicate, or the communication was stopped after sending out S.O.S. signal, the Harbour Bureau should undertake possible rescue measures and notify all concerned, upon receipt the signal. The Harbour Bureau may also ask the navy for assistance in necessary.

4. Ship in distress if found under any of the following conditions should not be permitted for entry:

- (1) Carrying dangerous cargo.
- (2) Having patients with highly contagious disease or plague.
- (3) No severe damage on ship's hull, engine or navigation equipment.
- (4) Her condition is not necessary for entry.

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Serial No. 21-51

If the ship is under real urgent distress, even under the (1) and (2) conditions, rescue of crew and passengers should be done speedily. Nevertheless, the ship will not be permitted for entry.

5. After the ship entered the harbour, with the only exception of those who may have special reasons and approved by the Combined Examination Office, all crew members will not be permitted to disembark. Furthermore, the radio station on the ship should be sealed up as soon as she enters the harbour. If the ship came from communist port, special surveillance is required.

6. After entering the harbour, the ship should notify her agent to proceed with the following procedures:

(1) To submit two copies of entry report with attachment of passenger list, crew name list, and distress condition statement to the Harbour Bureau. After the stamp of entry permit is stamped, the papers should be sent separately to the Combined Examination Office and Customs.

(2) To submit maritime report to the Harbour Bureau for disposition in accordance with maritime regulations.

(3) Unless the ship will not pick up or discharge passengers or cargo in the harbour, or is leaving the harbour within 24 hours, the ship master should report to the Harbour Bureau or Customs and hand in all required papers to either of the two offices.

7. After the ship entered the harbour, the Customs, Combined Examination Office, Harbour Bureau and the Quarantine Service may re-examine the ship whenever it is necessary. If the ship intends to refuel or purchase supplies from the harbour, request should be made to the Harbour Bureau and Customs through her agent. Payment for such purchases may be made in foreign currency exchangeable in Taiwan.

8. After the distress is over, the ship should follow regular procedure by requesting exit permission from Harbour Bureau. Upon approval, a representative of the Combined Examination Office should be sent to see the ship leaves and unseal her radio station.

9. The Harbour Bureau, when requested to rescue a ship in distress, should take measures in accordance with this regulation and, at the same time, report to proper authority by telephone. After departure of the ship, a statement of the distress condition and measures taken on the ship should be made and sent respectively to the Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Communication, Taiwan Provincial Government and the Peace Preservation Headquarters.

10. Any momentary occurrences should be handled respectively by the Harbour Bureau, Combined Examination Office and the Customs, on the basis of their natures.

11. This regulation will be in effect after it has been sanctioned by the Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Communications and the Provincial Government of Taiwan.

COMMENT: The above is forwarded for dissemination to show that while the Chinese Nation is at war, the basic assistance to vessels in distress exists at least on paper. Vessels in distress should not count on rescue service similar to U.S. Coast Guard assistance.

INTELDEFAX 959351

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INFORMATION REPORT

For Release 2001/09/10: CIA-RDP83-00415R011200160001-8

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DATE OF INFORMATION

6/15/51

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

OPNAV-32F-26 REV. 10-50

DATE OF REPORT

27 June 1951

FROM

ComNavForGer APO 742

SOURCE

As noted herein.

EVALUATION

B-2

REQUEST NO.

SUBJECT: GERMAN Torpedoes, Fighting Enemy U-Boats with Three-Dimensional Torpedoes
(Military and Mathematical Aspects Thereof).

BRIEF (FOR REPORTS OF MORE THAN ONE PAGE, ENTER CAREFUL SUMMARY)

Study prepared by competent German ex-naval torpedo experts on the military and mathematical aspects of fighting enemy submarines with three-dimensional torpedoes (2 Parts), treating:(A) (Military Aspects):

- (a) the 2-dimensional torpedo shot;
- (b) the 3-dimensional torpedo shot;
- (c) proposal for 3-dimensional torpedo fire-control system/installation;
- (d) firing procedure and tactics (3-dimensional);
- (e) considerations attending 3-dimensional submarine defense by surface torpedo-carriers.

(B) (Mathematical Aspects):

- (a) proposal for constructing 3-dimensional torpedo fire-control system/installation for submarines, describing:
 - 1) 3-dimensional locating gear;
 - 2) 3-dimensional integration;
 - 3) 3-dimensional torpedo fire-control system;
 - 4) Panorama device;
- (b) mathematical calculations and formulas for the target computer, correction computer, and lead-angle computer.

Reference: (a) ComNavForGer Report No. 59-51 of 2/14/51
 (b) " " " 60-51 of 2/16/51
 (c) " " " 64-51 of 2/19/51
 (d) " " " 104-51 of 2/26/51
 (e) " " " 255-51 of 5/22/51

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Enclosure: (1) Original Study (in German) (Military Part)
 (2) Original Study (in German) (Mathematical Part).

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ComNavForGer Serial 293-S-51 of 27 June 1951.

1. References (a) through (e) forwarded a related series of studies on ASW, prepared by ex-Kapt. z. See Erich Holtorf and Freg. Kapt. Alfred Dehr, torpedo experts who were closely associated with the German Navy's torpedo/underwater warfare section. In supplement thereto, the same sources have completed another study on "Fighting Enemy Submarines with Three-Dimensional Torpedoes (2 Parts, viz: Military and Mathematical)," which is given in translation hereunder. In view of the technical aspects of this work, along with the preparing officer's limited knowledge of this specialized subject, the original German study is being forwarded as well, in order to permit clarification of possible doubtful English translation of certain terminology.

PART I

MILITARY ASPECTS

FIGHTING ENEMY SUBMARINES WITH THREE-DIMENSIONAL TORPEDOES.

I. Introduction.

(1) The most important task of a Sea Power is the safeguarding of its sea communications. Accordingly, ASW will be of particular importance in a future war as Soviet Russia possesses a large fleet of modern submarines. Therefore the battle for control of the sea depths can be of decisive importance.

(2) The period of submarine defense with depth charges or similar explosive weapons (for example, the 'hedgehog'), has gone forever. For successful defense against modern submarines, a hunter/killer submarine destroyer ('U-Zerstörer') is especially appropriate in view of the fact that based on the present state of technics, the torpedo is the only weapon which can be employed under water in great depths to destroy the high-speed enemy sub.

(3) The own 'U-Zerstörer' must be able to escort own convoy under water. It must be able to detect, defend, and pursue the attacking high-speed submerged enemy and destroy it with torpedoes. One of the most important military requirements of the future will impose that the torpedo or similarly steered explosive weapon, be capable of employment in all depths in which submarines operate.

(4) The cardinal problem of future ASW is the development of modern torpedo fire-control apparatus, locating gear, and special torpedoes for three-dimensional defense. The present two-dimensional firing procedure (1945) in no way meets present-day ASW requirements. The logical further development points to three-dimensional locating gear, to a three-dimensional fire-control installation, to a three-dimensional torpedo - in short, to a three-dimensional launching. This tactic can be universally employed in all situations of underwater warfare.

II. The Two-Dimensional Torpedo Shot.

(A) Situation in 1945.

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(1) It was stated in the introduction that the torpedo or similar explosive weapon (with engine) would become the defensive weapon of the future against modern submarines. In 1945 the possibilities for fighting enemy submarines in great depths with torpedoes were still very problematical; all advantages rested with the high-speed modern submarine which could approach the convoy from the depths unhindered and execute its attack.

(2) The new German type XXI U-boat which was to employ this new 'depth-firing' tactic (without use of periscope), first set out on an operational mission in April 1945. No practical experience with this new 'depth-firing' tactic resulted. However, this tactic was tried out very successfully in the convoy exercises held off Bornholm in January/February 1945. In order to emphasize the gravity of the situation, there follows a brief description of the intended attack to be carried out by the type XXI boat against a convoy:

(a) The attacking sub would pick up (detect) a convoy at great range through its passive 'Horschgeraete' (listening gear) and would approach the convoy in great depth (60 to 150 meters). The U-boat would get under the ASW defenses without jeopardizing itself and would then position itself under the convoy.

(b) The position underneath the convoy is the most favorable for firing, and the least dangerous tactically. Here the sub is as safe as in a concrete bunker - at least, that was so in 1945. As soon as the attacking sub positioned itself under the convoy, it would follow the enemy until all its LUT-pattern torpedoes were fired. In our previous studies, we drew attention to the details of this LUT-torpedo tactic.

(c) Even when approaching the convoy, the attacking sub is practically invulnerable because due to its high submerged speed it cannot be hit with depthcharges. As regards own defense against torpedoes, the 1945 sub was also safe inasmuch as a 1945 torpedo was not yet devised for fighting off modern submarines.

(3) Even today, an own defensive submarine could only defend itself with torpedoes against an attacking boat if it surfaced from the safety depth in its attack zone to fire own torpedoes. In this situation, the enemy is vulnerable. But in this connection, a few modifications (adaptations) are required to be made in today's torpedo which can be accomplished without difficulties.

(B) Interim Military Objective: Control of the Attack Zone of the Enemy Submarine With Own Torpedoes.

(1) In our further deliberations we have assumed that the Attack Zone of enemy subs for firing their torpedoes lies in depths from 0 to 50 meters. Therefore, from a military standpoint, this zone must be dominated/controlled by own torpedoes. The following conditions must or can be met with present technical means:

(a) The sub must be equipped with appropriate launching tubes which will permit torpedoes to be fired from any depth within the 0 - 50 meters zone. This is a launching problem.

(b) The torpedo must be able to withstand any depth within the 0 - 50 meters zone. This is a water pressure problem.

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(c) The torpedo must be provided with a new depth scale for 0 - 50 meters, insofar as the present-day two-dimensional steering system ('Steuer-System') is retained. This is a steering problem. ('Steuer-Problem').

(d) The new depth ballistics ('Niedergangs Ballistik') must be investigated. This is a ballistics problem.

(e) After running the pre-set period, the torpedoes must detonate in order to offset the limited responsive-sensitivity of the magnetic fuse. This is a fuse problem.

(f) A new firing method must be devised to fight enemy subs in the 0 - 50 meters zone with torpedoes.

(g) Locating gear (Ardic) must be further improved in order to meet the new situation of the high-speed submarine. (See remarks on Three-Dimensional Firing paragraph III below).

(C) Comment With Regard to Points (a) through (g) above:

(1) The following comments are applicable to the seven points above:

(a) The requirement for launching torpedoes from depths up to 50 meters was, in principle, fulfilled in the German type XXI boat through adaptation of the tube. However, in any new design, a fundamental prerequisite is that the launching tube be designed to withstand firing in all depths in which a submarine operates. New design methods must be used to achieve this. The problem of forcing the water to fill up the space behind the torpedo at the instant of launching exercises a very important role. The water volume required behind the torpedo during every stage of the launching process must be roughly equivalent to the torpedo volume ejected from the tube. This is the only possible solution of the problem of reducing launching pressure. In our opinion, mechanical ejection of the torpedo from the tube (telescope piston type ?) would be the best solution as the torpedo propulsion mechanism would assist the launching.

(b) The water-pressure control requirement was met by the 1945 compressed air torpedo used in depths up to 50 meters (without necessity of any special adjustment). In the case of a new design the same considerations as set forth under (1) above would apply. Based on our experience there would be no technical difficulties encountered. This problem was investigated in 1943 in connection with the depth-firing tactic, and the findings were positive.

(c) It will be necessary to design and build a 'depth-apparatus' with a graduation-scale up to 50 meters if it is desired to retain the present two-dimensional control system.

(d) The comment under (c) above also applies in the case of two-dimensional ballistics. In the case of any great difference in depth between the attacking sub and the target, ballistic correction for the downward curve of the torpedo becomes necessary.

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(e) 'Distance' Range Fuse. Since a sub is a very small target and existing sources of error re the lead angle will be increased by new sources related to depth adjustment, the possibility of direct or magnetic hits cannot be entertained. Under the circumstance, provision must be made to make the torpedo detonate at a theoretical target. This can be achieved with the aid of a newly-developed 'distance-fuse' which impels detonation at the end of a pre-set run ('distance'). The 'distance' range is automatically supplied by the fire-control installation. It is possible to conceive a delayed-action fuse (as in the case of an A.A. shell) but, in our opinion, the principle of the 'distance-fuse' is better suited to the purpose because it makes possible compensation for variation of torpedo speed during its run. Similarly to the present-day angle shot method, the 'detonation distance' is continuously fed to a fuse-setting gear in the torpedo until just prior to launching. Obviously, in addition to this, all other conventional means of fusing (contact and magnetic) are available.

(f) Two-dimensional defensive firing against an enemy sub can be realized as 'normal' firing. The requirement therefor is a fire-control installation similar to that installed in the German types VII and XXI (without LUT). Data to be fed the computer are: enemy course, enemy speed, enemy bearing and range. These data are supplied by the DF Central which makes use of ASDIC equipment coupled with manually-operated gear (See comment under paragraph IV of this study on 'Three-Dimensional Locating'). From the foregoing data and the torpedo speed, the computer continuously calculates the firing angle which is fed to the torpedo by the conventional electro-automatic method. The computer also calculates the range ('Schussweite'), i.e., the distance covered by the torpedo up to the theoretical point of impact. This is the 'distance' (range) required for the new 'distance'/range fuse.

(f-1) Depth Setting in Torpedo: With a depth zone of 0 to 50 meters, a setting for 35 meters (as a compromise) will be adequate. With this setting, the zone between 0 and 50 meters, within which enemy subs must operate to fire their torpedoes, can be kept under control (as of 1945!).

(f-2) Firing Technique: Either separately aimed shots or salvos (two to four torpedoes) - depending on results of practical tests. This problem is treated in detail in paragraph V - 'Tactic of Three-Dimensional Torpedo Firing'. By analogy, the contents of this paragraph also apply to two-dimensional firing.

(g) Locating ('Ortung'): Here it is desired to invite attention to paragraph IV, covering 'Three-Dimensional Firing', and to stress that two-dimensional firing also requires three-dimensional locating since it is essential to be kept informed of the enemy's depth. The enemy can fire torpedoes in the attack zone only - presumably 0 to 50 meters. However, he is also vulnerable in this zone as long as new torpedo designs are not available. The submarine commander therefore must have the means to determine when the enemy rises to the attack zone for firing.

(D) Future Objective.

(1) Two-dimensional defensive firing within the depth zone of 0 to 50 meters is only a temporary solution. When greater depths can be reached with new torpedo designs

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there will be new problems which cannot be mastered with present-day two-dimensional procedures. In our opinion, these new problems can only be solved with the aid of three-dimensional locating technique and three-dimensional torpedoes. (See paragraphs III, IV and V for further details).

III. The Three-Dimensional Torpedo Shot. (See sketch on page 7a of Enclosure 1).

(1) The two-dimensional torpedo shot treated in paragraph II above will continue to be a temporary solution even if torpedoes of a more advanced design become available because in a future war, the greater depths, higher speeds, and evasive maneuvering of the enemy over a broad expanse, can only be controlled with three-dimensional torpedoes.

(2) Three-dimensional firing for defensive purpose has a universal range of application, especially when used against high-speed enemy subs operating in the direct vicinity of a convoy or individual ship. Naturally, surface torpedo carriers could also make use of this tactic if the problems incident to locating from above to below the water could be solved more satisfactorily.

(3) Example of a Three-Dimensional Engagement of Submarine vs. Submarine: The defense tactics of a modern enemy submarine, aided by a three-dimensional torpedo, will develop about along the following lines (without going into details as regards cooperation with hunter-groups, listening buoys, etc.):

(a) The defending sub which is in a favorable position below the zone of abrupt temperature changes ('Temperatur-Sprungschicht') locates the enemy (generally approaching at great depth), with its passive locating gear. This 'passive-locating' method is aided by 'active-locating' impulses emitted by the defending sub. Once located the enemy is covered by 'active' ASDIC and bearings are continuously taken to determine his position, course and speed. The tactical use of 'active-locating' means on the part of the defending escort subs is not subject to limitations once the enemy sub is within listening range of the convoy.

(b) The three-dimensional locating gear supplies the enemy's horizontal and vertical course, distance, speed and depth on the basis of continuous locating and measurement data. With these navigational aids, the sub commander, with the help of a panoramic apparatus ('Panorama-Geraet') and other sensory-organs for submerged combat, directs operations. He is then able to carry out his attack with great precision. In this connection he must under all circumstances prevent the enemy from breaking through own submarine security and positioning himself underneath the convoy.

(c) It is not yet possible to say just how a duel between submarines under water will develop. The tactic will depend on the armament and capabilities of both enemies and their mentalities. In any event there is reason to believe that in the most unfavorable case, there will only be a few promising chances to fire (compare modern aircraft battles).

(d) The locating and fire-control systems must therefore be so designed that the sub-commander can fire his torpedo salvos at any desired moment after locating the enemy. This is only possible with three-dimensional equipment.

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(e) It would seem that the technical difficulties of such an underwater battle rest more in the locating sector than in the torpedo sector. We believe that the solution of the torpedo problem, based on today's technical standards, will not impose insurmountable difficulties. On the other hand the locating-problem must be solved because, without adequate means of locating, underwater defense against modern high-speed submarines is questionable.

(4) From the standpoint of own submarine, we should like to reemphasize in concluding, the special advantages of the three-dimensional torpedo tactic as compared to the present-day firing method, viz:

(a) Practically speaking, below the 50 meter depth, an enemy submarine may only be hit with a three-dimensional torpedo.

(b) Three-dimensional locating and fire-control gear afford the submarine commander full tactical latitude, and does not bind him to the firing technique.

(c) The sub commander can fire immediately, regardless of his position, as soon as his locating gear begins to function and after he is within range. In other words he can choose the most favorable tactical moment for firing.

(d) Every counter-action by the enemy will be picked up by the locating gear and given consideration with regard to the ensuing shots. The detonation points of individually fired torpedoes (successively) within one series will approach the enemy closer and closer as the fire-control gear gets the 'feel of things' during the course of the engagement.

(e) As long as the enemy (USSR) employs only a two-dimensional torpedo tactic (which is perfectly adequate for carrying out attacks against Western Powers' convoys) an own defending submarine with three-dimensional torpedo equipment is far superior to the attacker. The commander of an own defending submarine equipped with three-dimensional torpedo gear can, without fear and risk, approach the enemy at close range and destroy him with sure hits.

IV Suggestion for a Three-Dimensional Torpedo Fire-Control Installation. (See sketch and legend on pages 15 and 15a of Enclosure 1).

(1) Three-dimensional torpedo firing is contingent on completing the following development work:

(a) Development of three-dimensional locating gear for horizontal and vertical ranging.

(b) Development of three-dimensional torpedo fire-control gear which calculates the data for three-dimensional firing from the locating data, with ballistic correction, and continuously feeds same to the torpedo.

(c) Development of a three-dimensional torpedo which heads straight for the target with the aid of a new steering/control system.

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(d) Increasing the effective range of the magnetic fuse for use against small targets, such as submarines. The effective range of the magnetic fuse must at least equal that of the torpedo detonation ('Der Wirkungsbereich der Magnetzündung muss mindestens ebensogross sein wie der einer Torpedo-Detonation?') In addition, the magnetic fuse must not be affected by the detonation of one of the torpedoes in the salvo. As long as there is no absolutely reliable magnetic fuse, it becomes necessary to develop a mechanical fuse which will make the torpedo detonate after having covered a pre-set distance ('Distance-Fuse').

(e) Development of a new tactic and a new firing method on a three-dimensional basis.

(f) Development of a method for training in three-dimensional firing against submarines.

(g) The prerequisites mentioned in paragraph II (B) (1) (b) above for pressure-proof torpedoes in two-dimensional firing, naturally are also valid for three-dimensional-firing in all operational depths.

(2) Comments on Various Military Aspects of Three-Dimensional Locating Gear (paragraph IV (1) (a) above).

(a) The locating central must determine the enemy's position by means of bearings and ranging, calculate enemy course and speed, keep the sub commander informed as to the situation (i.e. give him a picture of the developing situation - 'Panorama' device), and must supply the aiming direction which cannot be obtained visually or by radar (substitute for aiming/target direction transmitter).

(b) The locating gear functions horizontally and vertically with two separately operating A/DIC-devices. The horizontal gear is connected to the gyro-compass and the vertical gear to a new vertical-gyro-stabilizer.

(c) Determination of enemy course and speed can be manually undertaken in a similar manner as in navigating with the aid of a chart. Separate determinations are made in the horizontal and vertical planes. The desirable ultimate objective would be an automatic three-dimensional ranging/integrating device ('Koppelgeraet') (See paragraph II of the Mathematical Aspects part).

(d) As a result of the 'integration' ('Kopplung'), the horizontal course (d') and vertical course (d''), as well as the absolute three-dimensional value of enemy speed (v_g) are conveyed to the torpedo fire-control central. The range (three-dimensional value) is also conveyed to the fire-control central, but not continuously. Instead, mathematical fixed-points for calculation ('relation-points') are defined. (See Mathematical Aspects part).

(e) The locating gear system is a separate unit. It is not fully-automatically connected to the fire-control central. All errors (range inaccuracies) are compensated in the locating gear system, so that the torpedo fire-control central is supplied with only linear (non-fluctuating) data.

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(f) If during the course of an engagement it occurs that the torpedoes are not hitting the target on the basis of the locating data, then the arrangement proposed by us for separate locating and fire-control gear makes it possible to introduce necessary corrections at the junction point of the two systems, i.e., to have recourse to the 'human element'. These corrections to be applied to the course and speed linear data.

(g) Since a machine cannot think in tactical terms, the interposition of the human element between the locating and fire-control systems, instead of a fully-automatic combination of these two systems, is a point of utmost importance. Only through such an arrangement can the following important requirements be met:

Visual representation of course and speed;

Functioning of the torpedo fire-control central on the basis of these linear data;

Making the necessary corrections in the fire-control central on the basis of these visible and tangible data, without saddling the sub commander with difficult conversion calculations;

Ensuring continuous visible supervision/checking.

(3) Comment on Three-Dimensional Torpedo Fire-Control System. (paragraph IV (1) above):

(a) The torpedo fire-control system must supply the following data:

(a-1) Calculate the horizontal and vertical lead angles from the enemy course and speed in correlation with the developing horizontal and vertical bearing data and range.

(a-2) Obtain from these data the pertinent horizontal and vertical firing angles.

(a-3) Feed these firing data continuously to the torpedo up until firing.

(a-4) Calculate ballistic corrections for the vertical firing angle.

(a-5) Calculate and feed continuously to the torpedo, the firing range data required for setting of the 'distance-fuse' up to its theoretical point of impact.

(b) Three-dimensional fire-control system is the prerequisite for any type of three-dimensional firing, even if in the future new torpedo steering-systems become available (e.g. 'active-ortender SP-Torpedo' or homing torpedo).

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(c) The three-dimensional torpedo fire-control system, projected by us consists of the following apparatus:

Target Computer
Correction Computer
Lead-Angle Computer
Ballistics Correction Computer
Salvo Computer
Firing Angle Receiver.

(A) Functions of Three-Dimensional Fire-Control Apparatus.

(a) Target Computer: Function is to keep the torpedo fire-control gear continuously on the target; i.e., substitutes for lack of a visual target indicator. This computer maintains target direction even if the locating gear temporarily loses the target.

(b) Correction Computer: Enables comparison of the data theoretically calculated by the target computer and the ASDIC gear. Through correction of differences, basic data become more reliable. This very important principle of our proposal may be compared to straddling a target. The observed salvo fall of shot is not only used for correction of the ensuing salvos, but also for correcting the battle picture in the computer itself. The torpedoes thus remain on the target with the proper tendency. The mathematical derivation of this correction is treated in the 'Mathematical Aspects' part of this study.

(c) Lead-Angle Computer: Calculates horizontal and vertical lead angles as well as the range for which the 'distance-fuse' of the torpedo must be set. (See below, under 'Fusing'). It also calculates the parallax for angle-firing.

(d) Ballistics Correction Computer: Calculates the ballistic vertical correction, contingent on: torpedo displacement, weight of torpedo as a function of time (change of weight during run), salt-content of seawater, range ('distance'), cosine of vertical firing angle.

(e) Salvo Computer: Calculates dispersion for mathematically precise firing (salvo-firing). Efforts must be made to fire a salvo with maximum lethal effect. (See paragraph V on 'Tactic and Firing Method'). The salvo computer is not strictly required for our proposed system. Schedule of salvo-correction can be previously calculated and standardized. This would result in pattern-firing with lethal effect, similar to LUT-salvo-pattern firing. There would be previously calculated pattern-programs for various ranges and situations which would simplify the procedure.

(f) Firing-Angle Receiver: Continuously feeds firing data to the torpedo. Its function is similar to that of the torpedo firing-angle receivers in German types VII, IX, and XXI boats. It transmits the firing data (in our project, the horizontal firing angle, vertical firing angle, and range/'distance') to the torpedo with the aid of amplifiers and adjustment gear. Shortly prior to firing, the adjustment gear is lifted from the torpedo during the reverse stroke of the launching rods. Salvo corrections are transmitted to the torpedo through the same three media.

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(5) Comments on the Three-Dimensional Torpedo (paragraph IV (1) (c) above:

(a) Present-day internationally used torpedoes are steered horizontally by a gyro. The steering of a torpedo in a pre-set depth is taken over by a 'depth-device' which, in combination with a pendulum, reacts to water-pressure.

(b) In the new three-dimensional torpedo the depth-device must be replaced by a new vertical steering mechanism which will permit vertical steering of the torpedo to a pre-set angle. This new steering mechanism would have to be based on the gyro-control principle, in similar manner as with horizontal steering. Possibly the same mechanism could be used by reorienting it 90 degrees.

(c) At time of firing, the firing angle in the horizontal system is fed to the torpedo in the same way as heretofore. Superimposed on the angle is the gyro-impulse which controls the torpedo independent of the sub's course. The vertical firing-angle must be controlled in a similar manner by the new vertical stabilizing device, so that the vertical firing-angle is independent of the rolling motion of the boat. Through this arrangement the torpedo is guided directly (three-dimensionally) toward the target. No major technical difficulties are foreseen in this solution of the steering system.

(d) Ballistic Corrections are required with the vertical steering system inasmuch as the torpedo is either heavier or lighter than water. Other factors influencing the ballistics of the torpedo also require compensation (see paragraph 5 (d) above).

(e) The question of propulsion for this new torpedo is of secondary importance inasmuch as firing ranges are likely to be limited. Under this circumstance the torpedo can be expected to have high speed. A high-speed torpedo will become a lethal weapon in a close-quarters duel if it can be fired three-dimensionally.

(f) The question of the torpedo's pressure-stability is of utmost importance; it must be suitable for use in any given depth in which submarines operate.

(6) Comments on 'Fusing' (paragraph IV (1) (d) above):

(a) In the early stage of World War II, torpedo fuses were a great problem child of the torpedo arm. A reliable magnetic-fuse could not be introduced operationally until 1943, after several years development work and many disappointments. Future defensive tactics will also attempt to render the enemy's fuses ineffective.

(b) In order to be effective defensively against enemy subs, a magnetic fuse must at least have the same responsive-sensitivity as the effective radius of a torpedo detonation and, at the same time, it must be immune to counter-action. It must also not detonate along with other torpedoes fired in a salvo (this is very important).

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(c) Since the above requirements cannot for the time being be met, and their subsequent fulfillment being contingent on the further development of enemy de-gaussing, we consider it better to equip the torpedo with a 'distance-fuse' which will make the explosive charge detonate after a pre-set torpedo run. Fuses of this type are absolutely immune to defensive counter-action and would not detonate along with other torpedoes fired. In addition there would be the advantage of all torpedoes detonating, thus exerting great moral pressure against the enemy.

(d) The distance or range to be set in the fuse results from the three-dimensional firing-triangle in the lead-computer. The continuous feeding of these data to the torpedo will not impose any greater difficulties than the feeding of the conventional angle-firing and LUT-firing data with the aid of adjustment gear via amplifiers.

(e) In Paragraph II, (B) (1) (e) it was stated that the torpedo, in addition to the 'distance-fuse', should be equipped with all other conventional types of fuses. However, it must be possible to activate or inactivate the magnetic fuse at will if during a war enemy counter-measures make this necessary.

(7) Comments on Development of New Tactic and New Firing Method (Three-Dimensional)
(Paragraph IV (1) (e) above).

(a) (See Paragraph V below).

(8) Comments on Development of Method for Training in Three-Dimensional Firing
(Paragraph IV (1) (f) above).

(a) This is beyond the scope of this study. However, if desired, we could submit our ideas in a separate study.

V. Firing Method and Tactic:

(1) The firing method and tactics of three-dimensional underwater combat will result from experience gained with the overall performance of submarines' use of three-dimensional torpedoes. Of course, the capabilities of enemy subs and their torpedoes will play a vital role therein. The greater the lead over the enemy's development, the simpler and less problematic will be own defense tactics.

(2) Assuming that the Western Powers will undertake to further the development of three-dimensional torpedo firing, as suggested by us, and that the Russians will only have two-dimensional depth-firing tactics (along the lines of the German type XXI and Walter XXVI boats), the defensive tactics in sub vs. sub combat would, in our opinion, be about as follows:

(a) The advantage of three-dimensional firing rests in the fact that the torpedoes can be fired at any time, unimpeded, from all depths and sectors. This advantage must be exploited. It is recommended that the defensive tactics be planned so as to make it impossible for the enemy to make use of his two-dimensional torpedoes against the attacking sub. Own attacking sub should therefore vary its depth as frequently as possible and strive to obtain a situation which can only be controlled with three-dimensional torpedoes.

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(b) With the aid of a three-dimensional torpedo, the enemy can be annihilated at close-range without risk as long as he is restricted to two-dimensional tactics. Close-range combat offers the best chances and is therefore the best defensive tactic.

(c) Close-range combat of several own submarines with a lone enemy boat must be avoided.

(d) The three-dimensional fire-control system affords the possibility to fire either a torpedo series or torpedo salvos.

(d-1) Torpedo Series: This consists of individual shots fired at intervals of twenty to forty seconds, to which corrections are continuously applied. The individual torpedoes are fired without dispersal. However, they are continuously fed the latest firing data (including latest fuse-distance setting) from the locating and fire control installations.

(d-2) Torpedo Salvos: All torpedoes in a salvo are fired with identical firing data at salvo intervals of about three seconds. They have a joint theoretical point of impact, but actual points of detonation are scattered around the theoretical hitting point. The dispersal pattern must be selected so as to obtain the greatest possible lethal effect with one salvo. (The mathematical investigation of this problem is not treated in the Mathematical Aspects part of this study; it would require special treatment).

(e) It will be navigationally difficult for the commander of a defensive sub to approach the enemy within favorable close-range since the enemy will attempt to evade this lethal threat. Under this circumstance, every firing chance must be exploited immediately. In a running engagement the best tactic in our opinion would be to fire a torpedo salvo since the chance for firing is available only for a short time. Should a pursuing action develop, then the torpedo series would be used.

(f) From a tactical standpoint, a new torpedo, which we referred to as 'SP-Torpedo' (special torpedo) in one of our previous studies, would greatly facilitate the situation for the sub commander. The 'SP-Torpedo' which we advocate would be the ideal torpedo of the future with three-dimensional homing equipment. In this case the sub commander need not concern himself with the navigationally difficult close-range situation. All he need do is to bring his boat to within torpedo range of the enemy and then fire his SP-Torpedo. All the other important advantages of this torpedo were mentioned in an earlier study.

(g) Since the development of a three-dimensional SP-Torpedo is likely to raise greater problems than the development of three-dimensional fire control ~~as~~ such, concentration of underwater close-range combat will be tactically vital. In this situation the subs of the Western Powers will enjoy the great advantage of having to fulfill only one task (defense) whereas the enemy subs will have to concentrate on two tasks (attack against surface craft and their own defense in depth).

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(1) In the foregoing connection, we should like to invite attention to the following important points: With the anticipated increase in underwater performance of modern subs, the radius of action will no longer depend on means of propulsion but instead on the number of torpedoes carried. If possible to utilize the SP-Torpedo, this would mean a great saving in torpedoes and correspondingly, an increase in the radius of action.

VI. Consideration Attending Three-Dimensional Submarine Defense by Torpedo-Firing Surface Craft.

(1) Up to now this study has treated only the sub vs. sub defensive tactics which, in our opinion, is the most important future problem. In addition thereto, it is possible to conceive the use of three-dimensional torpedo defensive tactics by surface carriers. From the standpoint of fire-control, there will be no difficulties attending depth-firing of torpedoes by surface carriers. The main problem rests in the locating. Locating from a destroyer or other type of surface craft will scarcely be adequate due to well-known difficulties (water and temperature stratification, refraction of light rays, etc.). In addition, the limited number of torpedoes carried by a destroyer would not be sufficient for effective defense. However, if the problem of locating and the question of carrying a sufficient number of torpedoes can be solved, there will scarcely be any basic difficulties opposing three-dimensional firing by surface craft.

(2) While it is theoretically possible for the time being we would refrain from suggesting cooperation between a locating submarine and a destroyer due to navigational and firing-technique difficulties. It is true that an own sub could very well locate the enemy and could relay the locating data (course and speed) to the destroyer but the problem concerns both the navigational field (difference between bearings taken by sub and destroyer), and the technique of firing, as well as the difficulty of the destroyers' obtaining the enemy target-direction precisely. In addition there is danger of firing against own sub through faulty bearings.

(3) We take a more favorable view toward the following solution:

(a) Use of a special-purpose destroyer or a high-speed torpedo frigate capable of carrying a large number of torpedoes and three-dimensional fire control equipment.

(b) Placing the locating central in a towed submerged craft, which could take bearings below the zone of abrupt temperature changes, and relay electrically the results to the surface via a towed cable. In this connection we invite attention to our previous study on 'Considerations Attending Defense Against An Enemy Operating with Type XXI and XXVI-A Submarines'.

(4) The use of a three-dimensional LUT-torpedo is theoretically conceivable. By this we mean a LUT-torpedo which makes a three-dimensional approach to the target during its preliminary run and then proceeds horizontal-wise in appropriate depth in two-dimensional LUT-loops. In a sub vs. sub combat, the own sub would be exposed to great danger by the LUT-loops. Therefore the use of LUT-torpedoes in this case is not justified.

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(5) On the other hand, three-dimensional torpedoes would offer various advantages in fighting submarines by destroyers and similar surface craft, viz:

- (a) no danger to own submarine;
- (b) numerous LUT-loops would exert a tremendous moral effect on the enemy;
- (c) LUT-loops offset the lack of precise firing data in surface-firing and contaminate a wide area.

(6) On the other hand the three-dimensional LUT-torpedo has a drawback inasmuch as it entails further complications of the torpedo fire-control system and the LUT torpedo equipment. A special study would have to be undertaken to examine into the advantages and disadvantages of the three-dimensional LUT.

VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS:

(1) The problem of the three-dimensional torpedo shot has been treated in this study. The original ideas thereon were born in the German Navy in 1945 when this new depth-firing tactic was tried out with the modern type XXI U-boat. At that time it was already clear to the officers participating in this development project that apparently this new German depth-firing tactic could only be countered with three-dimensional torpedoes. However, as the three-dimensional problem was not acute for the German Navy in 1945, and as the Anglo-American navies did not have a three-dimensional torpedo, work on this problem was not followed up. The three collaborators of this study have now undertaken intensive investigation of the three-dimensional problem, based on German naval experience and ideas, which has produced the foregoing solution.

(2) We (the authors) would welcome any particular work assignments associated with the above-discussed problems which the U.S. Navy may desire to impose upon us; for example, the problem of three-dimensional firing practice with torpedoes, the military and mathematical treatment of salvo firing, or other similar themes.

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PART IIMATHEMATICAL ASPECTSFIGHTING ENEMY SUBMARINES WITH THREE-DIMENSIONAL TORPEDOESI. Introduction. (See sketch No. 1 and 1a on pages 1-a and 1-b of Enclosure 2).

(1) In the military part of this presentation we have pointed out the importance of three-dimensional torpedo defense vis-a-vis the modern enemy submarine. We have shown the military considerations/requirements involved and the developments necessary to carry through to fruition. As a result of these deliberations we have come forward with a three-dimensional torpedo-shot project which can be realized with today's technical state of development. In the ensuing mathematical part of our study the project is treated mathematically, i.e., we have supplied technical details on the three-dimensional torpedo fire-control installation proposed by us which is to function with three-dimensional ASDIC locating gear, for which the mathematical formulae for the more important instruments/devices are given.

II. Proposal for the Arrangement of a Three-Dimensional Torpedo Fire Control Installation on Submarines.(A) Three-Dimensional Locating Gear.

(1) In view of our lack of technical data on the further development of locating gear since 1945, we have in the following dealt only with the principle of locating, based on German experience with type XXI U-boat, which sets forth our ideas on correlation between torpedo and locating.

(2) Due to technical reasons, three-dimensional locating will apparently not be brought about with a single ultra-sonic bearing device (ASDIC). Apparently two ASDIC sets, each operating independently of the other, will be required - one horizontal, the other vertical.

(3) Bearing Angle. Both systems must be stabilized, i.e., the horizontal bearing angle must be integrated with the gyro-compass (component A), and the vertical bearing angle integrated with a new vertical stabilizer. This vertical stabilizer must work on the gyro-principle similar to sighting gear stabilizing used in gunnery aboard ship.

(4) Through the stabilization (superimposition) the enemy's bearing data are obtained in the form of angles in the horizontal system (w'_t) and vertical system (w''_t). Just how the problem of superimposing is to be technically solved must be left to the designers. Superimposition should be made as early as possible so that the angles are shown in the horizontal system and vertical system immediately, before being shown in the 'boat-system'.

(5) Range. The ranges measured by the two ASDIC sets do not require any stabilizing or superimposing. These data are absolute and equal. The requisite components for horizontal range and enemy's depth can be obtained with a sine-cosine calculating aid or similar fixed tables.

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(6) Integration. Our understanding of the word 'locating' is the fixing of the enemy's position with the aid of ASDIC; by 'integrating' we understand this to mean the correlating of individual points in order to obtain course and speed. These results of locating and integrating are referred to herein as enemy 'basic data' because the enemy's combat situation is based thereon.

(7) Integrating serves a dual purpose; i.e., to give the sub-commander a picture of own and enemy's position which constitute the basis for navigating and tactics, and to develop from the locating data the enemy's basic data required for feeding to the torpedo fire-control system.

(8) The new depth-firing tactic imposes that ASDIC must take over the functions of the target-direction transmitter (periscope or radar). As a result, ASDIC must be continuously directed at the enemy up to firing of the last torpedo of each salvo. (See function of Target-Computer in paragraph IV (1) below).

(9) In three-dimensional depth-combat, integration in two planes, vertical to each other, becomes necessary. (See below under paragraph III). This function must be assigned to two men - one handling horizontal integrating, the other the vertical.

(10) Once the enemy has been located by the target computer, the activities of the two 'integrators' become of secondary importance because the target computer and correction computer will then automatically remain constant on the target. The correlation of the two devices makes possible compensation of integrating errors by correcting enemy basic data. Here again we have the important principle of applying corrections not to a variable angle but to the enemy's stable or linear course.

III. Three-Dimensional Integration.

(A) Horizontal and Vertical Integration.

(1) The enemy's bearings (w' w'') and range (E) are supplied by the locating central. These data serve as a basis for determining the enemy's horizontal course (d'), vertical course (d''), and speed (v_g) (basic data).

(2) Sketches Nos. 2 and 3 (on page 5 of Enclosure 2) illustrate horizontal and vertical integration. Sketch No. 2 shows a procedure which is scarcely different from normal integration on a chart, except that the projections of distances and own vertical course on the horizontal plane (which is the sea chart), are graphically determined. These component values can also be obtained by calculation or from standardized tables. In the case of great initial distances and limited depth differences, the projections could be neglected since they do not deviate materially from the measured data.

(3) Sketch No. 3 illustrates vertical integration. This method is unconventional being opposed to nautical and military concepts. Practice will determine which method is the more suitable, i.e., the graphic or calculating method. For purpose of calculation, Sketch No. 3 gives the formulae for enemy speed (v_g), and vertical course (d''). It is very important that all angles preceded by the proper sign, namely: positive (+) for downward, and negative (-) for upward.

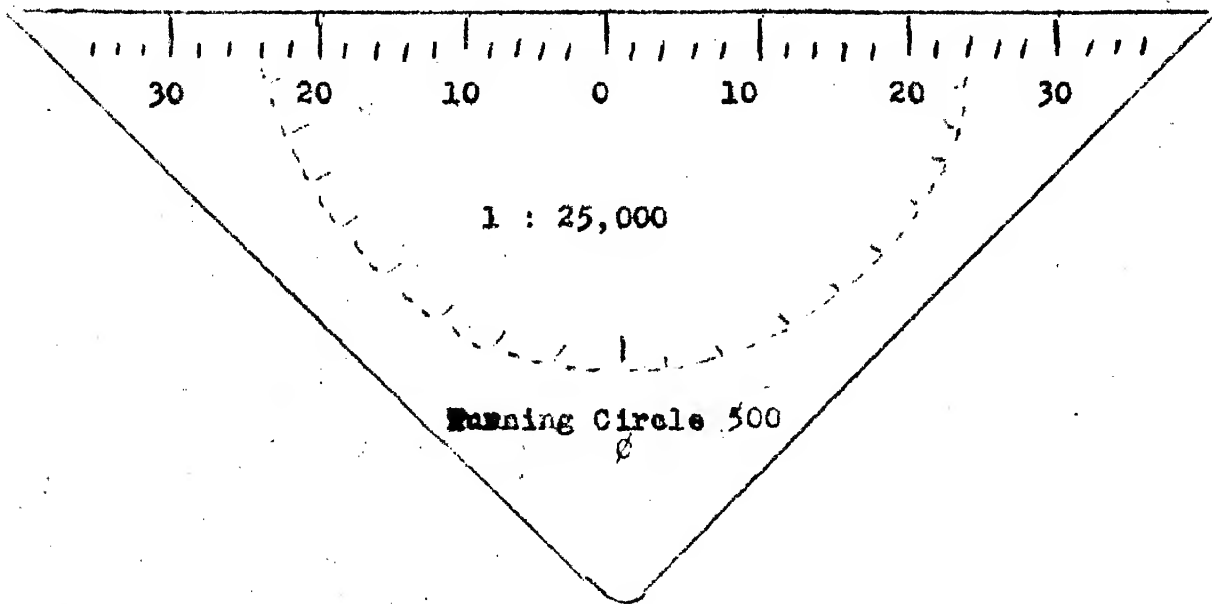
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(4) To facilitate the integrating process, a special purpose triangle for the graphic method was developed in 1944 for type XXI U-boat (See below under 'Special Triangle for Integrating'). The ultimate objective would be to develop a semi or completely automatic integrating device for three-dimensional combat which would rapidly and reliably determine enemy's basic data. However, it must be borne in mind that constant separation exist between the integrating device and the torpedo fire control installation for ease of checking. We have previously drawn attention to this principle and its importance for the three-dimensional shot.

(B) Special Triangle for the Graphic Integration Method.

(1) The special triangle for depth-firing tactics in type XXI submarine was a combination of a normal transparent navigation triangle and a nectometer-scale of 1 : 25,000. In addition the triangle had a turning circle to the aforementioned scale, of a diameter representing 500 meters.



(Sketch is one-half natural size).

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(2) Originally, a semi-automatic integration device was proposed for type XXI boat to facilitate integration of own distance travelled. However, submarine commanders considered that the aforementioned simple special purpose triangle was entirely adequate.

(C) Application of the Special Purpose Triangle.

(1) The advantage of the special purpose triangle rests in its universal applicability. The user always holds the triangle with his left hand and traces all angles required for navigation, and also plots ASDIC bearings (direction and range) true to scale without having to convert hectometers into nautical miles. The integrating work was done with tracing paper with millimeter graduation directly on the chart (scale 1 : 25,000).

(2) Through the use of this special triangle, the two-dimensional integrating process was considerably accelerated, since the turning circles of type XXI boat required for underwater combat (diameter - 500 meters) were also marked on one corner of the triangle. Further turning circles as well as other tracing-aids could be provided on a new type triangle in order to facilitate manual integration.

IV. Three-Dimensional Torpedo Fire-Control Installation.

(1) The three-dimensional fire-control installation will continuously calculate the developing data for every phase of the combat on the basis of own and enemy data in conjunction with the factor "time - t ", viz; horizontal bearing (w'_t), vertical bearing (w''_t), and range (E_t). From these data the pertinent firing values are calculated and continuously fed to torpedo. This makes possible firing at will.

(2) The torpedo fire-control installation for three-dimensional firing, as proposed in our project, consists of:

- a) target computer
- b) correction computer
- c) lead angle computer
- d) ballistics correction computer
- e) salvo computer
- f) firing-angle receiver.

(3) Re: Target Computer.

(a) In depth combat visual observation of the enemy is impossible. Moreover the locating central does not supply developing data, meaning that ASDIC cannot be kept continuously on the target. Therefore the task of our target computer consists of making developing data continuous. This will make it possible to locate the enemy and integrate the data with a certain degree of accuracy, even when there is a temporary lack of ASDIC data. Therefore the target computer keeps the torpedo tube continuously on the target, replaces optical or radar target direction transmitter, and enables firing in any situation within range of the torpedoes.

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(b) The target computer also affords possibility for installing a 'Panorama' apparatus (See paragraph V below). In addition, combining the target computer and correction computer makes it possible to ascertain and compensate enemy course changes. This would not be possible without a target computer as in such case there would be discontinuity of data from the locating central.

(c) The target computer operates on the basis of the following initial data (See sketch No. 4 on page 10 of Enclosure 2).

c', c'', v_e = basic data of own submarine

d', d'', v_g = basic data of enemy submarine

w'_1, w''_1, E_1 = combat correlation data

= bearing angle and enemy range at a given time 1, etc.

From these initial data the target computer calculates:

w'_t, w''_t, E_t = developing combat data at any given time = t.

(4) Ret Correction Computer.

(a) As mentioned previously, the target computer continuously calculates theoretical data for enemy bearings and range and supplies same to the correction computer and lead-angle computer. Parallel to this, the true bearings and ranges are continuously supplied in the form of developing data by the two ASDIC-sets. This provides possibility for checking ASDIC data against the theoretical target-computer data.

(b) Strictly speaking these two sets of data should be equal at any given time = t. Should this not be the case, then the target computer may be suspected of having functioned on erroneous initial data, viz: own basic data, enemy basic data, correlation data. Correction of erroneous data is nothing new. The new and particularly important feature proposed in our study consists of applying corrections to the stable basic data of the enemy - not to the varying development data E_t, w'_t , and w''_t . In other words, corrections are applied to the enemy's course and speed. This principle may be likened to what is known as straddling the target in gunnery practice. The observed fall of salvo shots is not only used as a means of correcting the next salvo but also for correcting the battle picture as such in the computer. The battery thus remains constant on the target with the proper tendency.

(c) Our project provides for checking the target computer for accuracy by comparing 'theoretical' bearing angles with true bearing angles with the aid of the correction computer. In a similar manner the theoretically calculated range is compared with the 'true' ASDIC range then prevailing. Correction is based on the assumption that own basic data (own course and speed) are accurate. It is further assumed that the bearings

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and measurements obtained from the two ASDIC-sets are correct except for standard tolerances. Therefore, if there is a discrepancy between the target computer and correction computer, this would be accounted for erroneous 'basic enemy data' (enemy course and speed) set in the target computer. There are two such sources of error, viz:

erroneous integration data;
change of enemy course or speed.

(d) By comparing 'true' locating data and 'theoretical' target computer data, the following differences result:

$$\Delta E_t = E_t(o) - E_t$$

$$\Delta w'_t = w'_t(o) - w'_t$$

$$\Delta w''_t = w''_t(o) - w''_t$$

(Note: The symbol (o) placed above the line indicates 'true' ASDIC data. The symbol Δ denotes difference = delta).

These differences Δ are obviously contingent on erroneous calculation data. Since these are functions of the enemy's basic data, the differences are also functions of the basic data and vice-versa:

$$w'_t = w'_t (d'; d''; v_E)$$

$$w''_t = w''_t (\quad " \quad)$$

$$E_t = E_t (\quad " \quad)$$

The correction computer, by virtue of the above equations, calculates the differences $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$, Δv_E from the initial data and the data $w'_t(o)$, $w''_t(o)$, and $E_t(o)$. These corrections are fed back to the target computer (See sketches Nos. 5 and 7 on pages 20 and 24 of Enclosure (2), and paragraph VI hereunder).

(e) The mathematical solution in the computing device is based on 'correlation points' (G_1, G_2, G_3) for which the data $w'_{1,2,3}$, $w''_{1,2,3}$, and $E_{1,2,3}$ are fed to the computer at short intervals. These 'correlation points' are fixed mathematical points for calculation purposes. In theory it would not be necessary to fix a new 'correlation point' provided all previously set data are correct and the enemy does not change his course and speed. However, in practice, it is advisable to follow the 'correlation points'. (See sketch No. 6 on page 23 of Enclosure 2).

Example: In order to obtain a picture of the working methods of the target computer and correction computer, two examples are given, viz:

(e-1) Enemy steering on a horizontal plane, with changing course;

(e-2) Enemy steering a straight course which, however, has been erroneously integrated.

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As regards (e-1): At time 1 the enemy is in G_1 on course d'_1 . Calculation is initially based on bearings and distance of correlation point G_1 . In G_2 the enemy starts to change course. In G_3 the differences $\Delta 3$ have shown up ($\Delta w'_3, \Delta w''_3, \Delta E_3$). These differences are fed to the correction computer, and the corrected course d'_3 in G_3 is thus calculated. While this corrected course is not yet the proper course (d'_3 in G_3) it is already apparent that it constitutes an improvement/correction over d'_1 .

When the enemy has reached G_4 , the correction results in a course (d'_4) which is another improvement. This corrected course would approximate the proper course d'_4 even more closely if G_2 were used as a new correlation point (See part (b) of sketch No. 6 on page 23 of Enclosure 2). It will be seen that it is better practice to introduce correlation points continuously. This enables remaining in contact with the enemy (on his heels). In other words an approximation to the turning circle is obtained by sub-dividing the circle into as many straight sections as possible. ('Man nachert also den Drehkreis durch Gerade-Stuecke an'). Thus it might be possible to anticipate course changes.

From G_5 onward, that is, from the time the enemy is again on a straight course, the errors in the basic data are automatically corrected until finally the proper data are arrived.

As regards (e-2): The enemy steers a straight course but the integrated course is erroneous; differences soon show up and these are compensated in the same manner as described for G_4 onward above. Here again it is recommended to introduce the correlation points in quick succession.

(f) Mechanical Operation:

(f-1) When course correction is required:

- (f-1-a) feed the differences $\Delta w'_t, \Delta w''_t$ and ΔE_t to the computer gear.
- (f-1-b) feed the new correlation data (from locating central) to the computer gear.

(f-2) When no course correction is required:

- (f-2-a) no action required.
- (f-2-b) feed new correlation data to computer gear (see footnote).

(Note: In the case of (f-2) above, the data to be fed to the computer gear are not locating data but the theoretical data w'_t, w''_t and E_t which can be read off the target computer at any given time "t". In this way unavoidable measurement fluctuations are kept out of the computer gear.

In the case of (f-1) above, it is not necessary to differentiate since the locating and computing data will coincide after course correction has been made).

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(g) These two phenomena recur continuously, and either (f-1) or (f-2) method should be applied, that is:

b - b - b - b - b
no course correc-
tion required.

a - a - a
course cor-
rection re-
quired since
basic data
are wrong.

b - b - b
none

a - a - a
enemy changes
course.

b - b
none

(5) Re: Lead-Angle Computer.

(a) The lead-angle computer proposed in our project has a function similar to that of the lead-angle computer in the German type VII-C and IX-C boats, only on a three-dimensional basis. From the pre-set data it calculates the horizontal lead-angle (B') and the vertical lead-angle (B''). In addition the lead-angle computer calculates the 'distance' for the fuse-setting (D_t) which is the distance the torpedo must travel up to its theoretical hitting point.

(b) Contrary to the lead-angle computer in type VII-C and IX-C boats, the lead-angle computer proposed in our project does not function on the basis of the pre-set position-angle but on the basis of the pre-set enemy course. This method has the advantage that the integrated course can be conveyed directly from the locating central to the lead-angle computer without conversion. We have repeatedly pointed out the importance of this principle in our previous studies.

(c) The proposed lead-angle computer also allows for correction of angle-shot parallax and coupling with the ballistics correction computer (see next paragraph).



(Note: The "position-angle" ('Lage-Winkel') is the angle between the enemy's course and the line of sight at moment of firing).

(6) Ballistics Correction Computer.

(a) Initial data are: range (E_t), cosine of the vertical bearing angle ($\cos w''_t$), torpedo-displacement, weight of torpedo as a function of time, meaning changes in weight during course of run, and salt content of the water.

(b) A correction angle is formed out of the above values which is fed to the lead-angle computer and superimposed on the vertical lead-angle (B''). (If desired, this subject can be treated in a later separate study on "Ballistics of the Three-Dimensional Shot Under Water").

(7) Salvo Computer.

(a) Precise calculation of optimum dispersal in salvo-firing requires the use of a special-device. This device should calculate the values for horizontal correction ($\Delta B'_t$), vertical correction ($\Delta B''_t$) and range correction ($-D_t$). This device, called 'Salvo-Computer', should be automatically coupled to the fire-control installation, so that corrections could be automatically transmitted to the individual torpedoes.

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(b) In order to avoid undue complications, the device could be used at the base for pre-calculation of standardized correction values covering the various situations arising in underwater combat. Such standard corrections (rule of thumb values) should then be supplied the submarines prior to leaving base. We are now investigating this problem mathematically and, if desired, we suggest that this work be combined with a study on "Salvo-Firing and the Probabilities of Obtaining Hits in Underwater Combat". The tendency must be to fire a lethal shot with mathematic precision which would most probably annihilate the enemy with a single torpedo salvo. We believe that such deliberations are of importance since a new approach is involved. (In this connection, see paragraph V of the first part of this study (Military Aspects) on 'Firing Methods and Tactics').

V. The 'Panorama Geraet' (Panoramic Device).

(1) In depth-combat there is no possibility for visual observation. The combat situation can only be indirectly derived from formulae and figures. However, it is extremely desirable from the standpoint of the submarine commander whose tactics and navigating must be accurate, to obtain from these formulae and figures a visual picture. This will materially aid him in assessing and evaluating the combat situation. This 'feel of the battle' is required for proper handling of his boat.

(2) The device proposed to translate formulae and figures into a visual picture is the Panamorphic apparatus. This might be based on the following principle:

(a) Through the target computer, momentary data becomes continuous. This makes possible the determination of the enemy's position at any given moment ($w't$ $w"t$ E_t). If these data are fed to an appropriate device, for example, a projection apparatus, then a picture can be had of every phase of the developing situation. Visual observation could be aided by supplementary scales and angle-graduations in the Panoramic device.

(3) The difference between the two-dimensional Panoramic device projected for type XXI subs, and the aforementioned three-dimensional device, is as follows. The type XXI two-dimensional device was intended to make momentary ASDIC impulses visible and thus furnish the submarine commander with a quick survey of the total extent of a convoy. The new projected device would be coupled to the target computer and thus furnish a continuous picture even though ASDIC-impulses might temporarily fail.

VI. Mathematical Derivations.

(1) In this part the mathematical structure of the three most important instruments/apparatus are being treated, viz:

Target Computer,
Correction Computer,
Lead-Angle Computer.

The application to practice of the formulae is obtained by mechanical equipment, the arrangement of which is shown in sketch (5) for the target computer, sketch (7) for the correction computer, and sketch (8) for the lead-angle computer (See pages 20, 24 and 31 of Enclosure (2) for sketches in question). Details of equipment:

(a) Explanation of box (to left): This is a computer element to which the data derived from the formulae are fed via leads 1, 2 and 3. From these data the element calculates the value indicated in the sketch opposite (in this case cosine d''). The element then emits this value which generally serves as a calculation datum for another element. The double line marks the emitting end of the element.

cos d''

1 2 3

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(b) The sketches in question (5, 7, and 8) are not design-sketches; they give no particulars on the structure of the elements. The inscriptions indicate the nature of the computing operations to be performed by the element. The connection leads show the nature of the data to be fed to the element. All values processed in the mechanical equipment are derived from the available initial data.

(c) In order not to complicate matters, Sketch (7) (page 24 of Enclosure (2)) shows the development of one function only, namely, $f_h(d'')$. Connection leads for the other functions and formulae are arranged in similar manner.

(d) In practice it will be possible to couple the various devices in such a way that an element required by two devices is made to serve as the controlling agent of both devices.

VII. Mathematical Structure and Formulae of the Target Computer.

(1) Initial data for the target computer are:

- (a) basic own submarine data = $c' c'' v_e$ (course and speed);
- (b) basic enemy data = $d' d'' v_g$ (enemy course and speed);
- (c) correlation data, namely, bearing and range of enemy at:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{time } t &= 1 \text{ } w'1 \text{ } w''1 \text{ } E1 \\ &= 2 \text{ } w'2 \text{ } w''2 \text{ } E2 \end{aligned}$$

Providing the enemy maintains his course and speed, the target computer calculates from these data the enemy's momentary data of $w't \text{ } w''t \text{ } E_t$ at any given time "t".

(2) The calculation is based on the coordinate system shown in Sketch 1 (see page 1-a of Enclosure 2), with the x-Axis northward, y-Axis eastward, z-Axis downward (Nadir).

(3) The sense of rotation of the angles is:

- (a) in the horizontal plane; positive (+) from north to East to South;
- (b) in the vertical plane; positive (+) from horizontal via Nadir to Zenith.

(4) According to the Vektor-Calculation Law of Addition, we obtain:

$$\left(\overrightarrow{E_t} = \overrightarrow{E_1} + \overrightarrow{v_g} - \overrightarrow{v_e} \right) \quad t$$

wherein values marked $\overrightarrow{\quad}$ are Vektors.

This Vektor equation is equivalent to the three equations representing the components concerned:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{tx} &= E_{1x} + (v_{gx} - v_{ex}) \quad t \\ E_{ty} &= E_{1y} + (v_{gy} - v_{ey}) \quad t \\ E_{tz} &= E_{1z} + (v_{gz} - v_{ez}) \quad t \end{aligned}$$

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wherein g_{1x} denotes the x component of $\vec{g}_1 \rightarrow$

v_{g_x} denotes the x component of $\vec{v}_g \rightarrow$

(5) As appears from sketch 5 (see page 20 of Enclosure 2), and from the formulae covering the conversion of spherical coordinates to rectangular linear coordinates,

$$g_{1x} = E_1 \cos w''_1 \cos w'_1$$

$$g_{1y} = E_1 \cos w''_1 \sin w'_1$$

$$g_{1z} = E_1 \sin w''_1$$

$$v_{g_x} = v_g \cos d'' \cos d' \quad v_{e_x} = v_e \cos c'' \cos c'$$

$$v_{g_y} = v_g \cos d'' \sin d' \quad v_{e_y} = v_e \cos c'' \sin c'$$

$$v_{g_z} = v_g \sin d'' \quad v_{e_z} = v_e \sin c''$$

(6) Taken together we obtain:

$$g_{tx} = E_1 \cos w''_1 \cos w'_1 + (v_g \cos d'' \cos d' - v_e \cos c'' \cos c') t$$

$$g_{ty} = E_1 \cos w''_1 \sin w'_1 + (v_g \cos d'' \sin d' - v_e \cos c'' \sin c') t$$

$$g_{tz} = E_1 \sin w''_1 + (v_g \sin d'' - v_e \sin c'') t$$

further:

$$E_t = +\sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2 + g_{tz}^2}$$

Thus, E_t is established as a function of the initial data.

(7) By converting linear coordinates to spherical coordinates, we obtain:

$$\sin w''_t = \frac{g_{tz}}{E_t} \quad \cos w''_t = +\sqrt{\frac{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2}{E_t^2}}$$

In connection with the sign w'' , when used in combination with g , it can be either positive (+) or negative (-). Further:

$$\sin w'_t = \frac{g_{ty}}{E_t \cos w''_t} \quad \cos w'_t = \frac{g_{tx}}{E_t \cos w''_t}$$

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(8) Through the equations above and by having established that w'_t falls between 0 and 360 degrees, w'_t is clearly defined as to quantity and sign. Thereby w'_t and w''_t are also established as functions of the initial data since all determinants occurring in their equations are linked with the initial data accruing by virtue of previous equations.

VIII. Structure of the Correction Computer.

(1) As shown in the previous paragraph, sine w'_t , cosine w'_t , sine w''_t , cosine w''_t , and E_t , are functions of d' , d'' , v_g and t . Expressed in formulae:

$$\text{sine } w'_t = \text{sine } w'_t (d', d'', v_g, t) = f_1$$

$$\text{cosine } w'_t = \text{cosine } w'_t (d', d'', v_g, t) = f_2$$

$$\text{sine } w''_t = \text{sine } w''_t (d', d'', v_g, t) = f_3$$

$$\text{cosine } w''_t = \text{cosine } w''_t (d', d'', v_g, t) = f_4$$

$$E_t = E_t (d', d'', v_g, t) = f_5$$

(2) If the data $d' + \Delta d'$, $d'' + \Delta d''$, $v_g + \Delta v_g$ had been introduced instead of d' , d'' and v_g , then the following equations would be obtained after time t :

$$\text{sine } (w'_t + \Delta w'_t) = f_1 (d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', v_g + \Delta v_g) \quad (\text{Note: } \Delta \text{ denotes delta = difference})$$

$$\text{cosine } (w'_t + \Delta w'_t) = f_2 (d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', v_g + \Delta v_g)$$

$$\text{sine } (w''_t + \Delta w''_t) = f_3 (\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad)$$

$$\text{cosine } (w''_t + \Delta w''_t) = f_4 (\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad)$$

$$E_t (\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta v_g) = f_5 (\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad)$$

Now, if the quantities d' , d'' and v_g are treated as variables in working out the differentiation developed for three variables in accordance with Taylor's theorem, and if the development is discontinued after the first derivation, then

$$f(\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta v_g) = f = f(d') \Delta d' + f(d'') \Delta d'' + f(v_g) \Delta v_g + R$$

wherein differentiation is expressed in the form of $f(d')$ = the differentiation from f to d' . In other words, the index given in parentheses indicates the differentiation to be made).

Since the Δ values are not too important, R can be disregarded, and we obtain:

$$\text{sine } (w'_t + \Delta w'_t) - \text{sine } w'_t = f_1(d') \Delta d' + f_1(d'') \Delta d'' + f_1(v_g) \Delta v_g$$

$$\text{cosine } (w'_t + \Delta w'_t) - \text{cosine } w'_t = f_2(d') \Delta d' + f_2(d'') \Delta d'' + f_2(v_g) \Delta v_g$$

$$\text{sine } (w''_t + \Delta w''_t) - \text{sine } w''_t = f_3(d') \Delta d' + f_3 \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\text{cosine } (w''_t + \Delta w''_t) - \text{cosine } w''_t = f_4(d') \Delta d' + f_4 \dots \dots \dots$$

$$E_t (\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta v_g) - E_t = f_5(d') \Delta d' + f_5 \dots \dots \dots$$

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Having accomplished the differentiation called for in the above equations, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_5(d') &= \frac{g_{ty} v_{gx} t - g_{tx} v_{gy} t}{f_5} \\
 f_5(d'') &= \frac{g_{tz} v_g t \cos d'' - g_{ty} v_g t \sin d'' \sin d' - g_{tx} v_g t \sin d'' \cos d'}{f_5} \\
 f_5(v_g) &= \frac{g_{tx} t \cos d'' \cos d' + g_{ty} t \cos d'' \sin d' + g_{tz} t \sin d''}{f_5} \\
 f_3(d') &= \frac{g_{tz} f_5(d')}{f_5^2} \\
 f_3(d'') &= \frac{v_g t f_5 \cos d'' - g_{tz} f_5(d'')}{f_5^2} \\
 f_3(v_g) &= \frac{f_5 t \sin d'' - g_{tz} f_5(v_g)}{f_5^2} \\
 f_4(d') &= v_g t \frac{g_{ty} \cos d'' \cos d' - g_{tx} \cos d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2}} \\
 f_4(d'') &= -v_g t \frac{g_{tx} \sin d'' \cos d' + g_{ty} \sin d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2} f_5(d'')}{f_5^2} \\
 f_4(v_g) &= t \frac{g_{tx} \cos d'' \cos d' + g_{ty} \cos d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{g_{tx}^2 + g_{ty}^2} f_5(v_g)}{f_5^2} \\
 f_1(d') &= \frac{v_g t \cos d'' \cos d' f_5 f_4 - g_{ty} \{ f_5(d') f_4 + f_5^2 f_4(d') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2} \\
 f_1(d'') &= \frac{v_g t \sin d'' \sin d' f_5 f_4 + g_{ty} \{ f_5(d'') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d'') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$f_1(vg) = \frac{t \cos d'' \sin d' f_5 f_4 - E_{ty} \{ f_5(vg) f_4 + f_5 f_4(vg) \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(d') = \frac{f_5 vg t \cos d'' \sin d' f_4 + E_{tx} \{ f_5(d') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(d'') = \frac{f_5 vg t \sin d'' \cos d' f_4 + E_{tx} \{ f_5(d'') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d'') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(vg) = \frac{f_5 f_4 t \cos d'' \cos d' - E_{tx} \{ f_5(vg) f_4 + f_5 f_4(vg) \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

The derivations of f_i ($i = 1 \dots 5$) for d' , d'' and vg ^{are} thus established in the form of functions of the initial data since all determinants of one equation are linked up with the initial data by previous equations.

Supposing now that the locating central furnishes the data $w'_t(o)$, $w''_t(o)$, $E_t(o)$ at the time t . ((o) above the line denotes that these are measured data supplied by the 'Ortung' or locating central). If the enemy's basic data introduced into the calculation are erroneous there will be differences between the theoretical data w'_t , w''_t , E_t and the locating or 'true' data at the time t . The same would apply to:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sin w'_t(o) & \sin w''_t(o) & E_t(o) \\ \text{and } \sin w'_t & \sin w''_t & E_t \end{array}$$

The next problem is the assessment of the values $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$ and Δvg under the influence of which:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \sin w'_t(o) & = & \sin w'_t(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg) \\ \sin w''_t(o) & = & \sin w''_t(d' + \Delta d', d'' \dots \dots \dots) \\ E_t(o) & = & E_t(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'' \dots \dots \dots) \end{array}$$

meaning in other words that the problem consists in determining the corrections Δ to be applied to the enemy's basic data in order to obtain agreement between the calculated data and the data supplied by the locating central.

It appears from the foregoing that these Δ values can be determined with the aid of the following equations:

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$$f_1(d') \Delta d' + f_1(d'') \Delta d'' + f_1(v_g) \Delta v_g = \sin w'_t(o) - \sin w'_t$$

$$f_3(d') \Delta d' + f_3(d'') \Delta d'' + f_3(v_g) \Delta v_g = \sin w''_t(o) - \sin w''_t$$

$$f_5(d') \Delta d' + f_5(d'') \Delta d'' + f_5(v_g) \Delta v_g = E_t(o) - E_t$$

These are three linear equations for the three unknown quantities $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$ and Δv_g . Using the method of presentation employed in the theory of determinants, we get:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & f_1(d'') & f_1(v_g) \\ f_3(d') & f_3(d'') & f_3(v_g) \\ f_5(d') & f_5(d'') & f_5(v_g) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \sin w'_t(o) - \sin w'_t & f_1(d'') & f_1(v_g) \\ \sin w''_t(o) - \sin w''_t & f_3(d'') & f_3(v_g) \\ E_t(o) - E_t & f_5(d'') & f_5(v_g) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & \sin w'_t(o) - \sin w'_t & f_1(v_g) \\ f_3(d') & \sin w''_t(o) - \sin w''_t & f_3(v_g) \\ f_5(d') & E_t(o) - E_t & f_5(v_g) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & f_1(d'') & \sin w'_t(o) - \sin w'_t \\ f_3(d') & f_3(d'') & \sin w''_t(o) - \sin w''_t \\ f_5(d') & f_5(d'') & E_t(o) - E_t \end{vmatrix}$$

Since all characteristics of the determinants in the above presentation are functions of the initial data and locating data, the determinants in themselves are functions thereof. The same logically applies to $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$ and Δv_g since according to the theory of linear equations:

$$\Delta d' = \frac{D_1}{D}$$

$$\Delta d'' = \frac{D_2}{D}$$

$$\Delta v_g = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

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This completes the calculation of corrections to be applied to the enemy's basic data. These corrections are then correlated with the erroneous values d' , d'' and v_g ; i.e., superimposed on the enemy data settings in the computer. The target computer therefore operates on the corrected basic data:

$$d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', v_g + \Delta v_g.$$

IX. Lead-Angle Computer. Mathematical Set-Up).

(1) See sketches 1, 1a, and 4 on pages 1, 1a and 10 of Enclosure (2). Also see sketch 8 on page 31 of Enclosure (2).

(2) The initial data fed to the lead angle computer are:

w'_t, w''_t, E_t (bearing and ranges at time t)

d', d'', v_g (enemy's basic data)

v_t (torpedo speed)

From these data the horizontal lead angle (B'), vertical lead angle (B''), firing angles Q' and Q'' , and running time of the torpedo (t_e) must be calculated (t_e is the time covering the torpedo run up to the theoretical point of impact).

The torpedo run (distance) is thus expressed by $D_t = v_t \cdot t_e$.

The calculation is based on the coordinates system in sketch 1 on page 1-a of Enclosure (2). We have:

$$\vec{E}_t = E_t$$

$$\vec{D}_t = D_t$$

and further, according to the laws governing addition of Vectors and formation of the scalar vector product:

$$\vec{D}_t = \vec{E}_t + \vec{v}_g \cdot t_e$$

$$\vec{D}_t \cdot \vec{D}_t = (\vec{E}_t + \vec{v}_g \cdot t_e) \cdot (\vec{E}_t + \vec{v}_g \cdot t_e)$$

$$= E_t^2 + v_g^2 \cdot t_e^2 + 2 t_e \vec{E}_t \cdot \vec{v}_g = v_t^2 \cdot t_e^2$$

wherein: $\vec{E}_t \cdot \vec{v}_g = E_t v_g \cos w'_t \cos w''_t$. In addition we have:

$$E_{tx} = E_t \cos w''_t \cos w'_t$$

$$E_{ty} = E_t \cos w''_t \sin w'_t$$

$$E_{tz} = E_t \sin w''_t$$

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as linear coordinates of the enemy's position at time t related to own position at this moment. Hence, since the components of \vec{v}_g remain unchanged in case of \vec{v}_g being also related to own position O_t :

$$\vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{v}_g = E_t v_g \left(\cos w''_t \cos d'' (\cos w'_t \cos d' + \sin w'_t \sin d') + \sin w''_t \sin d'' \right)$$

$$\cos \text{Gamma} = \cos w''_t \cos d' (\cos w'_t \cos d' + \sin w'_t \sin d') + \sin w''_t \sin d''$$

The scalar product thus works out at:

$$\text{hence } (v_g^2 - v_t^2) t_e^2 + 2 E_t v_g t_e \cos \text{Gamma} + E_t^2 = 0$$

From this quadratic equation follows:

$$t_e = E_t \frac{\sqrt{v_g^2 \cos^2 \text{gamma} - v_g^2 + v_t^2 - v_g \cos \text{gamma}}}{v_g^2 - v_t^2}$$

with a negative sign for the root.

(2) From the seven data indicated above, the vertical lead angles (B'') can be conveniently calculated via the respective sines and cosines. However, this calculation is superfluous since B'' is not required as a fire-control element. We consider that the best and simplest method from the standpoint of firing technique consists in defining the point of impact by:

- (a) lead angle B' in the horizontal system, and
- (b) firing angle Q in the vertical system.

These two angles therefore must be calculated from the seven initial data. However, as far as control in the horizontal plane is concerned, the horizontal bearing angle w'_t must be superimposed on the horizontal lead angle B_t since the fire controlling element required by the torpedo is not the lead angle but the two firing angles Q' and Q'' .

As appears from sketch 1 on page 1-a of Enclosure (2):

$$\cos \text{Rho}'' = \frac{\sqrt{(E_{tx} + v_g t_e)^2 + (E_{ty} + v_g t_e)^2}}{v_t t_e}$$

$$\sin \text{Rho}'' = \frac{E_{tz} + v_g t_e}{v_t t_e}$$

(Note: Q'' is already completely defined as to magnitude and sign by $\sin Q''$, since $-\frac{\text{II}}{2} \leq \text{Rho}'' \leq \frac{\text{II}}{2}$. However, $\cos Q''$ is used for the determination of $\sin B'$).


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2. Preparing Officer's Comment: This study seemingly presents a two-headed technical theme, i.e., covering the latest (1945) German experience/development in the field of ASW, and a theoretical examination into the possibilities attending the three-dimensional torpedo depth-firing tactic. It is very likely that our underwater warfare experts have already undertaken extensive investigation of the subject treated by the authors and have found the answers to the problems theoretically detailed by them. On the other hand, it may be that the authors have advanced some new ideas which might be of value in our prosecution of the development.

If for no other reason, importance seemingly attaches to the authors' work in that it should be assumed that the Soviets have come into possession of the very latest two-dimensional torpedo depth-firing tactic developed by the Germans for incorporation into the type XXI and XXVI-W boats. It is unknown to the undersigned whether the Soviets have come into possession of similar ideas on three-dimensional firing through other German channels; in any event the authors of this study do not think this to be the case.

Attention is invited to the author's readiness to undertake further studies on other related three-dimensional torpedo depth-firing themes and to their availability for elaborating further on any part of their studies to date. Should our experts consider that any real merit attaches to their three-dimensional project, it is believed that the authors could be induced to make their services available in the U.S. In any event it would seem that they should not be permitted to fall into Russian hands.


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West-Berlin, Juni 51

Berlin-Nikolass-
Burgunderstr. 3
(US-Sektor)

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Die Bekämpfung feindlicher U-Boote mit 3-dimensionalen Torpedos

dated OP-316' 6 AUG 1951

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E i n l e i t u n g

Die wichtigste Aufgabe einer Seemacht ist die Sicherung der Seeverbindungen. Die Ubootsabwehr wird daher in einem künftigen Kriege besonders wichtig sein, denn Sowjet-Russland verfügt über eine große Flotte moderner U-Boote. Der Kampf um die Seeherrschaft in der Tiefe kann also von entscheidender Bedeutung werden.

Das Zeitalter der Uboot-Abwehr und mit Wasserbomben oder ähnlichen Sprengkörpern (z.B. "hedgehog") ist endgültig vorbei. Für eine erfolgreiche Abwehr moderner Uboote erscheinen eigene Jagd-Uboote ("U-Zerstörer") besonders geeignet, denn nach dem heutigen Stande der Technik ist der Torpedo die einzige Waffe, mit der schnelle, wendige Ziele unter Wasser in großen Tiefen vernichtet werden können.

Die eigenen U-Zerstörer müssen in der Lage sein, den eigenen Convoi unter Wasser zu begleiten. Sie müssen angreifende schnelle Gegner in der Tiefe aufspüren, abwehren, verfolgen und mit Torpedos vernichten. Eine der wichtigsten militärischen Forderungen der Zukunft verlangt daher, daß der Torpedo oder ein ähnlich gesteuerter Sprengkörper in allen Tiefen eingesetzt werden kann, in denen U-Boote operieren.

Das Kardinal-Problem der künftigen Ubootsabwehr ist die Entwicklung von modernen Torpedo-Feuerleitgeräten, Ortungs-Geräten und Spezial-Torpedos für eine 3-dimensionale Abwehr. - Das bisherige 2-dimensionale Schießverfahren (1945) entspricht in keiner Weise den heutigen Anforderungen einer U-Abwehr. Die logische Weiterentwicklung führt zur 3-dimensionalen Ortung, zur 3-dimensionalen Feuerleitanlage, zum 3-dimensionalen Torpedo, also zum 3-dimensionalen Schuß. Dieser ist dem bisherigen 2-dimensionalen Schuß enorm überlegen. Er ist universell anwendbar in allen Situationen des Unterwasserkampfes.

Teil A: Gegenüberstellung 2-dimensionalen und 3-dimensionalen Schuß

I. Der 2-dimensionale Torpedo-Schuß

a) Situation vom 1945:

Wir haben in der Einleitung gesagt, daß der Torpedo oder ein ähnlicher Wasserkörper mit Antrieb die Zukunftswaffe bei der Abwehr moderner U-Boote sein wird. 1945 waren jedoch die Möglichkeiten, ^{moderne} feindliche Uboote in großen Tiefen mit Torpedos zu bekämpfen, noch sehr problematisch. Alle Vorteile lagen auf Seiten des schnellen modernen Ubootes, das den Convoi aus der "Tiefe" ungehindert anpacken konnte.

Die neuen deutschen Uboote vom Typ XXI, die diese neue "Tiefeschuß-Taktik" (ohne Periskop) anwenden sollten, liefen erstmalig im April 1945 auf Feindfahrt aus. Eine praktische Erprobung der neuen "Tiefeschuß-Taktik" an der Front konnte noch nicht erfolgen. Die Taktik hatte sich aber in den Convoi-Übungen vor Bornholm im Januar/Februar 1945 bestens bewährt. - Um den Kern der Situation zu zeigen, sei kurz der beabsichtigte Angriff mit Ubooten Typ XXI gegen einen Convoi gezeigt:

Das angreifende Uboot, das einen Convoi mit Hilfe des passiven Horchgerätes auf größte Entfernung feststellt, wird diesen in großer Tiefe (60 - 150 Meter) ansteuern. Das Uboot kann die U-Bewachung gefahrlos unterlaufen und wird versuchen, sich unter den Convoi zu setzen.

Die Position unter dem Convoi ist die schießtechnisch günstigste und taktisch gefahrloseste. Das Uboot fühlt sich dort (jedenfalls 1945) so sicher "wie in einem Beton-Keller".

Sobald das angreifende Uboot unter dem Convoi ist, wird es unter dem Gegner mitlaufen, bis alle Torpedos nach "LUT-Programm" verschossen sind. Wir haben in unseren bisherigen Aufsatzen auf die Einzelheiten dieser Taktik mit LUT-Torpedos aufmerksam gemacht.

Auch bei Annäherung an den Convoi ist der Angreifer praktisch unverwundbar, denn er ist infolge seiner höheren

Unterwasser-Geschwindigkeit nicht mit Wasserbomben zu treffen. Gegenüber einer Abwehr mit Torpedos ist das Uboot von 1945 ebenfalls gesichert, denn der Torpedo war 1945 noch nicht für die Bekämpfung moderner Uboote eingerichtet.

Auch heute kann ein eigenes Abwehr-Uboot dem Angreifer nur dann mit Torpedos beschließen, wenn dieser zum Feuern seiner eigenen Torpedos aus der sicheren Tiefe in seine "Angriffs-Zone" aufsteigt. In dieser Situation ist der Feind verwundbar. Allerdings sind dazu einige Apfrierungen an den heutigen Torpedos erforderlich, die aber ohne Schwierigkeiten durchführbar sind.

b) Militärisches Interims-Ziel: Beherrschung der "Angriffs-Zone" des feindlichen Ubootes mit eigenen Torpedos:

Für unsere weiteren Überlegungen wollen wir annehmen, daß die "Angriffs-Zone" feindlicher Uboote zum Schießen von Torpedos die Tiefen 0 - 50 Meter umfaßt. Es muß daher von militärischer Seite gefordert werden, daß diese Zone 0 - 50 Meter mit Torpedos zur Abwehr eines Gegners beherrscht werden kann. Folgende Bedingungen müssen bzw. können bereits mit heutigen technischen Mitteln erfüllt werden:

- 1) Die Uboote müssen Ausstoß-Rohre erhalten, um Torpedos aus jeder Tiefe innerhalb der Zone 0 - 50 Meter zu feuern (Ausstoß-Problem).
- 2) Die Torpedos müssen in jeder Tiefe innerhalb 0 - 50 Meter verwendbar sein (Wasserdruck-Problem).
- 3) Die Torpedos müssen eine neue Tiefenlauf-Skala für 0 - 50 m erhalten, sofern das bisherige 2-dimensionale Steuer-System beibehalten werden soll (Steuer-Problem).
- 4) Die neue Niedergangs-Ballistik innerhalb der Zone 0 - 50 m muß untersucht werden (Ballistisches Problem).
- 5) Die Torpedos müssen nach Ablauf einer einstellbaren "Zeit" oder "Distanz" detonieren, um die geringe Ansprech-empfindlichkeit der magnet-Mündung zu kompensieren (Zünder-Problem).
- 6) Ein neues Schießverfahren muß entwickelt werden, um feindliche Uboote in der Zone 0 - 50 m mit Torpedos zu bekämpfen.
- 7) Die Ortungsgeräte (Asdic) müssen weiter vervollkommen werden,

um sich auf die neue Situation gegenüber schnellen Ubooten einzustellen. Vergleiche hierzu unsere Bemerkungen beim 3-dimensionalen Schuß.

Zu obigen Punkten 1) - 7) wird im einzelnen bemerkt:

Zu 1) Bei den Ausstoß-Rohren der deutschen Uboote Typ XXI war 1945 die Forderung nach Schußmöglichkeit bis zu 50 Meter im Prinzip erfüllt (Aptierung der Rohre). - Bei einer Neu-Konstruktion sollte man aber grundsätzlich die Bedingung stellen, die Rohre schußbereit für alle Tiefen zu konstruieren, in denen Uboote operieren.

Um dies zu erreichen, wird man neue konstruktive Wege gehen müssen. Die Frage des Nachströmens des Wassers h i n t e r dem Torpedo beim Schuß ist dabei besonders wichtig. In jedem Stadium des Ausstoßes muß annähernd das gleiche Wasservolumen hinter den Torpedo nachströmen, das dem Torpedovolumen bei seinem Ausstoß-Prozess entspricht. Nur dadurch kann der erforderliche Ausstoß-Druck reduziert werden.

Ein mechanisches Herausdrücken des Torpedos aus dem Rohr erscheint uns die einfachste Lösung zu sein (Teleskop-Kolben-Ausstoß??), wobei der Torpedo beim Ausstoß-Prozess durch seinen eigenen Antrieb unterstützt.

Zu 2) Beherrschung des Wasserdrucks: Auch diese Forderung war 1945 bei den Proßluft-Torpedos bis zu 50 Meter Tiefe ohne besondere Aptierung erfüllt. Bei einer Neu-Konstruktion gilt hinsichtlich der "Tiefe" das Gleiche wie zu 1).

Technisch liegen hierfür nach unseren Erfahrungen keine Schwierigkeiten vor. Die Frage wurde 1943 bei den Vor-Untersuchungen für die "Tiefschuß-Taktik" untersucht und positiv beurteilt.

Zu 3) Die Konstruktion eines Tiefen-Apparats mit einer Skala bis zu 50 m ist in jedem Fall erforderlich, solange das bisherige 2-dimensionale Steuer-System beibehalten werden soll.

Zu 4) 2-dimensionale Ballistik: wie zu 3) - Bei größeren Tiefen-Differenzen zwischen schießendem Boot und Ziel ist eine ballistische Korrektur für den Niedergangs-Bogen des Torpedos zu berücksichtigen.

Zu 5) "Distanz-Zünder": Da das Uboot als Ziel sehr klein ist, und da zu den bisherigen Fehlerquellen hinsichtlich des Vorhaltewinkels neue Fehlerquellen hinsichtlich der Tiefe auftreten werden, kann man nicht mit der Möglichkeit rechnen, direkte oder Magnet-Treffer zu erzielen. Es ist daher notwendig, den Torpedo am theoretischen Treffpunkt detonieren zu lassen. Dieses erreicht man durch einen neu-artigen "Strecken- oder Distanz-Zünder", der den Torpedo nach Ablauf einer einstellbaren Strecke ("Distanz") detonieren läßt. Die "Distanz" ergibt sich rechnerisch aus der Feuerleitanlage.

Man könnte, wie bei der Flak-Granate, auch an einen "Zeit-Zünder" denken. Uns scheint aber das Prinzip des "Distanz-Zünders" (eventuell in Kombination mit einer Propeller-Apparatur am Zünder) geeigneter zu sein, weil dadurch die unterschiedliche Torpedogeschwindigkeit während des Laufes kompensiert werden kann.

Die jeweils bis kurz vor dem Schuß einzustellende Zünd-Distanz wird laufend-automatisch, ähnlich wie beim Winkelschuß, durch ein besonderes Zünder-Stellzeug in den Torpedo eingedreht. - Selbstverständlich hat der Torpedo daneben alle anderen bisher angewandten Zünd-Eigenschaften (Kontakt- und Magnet-Zündung).

Zu 6) 2-dimensionales Schieß-Verfahren: Ein 2-dimensionales Abwehr-schießen gegen feindliche Uboote kann als "normales" gezieltes Schießen durchgeführt werden. Benötigt wird eine Feuerleitanlage ähnlich den deutschen U-Typen VII und XXI (ohne LUT). Die Eingangsdaten des Rechengärts sind: Gegner-Kurs, Gegner-Geschwindigkeit, Gegner-Peilung und Entfernung. Diese Daten kommen von der "Ortung", wo der Gegner mit Asdic geortet und im Handbetrieb "geköpelt" wird. Vergleiche dazu unsere prinzipiellen Bemerkungen im Kapitel III zu Ziffer 1): 3-dimensionale Ortung.

Das Rechengärat der Torpedowaffe errechnet aus obigen Daten und der Torpedo-Geschwindigkeit laufend den Schußwinkel, der elektrisch-automatisch in der bisher üblichen Methode in die Torpedos übertragen wird. - Das Rechengärat errechnet auch die "Schußweite" - Laufstrecke des Torpedos bis zum theoretischen Treffpunkt. Dieser Wert entspricht der benötigten "Distanz" für den

neuen "Distanz-Zünder", vergleiche obige Ziffer 5).

Tiefen-Einstellung am Torpedo: innerhalb der Zone 0 - 50 Meter genügt eine General-Einstellung von etwa 35 Meter. Diese Einstellung beherrscht mit Magnet- und Distanz-Zündung die Tiefenzone 0 - 50, in der feindliche Uboote operieren müssen, wenn sie Torpedos schießen wollen (1945!!!).

Schieß-Verfahren: Das Schießverfahren kann entweder als "gezieltes Einzel-Schießen" oder als "Salven-Schießen" (2-4 Torpedos) durchgeführt werden. Welches System geeigneter ist, hängt von der praktischen Erprobung ab. Wir haben dieses Problem ausführlich in Kapitel IV bei der Taktik des 3-dimensionalen Schusses behandelt. Unsere dortigen Überlegungen beziehen sich analog auch auf den 2-dimensionalen Schuß.

- Ortung:
Zu 7) Wir verweisen auf unsere Ausführungen in Kapitel III Ziffer 1).
bei der 3-dimensionalen Ortung. - Wir möchten betonen, daß auch beim 2-dimensionalen Schuß eine 3-dimensionale Ortung notwendig ist, denn es ist wichtig, über die jeweilige Tiefe des Gegners informiert zu bleiben. Der Gegner kann nur in der "Angriffzone" (vermutlich 0 - 50 Meter) Torpedos schießen. In dieser Zone ist er selbst verwundbar, solange noch keine neuen Torpedo-Konstruktionen zur Verfügung stehen. Der Kommandant muß also erkennen können, w a n n der Gegner zum Schuß in seine "Angriffzone" aufsteigt.

e) Zukunfts-Ziel:

Das 2-dimensionale Abwehr-Schießen innerhalb der Tiefenzone 0-50 m ist nur ein Provisorium. Sobald durch Neu-Konstruktion von Torpedos größere Tiefen erreicht werden, treten neue Probleme auf, die nicht mehr durch das bisher übliche 2-dimensionale System beherrscht werden können. Nach unserer Ansicht werden diese neuartigen Probleme nur durch eine 3-dimensionale Ortung und durch 3-dim. Torpedos gelöst. Weiteres hierüber siehe die folgenden Kapitel II, III und IV.

II. Der 3-dimensionale Torpedoschuß

Der in Kapitel I behandelte 2-dimensionale Torpedoschuß ist auch bei Vorhandensein technisch weiterentwickelter Torpedos nur ein Provisorium, denn in einem künftigen Kriege werden die größeren Tiefen, die größeren Geschwindigkeiten und räumlichen Bewegungen des Gegners nur mit einem 3-dimensionalen Torpedo beherrscht werden können.

Der 3-dimensionale Abwehr-Schuß ist universell anwendbar, besonders gegen schnelle feindliche Uboote in unmittelbarer Nähe des Convois oder Minenschiffs. Er wäre selbstverständlich auch von Überwasser-Torpedoträgern aus zu verwenden, wenn die Probleme der Ortung von oben nach unten besser gelöst werden könnten als bisher.

Beispiel eines 3-dimensionalen Gefechtes Uboot gegen Uboot:

Im Abwehr eines modernen Feind-Ubootes mit Hilfe einer 3-dim.Torpedowaffe wird sich etwa wie folgt abspielen, wobei auf die Zusammenarbeit mit Suchgruppen, Horchmelde-Bojen usw. nicht näher eingegangen werden soll:

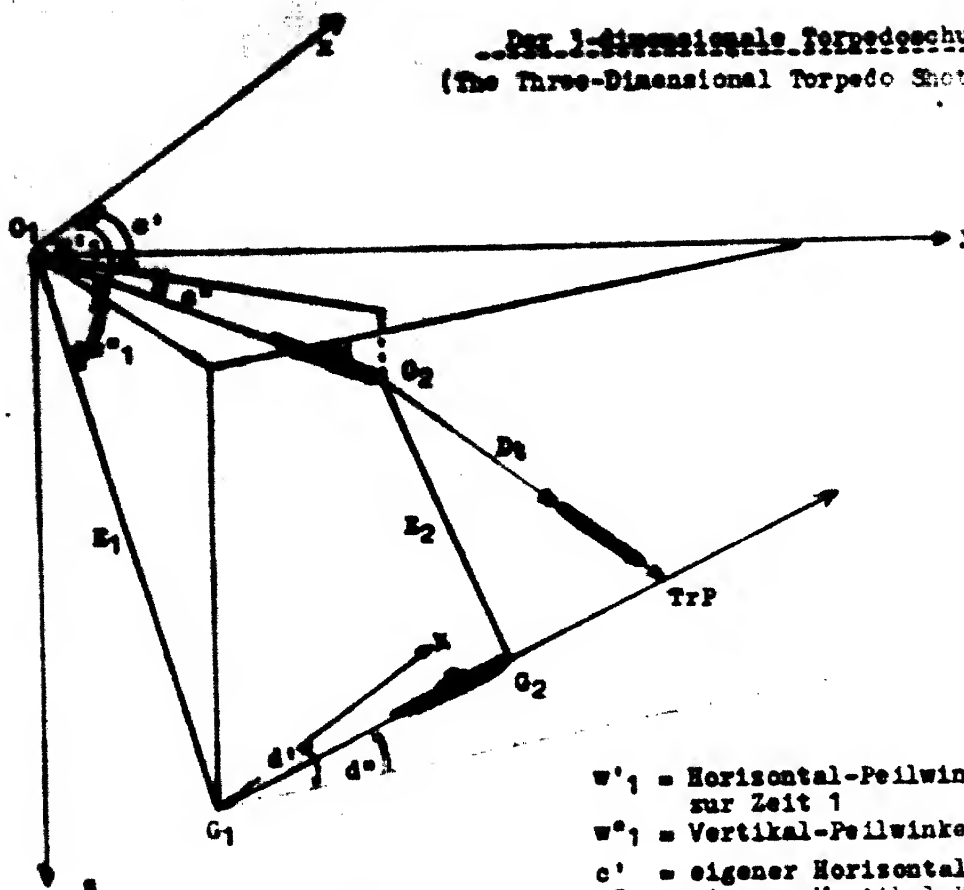
Das in günstiger Horch-Zone unterhalb "Temperatur-Sprungschicht" stehende eigene Uboot erfäßt mit seiner passiven Ortungsanlage frühzeitig den meist in großer Tiefe anmarschierenden Feind. Zur Unterstützung seiner passiven Ortung wird das eigene Uboot auch aktive Ortungs-Impulse aussenden. - Sobald der Gegner erfaßt ist, wird er aktiv mit Asdic eingepielt und laufend geortet zur Feststellung von Standort, Kurs und Geschwindigkeit des Gegners. Der taktische Einsatz der aktiven Ortung unterliegt auf seiten der eigenen Bewachungs-Uboote keinerlei Beschränkungen, sobald das Feind-Uboot in Horch-Reichweite des Convois ist.

Aus der laufenden Peilung und Messung ergibt sich mit Hilfe der 3-dimensionalen Ortungsgeräte der Horizontalkurs und Vertikalkurs des Gegners, sowie seine Entfernung, Geschwindigkeit und Tiefe.

Mit diesen navigatorischen Daten operiert der Kommandant unter Verwendung eines "Panorama-Gerätes" und mit Hilfe der übrigen "Sinnes-Organen" für den Unterwasserkampf, auf die wir in unseren bisherigen Arbeiten hingewiesen haben. - Der Kommandant kann seinen Angriff mit großer Exaktheit ansetzen. Hierbei wird er

- 3a -

Der 3-dimensionale Torpedoschuß
(The Three-Dimensional Torpedo Shot)



(Translation of Legend):

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| w'_1 : | horizontal bearing angle at time 1. | w''_1 : | vertical bearing angle at time 1. |
| c' : | own horizontal course. | c'' : | own vertical course. |
| d' : | enemy's horizontal course. | d'' : | enemy's vertical course. |
| D_t : | "distance" equaling torpedo run up to hitting point (TrP). | E_1 : | range at time 1. |
| E_1 : | range at time 1. | E_2 : | range at time 2. |

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mit ihren Detonationen immer näher an den Feind herangebracht, da sich die Feuerleitanlage im Verlauf des Gefechtes "einspielt".

- 5) Solange der Feind (Rußland) nur im Besitz einer 2-dimensionalen Torpedowaffe ist, die für seine Angriffe gegen die Convuls der Feindkräfte völlig ausreicht, ist ein eigenes Uboot mit einer 3-dimensionalen Torpedowaffe dem Angreifer gegenüber noch im Vorteil. Mit einer 3-dim.Torpedowaffe kann der Kommandant eines eigenen Abwehr-Ubootes ohne Hemmungen und ohne eigenes Risiko auf nächste Entfernung an den Gegner herangehen und ihn mit sicheren Schüssen vernichten.

Für den 3-dimensionalen Torpedoschuß ist die Durchführung folgender Entwicklungen erforderlich:

- 1) Entwicklung einer 3-dim. Ortungsanlage, die den Gegner horizontal und vertikal ortet.
- 2) Entwicklung einer 3-dim. Torpedofeuerverleitanlage, die aus den georteten Daten die 3-dim. Schuß-Unterlagen errechnet, diese ballistisch korrigiert und kontinuierlich in den Torpedo einführt.
- 3) Entwicklung eines 3-dim. Torpedos, der mit Hilfe eines neuen Steuer-Systems das Ziel d i r e k t ansteuert.
- 4) Erweiterung des Wirkungsbereichs der Magnet-Zündung gegenüber kleinen Ubootszielen. - Der Wirkungsbereich der Magnet-zündung muß mindestens ebensogroß sein wie der einer Torpedo-Detonation. Außerdem muß sie unempfindlich sein gegenüber Mit-Detonationen bei Verwendung mehrerer Torpedos einer Salve. Solange eine absolut sichere Magnet-Zündung noch nicht ~~existiert~~ existiert, Entwicklung einer mechanischen Zünd-Einrichtung, die den Torpedo nach Ablauf einer variablen "Distanz" detonieren läßt ("Distanz-Zünder").
- 5) Entwicklung einer neuen Taktik und eines neuen Schießverfahrens auf 3-dimensionaler Basis.
- 6) Entwicklung einer Methode zur Durchführung von 3-dim. Schießübungen gegen Uboote.
- 7) Die im Kapitel I beim 2-dim. Schuß gestellten Forderungen auf druckfeste Torpedos in Verbindung mit Tiefschuß-Möglichkeit für alle Operationstiefen bleiben selbstverständlich auch für den 3-dim. Schuß bestehen.

Nachfolgend nehmen wir, vom militärischen Standpunkt aus gesehen, zu den einzelnen Ziffern Stellung. - Technische und mathematische Einzelheiten sind im 2. Teil der Arbeit (mathematischer Teil) enthalten.

Zu 1) 3-dimensionale Ortung:

a) Die Ortung hat die Aufgabe:

- 1) mit Hilfe von Feilungen und Entfernungsmessungen den Standort des Gegners festzustellen (zu "erten") und daraus Kurs und Geschwindigkeit des Gegners zu bestimmen (zu "koppeln").
- 2) den Kommandanten über die Gefechtslage zu orientieren, d.h. ihm ein "Bild" über die jeweilige Situation zu geben ("Panorama-Gerät").
- 3) die fehlende optische oder Radar-Zielrichtung für den Schuss zu geben (Ersatz für Zielrichtungsgeber).

b) Die Ortung arbeitet horizontal und vertikal mit 2 voneinander getrennt operierenden Asdis-Geräten. Die Horizontal-Anlage ist an den Kreisel-Kompaß, die Vertikal-Anlage an eine neue Vertikal-Kreisel-Stabilisierung angeschlossen.

c) Das "Koppeln" kann mit Handbetrieb (Manuell) durchgeführt werden, ähnlich wie bei der Navigation auf der Seekarte. Es wird horizontal und vertikal getrennt gekoppelt. -

Als Endziel wäre ein automatisches 3-dim.Koppelgerät erwünscht, vergleiche im übrigen Kapitel I des mathematischen Teils dieser Arbeit.

d) Als Resultat der Kopplung gehen Horizontal-kurs (d') und Vertikal-kurs (d'') sowie der absolute 3-dim.Betrag für Geschwindigkeit des Gegners (v_g) an die Torp.Feuerleitanlage.

Die Entfernung (3-dim.Betrag) geht ebenfalls an die Feuerleitanlage, jedoch nicht kontinuierlich, sondern für die Festlegung mathematischer Fix-Punkte der Rechnung ("Relations-Punkte"), vergl.mathemat.Teil dieses Aufsatzes.

e) Die Ortungsanlage ist eine für sich "separate" Anlage. Sie ist nicht voll-automatisch mit der Torpedo-Feuerleitanlage verbunden. - Alle Fehler (Meß-Schwankungen und Ungenauigkeiten Ortung und der Kopplung) werden in der Ortungsanlage kompensiert, so daß die Torp.Feuerleitanlage nur "lineare" (nicht-schwankende) Daten erhält.

c) Es ist zu erwarten, daß festgestellt, daß die Torpedo-Batterie mit den bisherigen Resultaten nicht am Ziel liegt, ermöglicht der von uns vorgeschlagene Aufbau der Gesamt-Anlage (separate Ortungs-Anlage und separate Torp.-Feuerleitanlage), die notwendigen Korrekturen an Verbindungsdaten beider Anlagen ("Mensch"!!) einzuführen. Die Korrektur erfolgt an den linearen Daten für Kurs und Geschwindigkeit.

g) Da eine "Maschine" nicht "taktisch denken" kann, ist die Einschaltung des Menschen zwischen Ortungs- und Torp.-Feuerleitanlage anstelle einer Voll-automatischen Kombination beider Anlagen von größter Wichtigkeit. Nur diese Anordnung ergibt die navigatorisch, taktisch und schließ-technisch wichtige Möglichkeit,

- 1) Kurs und Geschwindigkeit als leicht-vorstellbare Ortungsresultate zu geben.
- 2) die Torp.-Feuerleitanlage auf diesen "linearen" Daten zu basieren ("Basis-Daten"),
- 3) notwendige Korrekturen für die Torp.-Feuerleitanlage an diesen sichtbaren und leicht-vorstellbaren "Basis-Daten" vorzunehmen, ohne den Kommandanten mit schwierigen Umrechnungsarbeiten zu belasten,
- 4) eine laufende, leicht-vorstellbare Kontrolle zu haben.

Zu 2) 1-dimensionale Torpedo-Feuerleitanlage:

a) Die Torpedo-Feuerleitanlage hat die Aufgabe,

- 1) aus Kurs und Geschwindigkeit des Gegners in Verbindung mit den momentanen Daten für Horizontal-Peildung, Vertikal-Peildung und für Entfernung den Horizontal- und Vertikal-Vorhaltewinkel zu errechnen,
- 2) daraus die zugehörigen Horizontal- und Vertikal-Schweifwinkel zu erhalten,
- 3) diese Schuß-Daten kontinuierlich ("laufend") bis zum Schuß in den Torpedo zu übertragen,

- 4) Für den vertikalen Schusswinkel eine ballistische Korrektur zu errechnen,
 - 5) Für den Distanz-Winkel die Schuss-Entfernung bis zum theoretischen Treffpunkt zu errechnen und laufend in den Torpedo zu übertragen.
- b) Eine 3-dimens.Feuerleitanlage ist die Voraussetzung für jede Art eines 3-dimens.Schusses, auch wenn künftig neue Torpedo-Steuer-Systeme zur Verfügung stehen (aktiv-ortender 31-Torpedo).
- c) Die 3-dimens.Torp.Feuerleitanlage unseres Projektes besteht aus folgenden Apparaten:
- "Ziel-Rechner", vergleiche Ziffer d)
 - "Korrektur-Rechner", vergleiche Ziffer e)
 - "Vorhalt-Rechner", vergleiche Ziffer f)
 - "Ballistischer Korrektur-Rechner", vergl.Ziffer g)
 - "Salven-Rechner", vergleiche Ziffer h)
 - "Schusswinkel-Empfänger", vergl.Ziffer i).
- d) Der "Ziel-Rechner" hat die Aufgabe, die Torp.Feuerleitanlage laufend mit der richtigen Tendenz am Ziel zu halten. Er übernimmt also die Funktion eines fehlenden optischen Ziel-Richtungsgebers. - Der "Ziel-Rechner" hält die Ziel-Richtung auch dann, wenn die Ortungsanlage zeitweilig das Ziel verliert.
- e) Der "Korrektur-Rechner" gibt die Möglichkeit, die theoretisch vom Zielrechner errechneten Daten mit den Asdic-Daten zu vergleichen. Durch Korrektur dieser Differenzen verbessert man die "Basis-Daten".
- Man könnte dieses sehr wichtige Prinzip unseres Vorschlages mit dem "Einschießen" der Artillerie am Bord vergleichen: die beobachteten Salven-Aufschläge werden nicht nur dazu benutzt, die nächsten Salven zu korrigieren, sondern auch, um das Gefechtsbild im Rechengerät selbst zu verbessern. Die Batterie bleibt dadurch mit der richtigen Tendenz am Ziel. - Die mathem.Ableitung dieser Korrektur ist im 2.teil dieses Aufsatzes dargestellt.

f) Der "Verhalt-Rechner" errechnet den Horizontal- und Vertikal-Verhaltenswinkel sowie die "Distanz" für den Distanz-Zünder der Torpedos, vergleiche nachfolgenden Abschnitt zu Ziffer 4): "Zündung". Er errechnet ebenfalls die Parallaxe für den Winkelschuß.

g) Der "Ballistische Korrekturrechner" hat die Aufgabe, die ballistische Vertikal-Korrektur für den Schuß zu errechnen. Diese Korrektur ist abhängig von:

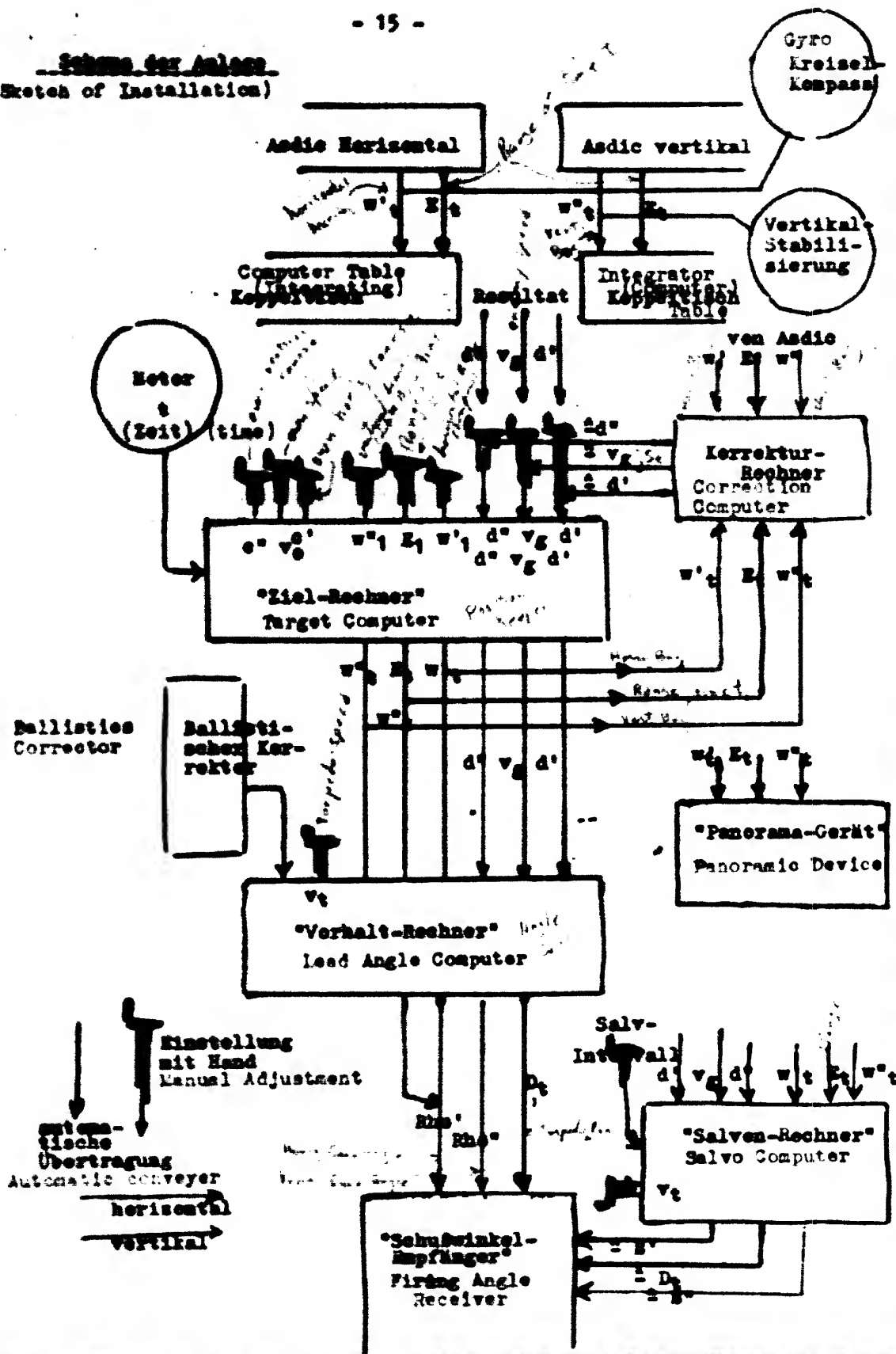
- Torpedo-Displacement,
- Torpedo-Gewicht als Funktion der Zeit (Änderung des Gewichtes während der Laufzeit),
- Salzgehalt des Wassers,
- Schuß-Entfernung ("Distanz"),
- Cosinus des vertikalen Schußwinkels.

h) Der "Salven-Rechner" hat die Aufgabe, die Streuung für einen mathematisch genauen Schuß zu errechnen (Salven-Schuß). - Es muß versucht werden, eine Salve mit möglichst tödlicher Wirkung zu schießen ("tödliche Kugel"). Vergleiche hierzu das nachfolgende Kapitel IV über "Taktik und Schießverfahren", sowie das Kapitel III in Teil 3 des mathematischen Teils des Aufsatzes (Schlußwort). -

Der Salven-Rechner ist für die von uns vorgeschlagene Anlage nicht unbedingt notwendig. Die Salven-Korrektur kann vorher errechnet und als "Standard-Korrektur" an Bord gegeben werden. Man würde dann ein "Programm-Schießen" mit "tödlicher Kugel" durchführen, ähnlich wie beim "Programm-Schießen" mit "LU-Salven". Für verschiedene Entfernungen und Situationen gäbe es vorher errechnete Programm-Einstellungen, wodurch die Bedienung erleichtert würde.

i) Der "Schußwinkel-Empfänger" hat die Aufgabe, die Schußdaten kontinuierlich in den Torpedo zu übertragen. Seine Funktion ist ähnlich den T.Schußwinkel-Empfängern der deutschen Uboote Typ VII, IX und XII. Er überträgt die Schuß-Kommandos (für unser Projekt sind es 3: Horizontal-Schußwinkel, Vertikal-Schußwinkel und "Distanz") mit Hilfe von Verstärker-Aggregaten und Stellzeugen in den Torpedo. Kurz vor dem Schuß werden die Stellzeuge durch Entmagnetismus den Rückwärtsgang des Abzugs-Gestänges aus dem Torpedo herausgehoben. - Über die gleichen 3 Stellzeuge werden die Salven-Korrekturen in den Torpedo übertragen.

Skizze der Anlage
(Sketch of Installation)



Erklärungen zur Skizze Seite 15:
(Explanations re Sketch)

v_0 = eigene Geschwindigkeit
 v_g = gegnerische Geschwindigkeit
 v_t = Torpedo-Geschwindigkeit
 c' c'' = eigener Horizontal- und Vertikal-Kurs
 d' d'' = gegnerischer Horizontal- u. Vertikal-Kurs
 E_1 = Entfernung (Asdic) zur Zeit 1
 E_t = Entfernung zur Zeit = t
 w' = Horizontal-Feilung (Kompaß-Feilung)
 w'' = Vertikal-Feilung (Tiefenpeilung)
 Δ = Differenz oder Korrektur
 S' = Verhaltswinkel horizontal
 S'' = Vertikal-Verhaltswinkel
 D_t = Laufstrecke des Torpedos bis zum Treffpunkt (Distanz)
 ρ_{ho}' = Horizontal-Schußwinkel (Winkel zwischen Kompaß-Nord und Torpedolaufrurs)
 ρ_{ho}'' = Vertikal-Schußwinkel (Winkel zwischen Horizont-Ebene und Tiefenkurs des Torpedos)

v_0 : own speed
 v_g : enemy speed
 v_t : torpedo speed
 c' c'' : own horizontal and vertical course
 E_1 : range (Asdic) at time 1.
 E_t : range at time t
 w' : horizontal bearing (compass bearing)
 w'' : vertical bearing (depth-bearing)
 Δ : difference or correction
 S' : lead angle, horizontal
 S'' : lead angle, vertical
 D_t : Torpedo run up to point of impact
 ρ_{ho}' : horizontal firing angle (angle between compass N and torpedo course)
 ρ_{ho}'' : vertical firing angle (angle between plane of horizon and depth course of torpedo).

2.1) Der 3-dimensionalen Torpedo:

Die bisher international gebräuchlichen Torpedos wurden horizontal durch einen Kreisel gesteuert. Die Steuerung des Torpedos in der eingestellten Tiefe übernahm ein "Tiefen-Apparat", der in Kombination mit einem Pendel auf Wasserdruck reagierte.

Bei dem neuen 3-dimensionalen Torpedo muß an Stelle des Tiefenapparats eine neue Vertikal-Steuerung treten, die den Torpedo vertikal nach einem eingestellten Winkel steuert. Diese neue Steuerung müßte auf einem ähnlichen Kreisel-Prinzip beruhen wie die bisherige Horizontal-Steuerung. Man könnte möglicherweise das gleiche Gerät nehmen, nur um 90° versetzt.

Beim Schuss erhält der Torpedo den Schuwinkel im Horizontal-System auf der gleichen Weise ^{wie bisher}. Der Winkel ist mit dem Kreisel-Kompaß überlagert und steuert den Torpedo unabhängig von den Kurs-Bewegungen des Bootes. - In gleicher Weise muß der Vertikal-Schuwinkel an die neue Vertikal-Stabilisierung angeschlossen werden, sodaß auch der Vertikal-Schuwinkel unabhängig ist von den Schlinger-Bewegungen des Bootes.

Dadurch wird erreicht, daß der Torpedo das Ziel direkt (3-dim.) ansteuert. Wir sehen in der Lösung dieses Steuer-Systems keine prinzipiellen technischen Schwierigkeiten.

Ballistische Korrektur: Bei der Vertikal-Steuerung ist eine ballistische Korrektur notwendig, da der Torpedo gegenüber dem Wasser schwerer oder leichter ist. Auch sind andere Einflüsse auf die Ballistik des Torpedos zu kompensieren, vergleiche Ziffer g) im vorhergehenden Abschnitt.

Die Frage des Antriebs dieses neu-zu-entwickelnden Torpedos ist von sekundärer Bedeutung, da voraussichtlich nur geringe Schuß-Entfernungen auftreten werden. Es kann daher eine niedrige Torpedo-Geschwindigkeit erwartet werden. Ein Torpedo mit hoher Geschwindigkeit wird im Nahkampf-Duell zu einer tödlichen Waffe, wenn er 3-dimensional geschossen werden kann.

Die Frage der Druckfestigkeit ist von großer Bedeutung: es muß gefordert werden, daß der Torpedo alle Tiefen beherrscht und aus allen Tiefen geschossen werden kann, in denen Uboote operieren. Vergl. Kapitel 1, Ziffer 1) und 2)

Zu 4): "Magnet"

Die Torpedo-Zündung war im 2. Weltkrieg anfangs das große "Sorgenkind" der Torpedowaffe. Eine zuverlässige Magnet-Zündung konnte erst 1943 nach vielen Entwürfen und nach mehr-jähriger Entwicklung im Kriege in die Front eingeführt werden. - Auch künftig werden Technik und Abwehr-Technik sich bemühen, die Zündung des Gegners unwirksam zu machen.

Zur Abwehr feindlicher Uboote muß von einer Magnet-Zündung gefordert werden, daß sie mindestens die gleiche "Ansprech-empfindlichkeit" besitzt wie der effektive Radius einer Torpedo-Detonation und gleichzeitig abwehr-sicher ist. Ebenfalls muß der Zünder sicher sein vor "Mit-Detonation" bei Verwendung mehrerer Torpedos in einer Salve (sehr wichtig!!).

Da obige Bedingungen vorläufig noch nicht erfüllt werden können und auch später abhängig sind von der Weiterentwicklung der feindlichen "Mit-Magnetisierung" (de-gaussing), halten wir es für besser, dem Torpedo einen "Distanz-Zünder" zu geben, der die Sprengladung nach Ablauf einer variablen Laufstrecke zur Detonation bringt. Ein Zünder dieses Prinzips ist absolut sicher gegen Abwehr und Mit-Detonation. Er hat außerdem den Vorteil, daß alle Torpedos zur Detonation kommen, und daß dadurch eine starke moralische Wirkung auf den Gegner erzielt wird.

Die in den Zünder einzustellende Distanz ergibt sich aus dem 3-dimens.Schußdreieck im Rechengetriebe des Vorhalt-Rechners. Die kontinuierliche ("laufende") Übertragung in den Torpedo macht technisch keine größeren Schwierigkeiten als die bisherige Winkelschuß- und LUT-Übertragung mit Stellzeugen über Verstärker-Aggregate.

Wir haben in Kapitel I zu Ziffer 5) gesagt, daß der Torpedo eben den Distanz-Zünder auch alle anderen bisher üblichen Zünd-Einrichtungen besitzen sollte. Es müßte aber möglich sein, die Magnet-Zündung jederzeit ein- oder aus-zuschalten, falls im Kriege die gegnerische Abwehr dies erforderlich machen sollte.

Zu 5): Taktik und Schießverfahren:

siehe nächstes Kapitel IV.

Zu 6): Methode zur Durchführung von 3-dimensionalen Schieß-
übungen gegen Uboote:

liegt außerhalb des Rahmens dieser Arbeit. Auf Wunsch
könnten wir in einer gesonderten Arbeit unsere Ideen zur
Verfügung stellen.

IV. Schießverfahren und Taktik

Das Schießverfahren und die Taktik des 3-dimensionalen Unterwas-
ser-Kampfes werden sich aus der Leistung der neu-zu-entwickelnden
Uboote mit ihrer 3-dimens.Torpedowaffe ergeben. Auch die Leistung
der gegnerischen Uboote mit ihrer Torpedowaffe spielen dabei eine
entscheidende Rolle. Je größer der eigene Vorsprung gegenüber der
gegnerischen Leistung ist, um so einfacher und unproblematischer
ist die eigene anzuwendende Taktik.

Unter der Voraussetzung, daß auf Seiten des West-Mächte die
Entwicklung bei Ubooten und Torpedos in dem von uns vorgeschla-
genen 3-dimensionalen Sinne vorangetrieben wird, und auf russi-
scher Seite nur die 2-dimensionale Tiefschuss-Taktik (etwa wie
beim deutschen Typ XXI und XXVI-Walter) zur Anwendung kommt,
ergäbe sich nach unseren Überlegungen folgende Abwehr-Taktik im
im Kampf Uboot gegen Uboot:

- a) Der Vorteil des 3-dimens.Schusses liegt in der unbehinder-
teten und jederzeitigen Anwendbarkeit von Torpedos aus allen
Tiefen und Sektoren. Diese Vorteile müssen ausgenutzt wer-
den. Es wird sich empfehlen, den Abwehr-Angriff so anzu-
legen, daß der Gegner seine 2-dimens.Torpedos zur Abwehr des
ihn angreifenden Ubootes nicht zur Anwendung bringen kann.
Das eigene Uboot sollte daher möglichst häufig die Tiefe
wechseln (mit der Tiefen-Ebene variieren) und solche Situa-

tiemen anstreben, die nur mit 3-dimens.Torpedos beherrscht werden können.

- b) Mit Hilfe des 3-dimens.Torpedos ist es möglich, den Gegner ohne eigenes Risiko in Nah-Kampf zu vernichten, solange das feindliche Uboot nur 2-dimensional manövern kann. Der Nah-Kampf bietet die größten Treffer-Chancen und ist daher die beste Abwehr-Taktik!!!

- c) Es muß vermieden werden, daß es zu einem Nah-Kampf mehrerer eigener Uboote mit einem Gegner kommt.

- d) Die 3-dimens.Feuerleit-Anlage gibt die Möglichkeit, entweder Torpedo-Serien oder Torpedo-Salven zu schießen.

Torpedo-Serie: Sie besteht aus laufend verbesserten Einzelschüssen im Abstand von etwa 20 - 40 Sekunden gefeuert. Die einzelnen Torpedos werden ohne Streuung geschossen. Sie erhalten aber aus der Ortung- und Feuerleit-Anlage laufend die neuesten Schuß-Daten (inklusive neueste Zünd-Distanz-Einstellungen).

Torpedo-Salven: Alle Torpedos einer "Salve" werden mit gleichen Schuß-Daten in Salven-Intervall von etwa 3 Sekunden gefeuert. Sie haben einen gemeinsamen theoretischen Treffpunkt! Durch die einseitige Streuung werden aber ihre Detonations-Punkte um den theoretischen Treffpunkt herumgelegt. Es muß das Bestreben sein, die Streuung so zu wählen, daß mit einer Salve eine möglichst tödliche Wirkung erzielt wird ("Tödliche Kugel"). Die mathematische Untersuchung dieses Problems ist im 2.Teil dieses Aufsatzes erwähnt, würde aber eine gesonderte Bearbeitung erfordern.

Für den Kommandanten eines Abwehr-Ubootes wird es navigatorisch schwierig sein, auf günstige Nahkampf-Entfernung zu den Gegner heranzukommen, da der Gegner versuchen wird, dieser tödlichen Bedrohung durch Ausweich-Manöver aus dem Wege zu gehen. Daher ist jede Schuß-Chance sofort auszunutzen. Bei Passier-Gefechten würde man nach unserer Ansicht am besten eine Torpedo-Salve schießen, da die Chancen zum Schießen nur für eine kurze Zeit gegeben sind.

Sollte es zu einem Verfolgungsgefecht kommen, wäre die Torpedo-Serie anzuwenden.

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Tatsächlich gesehen würde ein neuer Torpedo, den wir unseren bisherigen Artisten "SP-Torpedo" (Special-Torpedo) genannt haben, die Situation für den Kommandanten erheblich erleichtern. Bei dem von uns geforderten SP-Torpedo handelt es sich um einen Ideal-Torpedo der Zukunft, der aktiv-erfindend 3-dimensional selbständig sein Ziel ansteuert. Der Kommandant brauchte in diesem Falle nicht auf die navigations-schwierige Nahkampf-Position zu manövrieren. Er operiert lediglich auf Torpedo-Reichweite, um dann seinen SP-Torpedo auf den Gegner zu schießen. - Alle sonstigen großen Vorteile würden bereits an anderer Stelle erwähnt.

Da die Entwicklung eines 3-dimensionalen SP-Torpedos voraussichtlich erheblich größere Probleme aufwerfen wird als die Entwicklung des 3-dimens. Schusses an sich, wird in taktischer Hinsicht die Konzentration auf den Unterwasser-Nahkampf vordringlich sein.

Die Uboote der West-Mächte haben in dieser Situation den großen Vorteil, daß sie nur eine Aufgabe (Abwehr) zu erfüllen haben, die kanarischen Uboote dagegen sich auf zwei Aufgaben (Angriff gegen Überwasser-Fahrzeuge und eigene Verteidigung in der Tiefe) konzentrieren müssen.

In diesem Zusammenhang möchten wir auf folgende wichtigen Erkenntnisse hinweisen: Bei der in Zukunft zu erwartenden Steigerung der Unterwasser-Leistung moderner Uboote wird der Aktionsradius nicht mehr abhängig sein vom Antriebsmittel der Uboote, sondern von der Anzahl der mitgeführten Torpedos. Bei möglicher Verwendung eines SP-Torpedos könnte man erheblich mit Torpedos sparen und dadurch seinen Aktionsradius entsprechend erweitern.

V. Überlegungen über 3-dimensionale Uboots-Abwehr durch Überwasser-

Torpedo-Träger

Bisher wurde in dieser Arbeit nur von Abwehr-Kampf Uboot gegen Uboot gesprochen, dem nach unserer Ansicht in Zukunft der größte Wert beizumessen ist. Daneben könnte man sich auch eine 3-dimens. Torpedo-Abwehr durch Überwasser-Torpedoträger denken. Vorratlich möglich bestehen keinerlei Schwierigkeiten, auch von Überwasserschiffen aus Torpedos in die Tiefe zuzuschießen. Das Hauptproblem liegt hierbei auf dem Gebiet der Ortung: Die Ortung vom Zerstörer oder einem anderen Überwasserschiff aus wird infolge der bekannten Schwierigkeiten (Wasser- und Temperatur-Schichtung, Strahlenbrechung usw. usw.) kaum ausreichen, um einen 3-dimens. Präzisions-Schuß auf ein kleines schnelles Ziel zu fesseln. Daneben würde auch der geringe Torpedo-Vorrat eines Zerstörers nicht ausreichen, um eine wirkungsvolle Abwehr durchzuführen.

Falls jedoch das Ortungsproblem und die Frage eines ausreichenden Torpedo-Vorrats gelöst wird, bestünden kaum prinzipielle Schwierigkeiten für den 3-dimens. Torpedoschuß vom Überwasserschiff aus.

Kinetheoretisch mögliche Zusammenarbeit zwischen ortendem Uboot und Zerstörer möchten wir wegen navigatorischer und schießtechnischer Schwierigkeiten zunächst ablehnen. Zwar könnte das eigene Uboot den Gegner sehr gut orten und als "Fühlungsnatter" die Ortungs-Resultate (Kurs und Geschwindigkeit) an den Zerstörer nach oben telegrafieren; das Problem liegt aber sowohl auf navigatorischem Gebiet (Besteck-Differenz) als auch an der Schwierigkeit, vom Zerstörer aus die Ziel-Richtung des Gegners exakt zu bestimmen. Auch die Gefahr der Beschießung des eigenen Ubootes durch falsches Ziel-Auffassen (falsches Anvisieren) muß beachtet werden!!

Stichting beurteilen wir folgende Lösung:

- a) Verwendung eines Spezial-Zerstörers oder einer schnellen Torpedo-Fregatte mit großem Torpedo-Vorrat und 3-dimens. Feuerleit-Anlage.
- b) Unterbringung der Ortungs-Zentrale in einem geschleppten Unterwasser-Fahrzeug, welches unterhalb Temperatur-Sprungschicht ortet und die Resultate über Schlepp-Kabel elektrisch nach oben gibt. - Wir verweisen auf unseren Aufsatz "Gedanken über Abwehr eines mit Ubooten Typ XII und XXVI-Walter operierenden Gegners", Kapitel IV,c (Seite 10), in welchem wir ein solches Unterwasser-Fahrzeug beschrieben.

Die Verwendung eines 3-dimensionalen LUT-Torpedos wäre theoretisch denkbar. Wir verstehen dabei einen LUT-Torpedo, der mit seiner Verlauf-Strecke das Ziel 3-dimensional ansteuert und dann in 2-dimensionalen LUT-Schleifen in der entsprechenden Tiefen-Horizontalen weiterkruft. - Beim Kampf Uboot gegen Uboot ist die Gefährdung des eigenen Ubootes durch die LUT-Schleifen groß. Der LUT-Einsatz ist daher in diesem Falle nicht tragbar. -

Bei der Bekämpfung von Ubooten von "oben" durch Zerstörer usw. bringt der 3-dimensionale LUT aber verschiedene Vorteile:

- 1) eigene Uboote werden nicht gefährdet,
- 2) die vielen LUT-Schleifen haben eine starke moralische Wirkung auf den Gegner,
- 3) die LUT-Schleifen kompensieren die fehlende Genauigkeit beim Schuß von "oben" und "verseuchen" ein großes Gebiet.

Der 3-dimensionale LUT bringt aber als Nachteil eine weitere Komplizierung an der Torpedo-Feuerleitanlage, sowie an der LUT-Apparatur des Torpedos. Es wäre Aufgabe einer besonderen Arbeit, die Vor- und Nach-Teile des 3-dimensionalen LUT weiterhin zu prüfen.

Schlus Betrachtung

In vorliegendem Aufsatz ist das Problem des 3-dimensionalen Torpedosatzes behandelt worden. Die ersten Gedanken zu diesem neuartigen Problem wurden bereits in der Deutschen Marine im Jahre 1945 geboren, als die neue Tieferschuss-Taktik mit den modernen Ubooten Typ XXI erprobt wurde. Es war schon damals den beteiligten Offizieren der Entwicklungstellen klar, daß wahrscheinlich diese neue deutsche Tieferschuss-Taktik nur mit 3-dimensionalen Torpedos abgewehrt werden könnte.

Da aber das 3-dimensionale Problem 1945 für die Deutsche Marine nicht akut war, und die Anglo-amerikanische Marine nicht über 3-dimensionale Torpedos verfügte, wurde diese Angelegenheit nicht weiter verfolgt.

Die 3 Verfasser dieser Arbeit haben sich jetzt intensiv mit dem 3-dimensionalen Problem beschäftigt und dabei vorliegende neuartige Lösung gefunden, die auf den in der Deutschen Marine erworbenen Erfahrungen und Gedankengängen basiert.

Wir würden es begrüßen, wenn uns zu obigen Problemen von Seiten der Amerikanischen Marine bestimmte Aufgaben gestellt würden. Wir denken z.B. an das Problem eines 3-dimensionalen Übungsschießens mit Torpedos, an die militärische und mathematische Behandlung des Salvenschusses, ^{oder} an ähnliche Themen.

Fr 1593-51

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Die Bekämpfung feindlicher U-Boote mit 3-dimensionalen Torpedos

Mathematischer Teil

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Torpedo-F Feuerleitanlage auf U-Booten

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End (2)

Einführung zum mathematischen Teil

.....

In militärischen Teil dieses Aufsatzes haben wir auf die Wichtigkeit einer 3-dimensionalen Torpedo-Abwehr gegenüber modernen feindlichen U-Booten hingewiesen. Wir haben gezeigt, welche militärischen Forderungen bestehen und welche Entwicklungsziele erfüllt werden müssen.

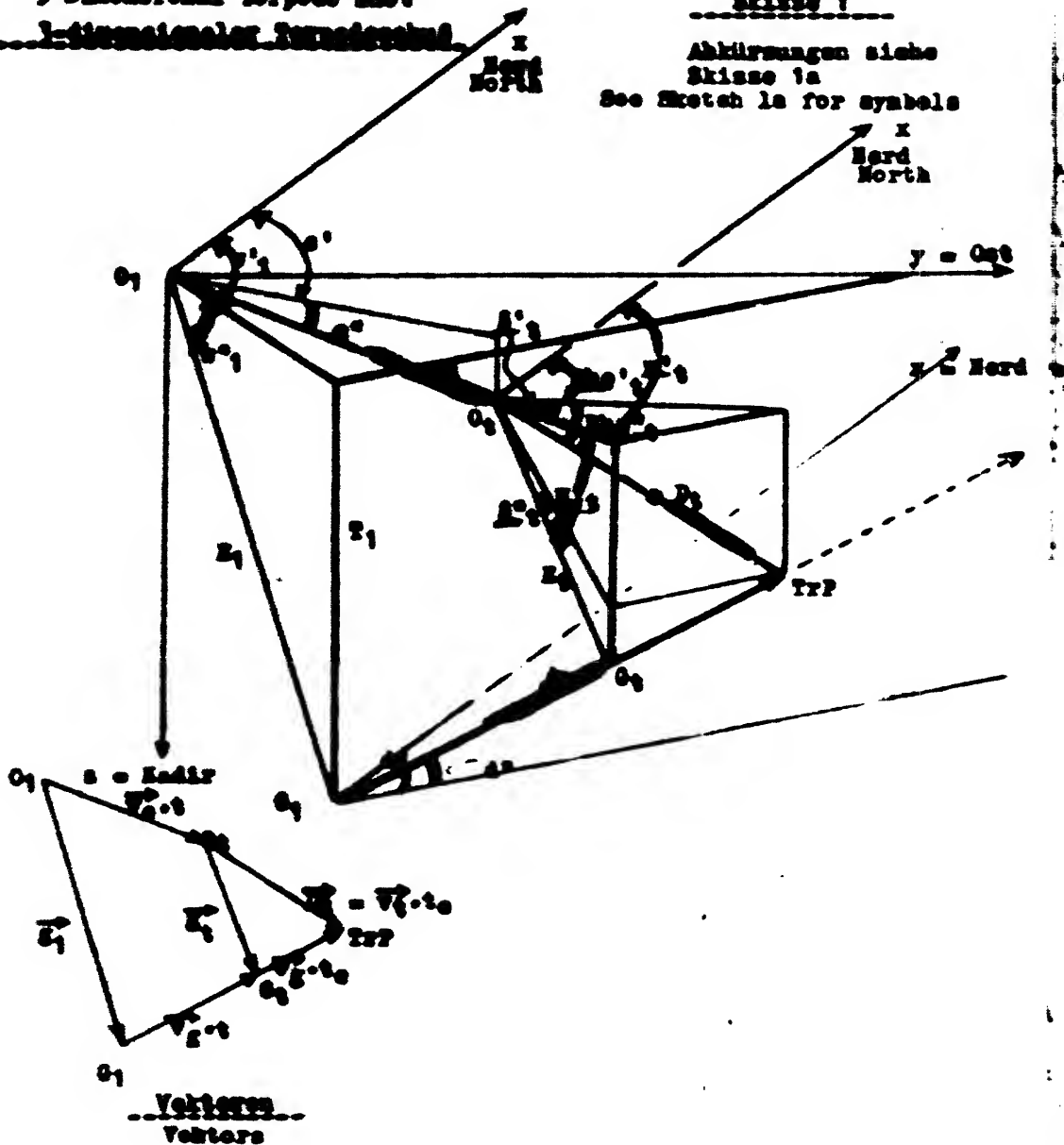
Aus diesen Überlegungen heraus haben wir ein Projekt vorgeschlagen, mit welchem man einen 3-dimensionalen Torpedeschuß nach dem technischen Entwicklungs-Stand von heute realisieren kann.

In nachfolgendem mathematischen Teil wird das obige Projekt mathematisch behandelt. Wir bringen technische Einzelheiten über die von uns vorgeschlagene 3-dimensionale Torpedo-F Feuerleitanlage in Zusammenarbeit mit einer 3-dimensionalen Antis-Ürtung und leiten die mathematischen Formeln für die wichtigsten Geräte ab.

3-Dimensional Torpedo Shot
3-dimensional Torpedenschuss

Sketch 1
Skizze 1

Abkürzungen siehe
 Skizze 1a
 See Sketch 1a for symbols



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Erklärung der Abkürzungen von Skizze 1

- O_1 O_2 = Position des eigenen Ubootes zur Zeit 1 und 2
- O_1 O_2 = Position des feindlichen Ubootes zur Zeit 1 und 2
- E_1 E_2 = Entfernung zwischen eigenem und feindlichem Uboot zur Zeit 1 und 2
- T_1 = Tiefen-Differenz zwischen eigenem und feindlichem Uboot zur Zeit 1
- TrP = theoretischer Treffpunkt des Torpedos
- D_t = Strecke (Distanz), die der Torpedo von Punkt O_2 bis Punkt TrP zurücklegt
- t = Zeit zwischen Position O_1 und O_2 (zwischen G_1 und G_2)
- t_e = Laufzeit des Torpedos von O_2 bis TrP
- V_e = Geschwindigkeit des eigenen Ubootes (sm/h)
- V_g = Geschwindigkeit des feindlichen Ubootes (sm/h)
- V_t = Geschwindigkeit des Torpedos (sm/h)
- c' c'' = eigener Horizontal- und Vertikal-Kurs
- d' d'' = Horizontal- und Vertikal-Kurs des feindl. Ubootes
- w'_1 w'_2 = Horizontal-Feilung zur Zeit 1 und 2
- w''_1 w''_2 = Vertikal-Feilung zur Zeit 1 und 2
- β'_t = Verhaltwinkel für Torpedoschuß (horizontal)
- β''_t = Vertikal-Verhaltwinkel für Torpedoschuß
- $\rho h o'_t$ = Horizontal-Schußwinkel (Winkel zwischen Kompaß-Nord und Schußrichtung des Torpedos)
- $\rho h o''_t$ = Vertikal-Schußwinkel (Winkel zwischen Horizont und Vertikal-Schußrichtung des Torpedos)
- \vec{E}_1 \vec{E}_2 = Vektor für E_1 und E_2

(SEE OVER FOR TRANSLATION)

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN SKETCH 1

- $O_1 O_t$ = Position of own submarine at time 1 and t.
- $O_1 O_t$ = Position of enemy submarine at time 1 and t.
- $R_1 R_t$ = Distance between own and enemy submarine at time 1 and t.
- T_1 = Difference in depth between own and enemy submarine at time 1.
- TrP = Theoretical point of impact or hitting point of torpedo.
- D_t = Distance travelled by torpedo from point O_t to point TrP .
- t = Time between positions O_1 and O_t (between O_1 and O_t).
- t_e = Running time of torpedo from O_t to TrP .
- v_o = Speed of own submarine (in knots).
- v_g = Speed of enemy submarine.
- v_t = Speed of torpedo.
- $e' e''$ = Own horizontal and vertical course.
- $e' e''$ = Enemy sub's horizontal and vertical course.
- $W'_1 W'_t$ = Horizontal bearing at time 1 and t.
- $w'_1 w'_t$ = Vertical bearing at time 1 and t.
- B'_t = Horizontal lead-angle for torpedo shot.
- B''_t = Vertical lead-angle for torpedo shot.
- $\rho ho'_t$ = Horizontal firing-angle (angle between north on compass and torpedo firing direction).
- $\rho ho''_t$ = Vertical firing-angle (angle between horizon and vertical torpedo firing direction).
- $\vec{R}_1 \vec{R}_t$ = Vector for R_1 and R_t .

Teil A: Vorschläge für den Aufbau einer 3-dimensionalen Torpedo-
.....
Feuerleit-Anlage auf U-Booten
.....

I. 3-dimensionale Ortung

Da uns technische Daten über die Weiterentwicklung der Ortungs-
geräte seit 1945 fehlen, bringen wir nachstehend nur das Prinzip,
wie wir uns auf Grund der deutschen Erfahrungen mit Ubooten
Typ XXI die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Torpedo und Ortung denken.

Eine 3-dimensionale Ortung wird wahrscheinlich aus technischen
Gründen nicht mit einem einzigen ultra-sonoren Peil-Gerät (Asdic)
durchgeführt werden können. Voraussichtlich werden 2 Asdic
unabhängig von einander operieren müssen, von denen das eine
Gerät horizontal, das andere vertikal ortet.

Peilwinkel:

Beide Systeme müssen stabilisiert werden, d.h. die horizontalen
Peilwinkel müssen an den Kreisel-Kompaß (oder die Komponente A),
die vertikalen Peilwinkel an eine neue Vertikal-Stabilisierung
angeschlossen werden. Diese Vertikal-Stabilisierung müßte als
Kreisel-Stabilisierung nach einem Kreisel-Prinzip arbeiten, ähn-
lich wie die Visier-Stabilisierung bei der Artillerie an Bord.

Durch die Stabilisierung ("Überlagerung") erhält man als End-
produkte die Peil-Daten des Gegners als Winkel im Horizontal-
system (w_h) und Vertikal-System (w_v). - Wie das Problem der
"Überlagerung" technisch zu lösen ist, muß dem Konstrukteur über-
lassen werden. Die Überlagerung sollte möglichst früh erfolgen,
damit die Winkel nicht erst im "Boots-System", sondern gleich im
"Horizontal-System" und "Vertikal-System" angezeigt werden.

Entfernung:

Die gemessenen Entfernungen beider Asdic-Geräte benötigen keine
Stabilisierung oder "Überlagerung". Ihre Daten sind "absolut"
und gleich. - Mit einem Sinus-Cosinus-Getriebe oder einer ähnlich
Tabelle kann man die erforderlichen Komponenten für Horizontal-
Entfernung und "Tiefe" des Gegners erhalten, um damit navigato-
risch operieren zu können.

Koppeln

Unter der Bezeichnung "Orten" verstehen wir die Fixierung von Punkten oder "Standorten" des Gegners mit Hilfe der Asdic; unter "Koppeln" verstehen wir die Auseinander-Reihung der einzelnen Punkte, um daraus Kurs und Geschwindigkeit zu erhalten. Diese Resultate der Ortung und Kopplung bezeichnen wir als "Basis-Daten" des Gegners, weil auf ihnen das gegnerische Gefechtsbild basiert.

Das Koppeln dient einmal dazu, dem Kommandanten ein Bild vom eigenen und gegnerischen Standort und vom "Gefechtsbild" zu geben. Es ist die Grundlage für Navigation und Technik. - Das Koppeln wird ferner benötigt, um aus den Ortungs-Daten die "Basis-Daten" des Gegners als Einstrahlungs-Daten für die Torpedo-Feuerleitanlage zu gewinnen.

Die neue Tiefseeschlacht-Taktik bringt es mit sich, daß die Asdic auch die bisherige Funktion der Zielrichtungs-Geber (Periskop oder Radar) zu übernehmen haben. Infolgedessen muß die Zielrichtung kontinuierlich bis zum Feuern des letzten Torpedos jeder Salve auf den Gegner gerichtet sein. Vergleiche hierzu die Funktion unseres "Ziel-Rechners" in Kapitel III,1.

Beim 3-dimensionalen Kampf in der Tiefe ist es notwendig, in 2 aufeinander senkrechten Ebenen zu "koppeln". Vergleiche hierzu nächstes Kapitel II. - Man wird diese Arbeit auf 2 Mann verteilen müssen, von denen der Koppel-Mann I horizontal, der Koppel-Mann II vertikal koppelt.

Sobald der Gegner vom "Ziel-Rechner" (vergl. Kapitel III,1) erfaßt ist, ist die Tätigkeit der beiden Koppel-Männer von sekundärer Bedeutung, weil dann "Ziel-Rechner" und "Korrektur-Rechner" (vergl. Kapitel III,2) selbständig am "Ziel bleiben". - Die Verbindung beider Geräte gibt die Möglichkeit, die Fehler der Kopplung zu kompensieren, indem die "Basis-Daten" des Gegners korrigiert werden. Wir haben hier wieder das wichtige Prinzip, die Korrekturen nicht an einem veränderlichen Winkel, sondern an "stabilen" oder "linearen" Kurs des Gegners anzubringen.

II. 3-dimensionale Koppelung

Von der Ortung kennen die Peilungen des Gegners (w' w'') und die Entfernung (R). Aus diesen Daten sollen Horizontal-Kurs (d'), Vertikal-Kurs (d'') und Geschwindigkeit des Gegners (v_g) bestimmt werden ("Basis-Daten").

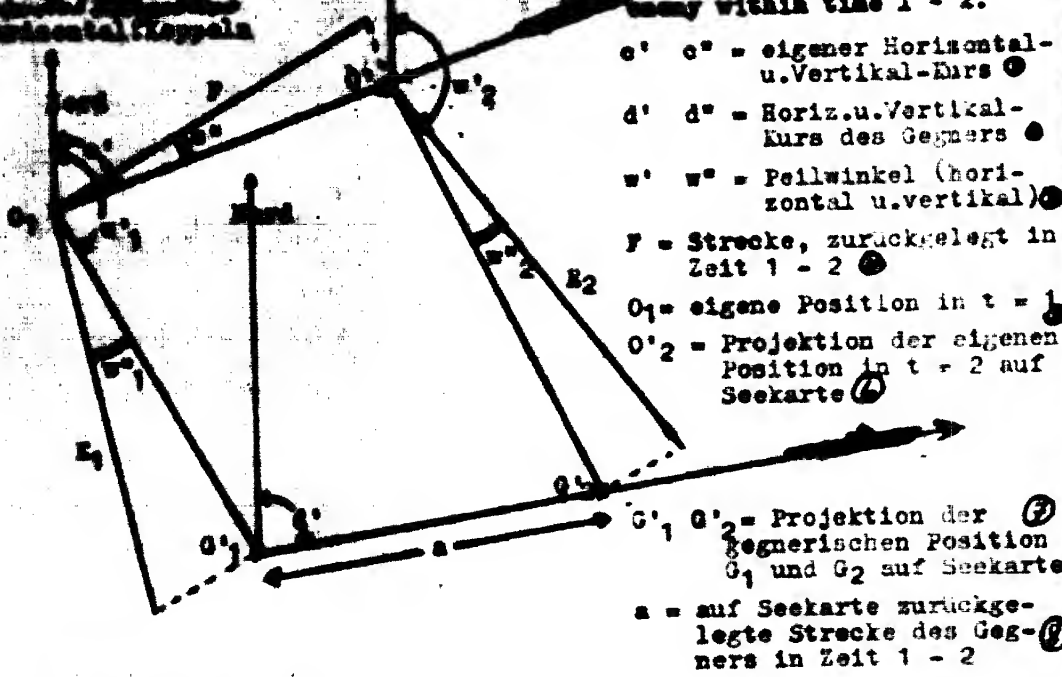
... Skizze 2/3. In Skizze 2 und 3 ist ein Beispiel für horizontales und vertikales Koppeln gegeben. Skizze 2 unterscheidet sich kaum vom normalen Koppeln auf der Seekarte, nur daß die Projektionen der Entfernungen und des eigenen Vertikalkurses auf die Horizontal-Ebene (Seekarte) zeichnerisch ermittelt werden. Diese Komponenten kann man auch rechnerisch oder tabellarisch erhalten. - Bei großen Anfangs-Entfernungen und geringen Tiefen-Differenzen könnte man die Projektionen vernachlässigen, da diese bei kleinen Winkeln unwesentlich von den gemessenen Daten abweichen.

Skizze 3 zeigt ein Beispiel für vertikales Koppeln. Diese Methode ist ungewöhnlich, weil sie dem seemannischen und militärischen Denken entgegengesetzt ist. Die Praxis muß zeigen, welche Methode sich bewährt: die zeichnerische oder rechnerische. Für die Rechnung sind in Skizze 3 die Formeln für Gegner-Geschwindigkeit (v_g) und Vertikal-Kurs des Gegners (d'') angegeben. Zu beachten ist, daß alle Winkel mit dem richtigen Vorzeichen genommen werden: positiv (+) nach unten, negativ (-) nach oben.

Zur Unterstützung der Koppelung ist 1944 ein Spezial-Zeichendreieck für Uboote Typ XXI entwickelt worden, vergleiche Seite 6/7. - Im Land-Ziel müßte für den 3-dimensionalen Kampf ein halb- oder voll-automatisches Koppelgerät gefordert werden, welches schnell und zuverlässig die "Basis-Daten" des Gegners ermittelt. Es muß aber beachtet werden, daß stets eine Trennung zwischen Koppel-Gerät und Torpedo-Anlage erhalten bleibt, damit eine bessere Kontrolle möglich ist. Wir haben verschiedentlich auf dieses Prinzip und seine Wichtigkeit für den 3-dimensionalen Schuß hingewiesen.

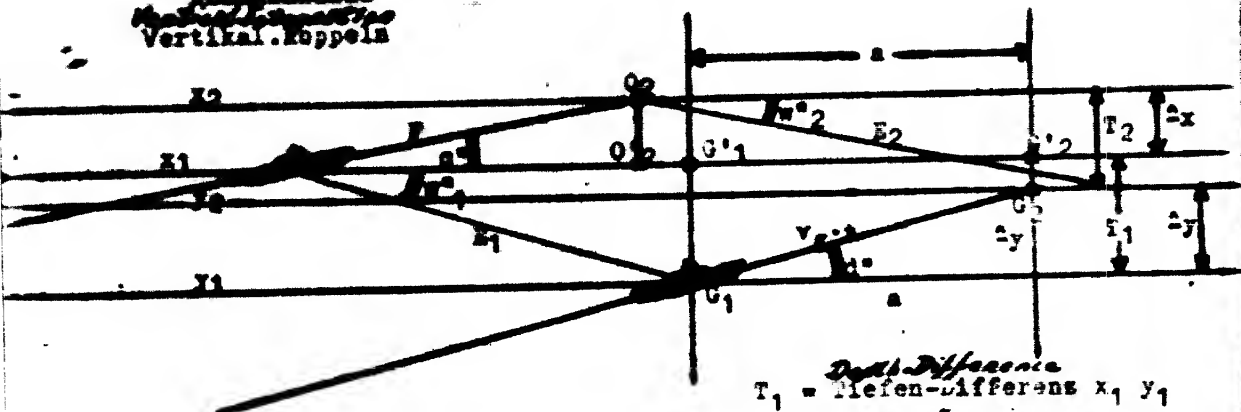
- ① own horizontal and vertical course
- ② enemy's horizontal and " "
- ③ horizontal and vertical bearing-angle
- ④ dist. covered with time 1 - 2
- ⑤ own position at $t = 1$
- ⑥ projection on chart of own position
- ⑦ Nord at $t = 1$.
- ⑧ projection on chart of enemy's posit.
- ⑨ in G_1 and G_2
- ⑩ chart dist. covered by enemy within time 1 - 2.

Horizontal.Koppeln



- c' c'' = eigener Horizontal- u. Vertikal-Kurs ①
- d' d'' = Horiz. u. Vertikal-Kurs des Gegners ②
- w' w'' = Peilwinkel (horizontal u. vertikal) ③
- F = Strecke, zurückgelegt in Zeit 1 - 2 ④
- O_1 = eigene Position in $t = 1$
- O_2' = Projektion der eigenen Position in $t = 2$ auf Seekarte ⑥
- G_1 G_2 = Projektion der gegnerischen Position G_1 und G_2 auf Seekarte ⑧
- a = auf Seekarte zurückgelegte Strecke des Gegners in Zeit 1 - 2 ⑩

Stimme 3
Vertikal.Koppeln



$$\tan d'' = \frac{\Delta y}{a}$$

$$\Delta y = T_1 - T_2$$

$$F \sin c'' + E_1 \sin w''_1 - E_2 \sin w''_2$$

$$v_g \cdot t = \frac{a}{\cos d''}$$

$$v_g = \frac{a}{t \cos d''}$$

- Depth Difference*
- T_1 = Tiefen-Differenz $x_1 y_1$
- T_2 = Tiefendifferenz $x_2 y_2$
- Δx = Tiefendifferenz $x_1 x_2$
- $\Delta y = \dots \dots \dots y_1 y_2$
- x_1/x_2 = Tiefen-Ebene des eigenen Bootes in $t = 1/2$
- y_1/y_2 = Tiefen-Ebene des Feind-Bootes in $1/2$

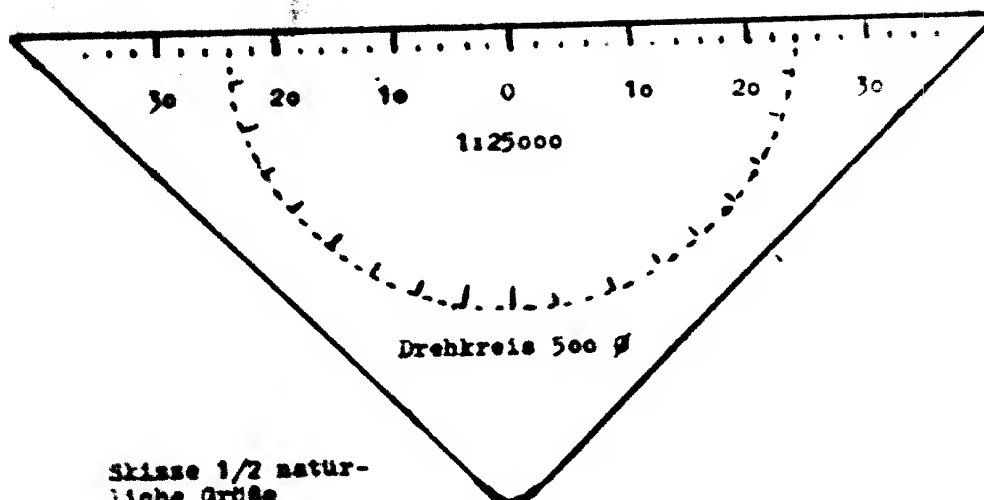
Spezial-Zeichendreieck für das Koppeln

~~Spezial-Zeichendreieck für das Koppeln~~

Das Spezial-Zeichendreieck der Uboote Typ XXI für die Tiefschuß-Taktik war eine Kombination von einem normalen durchsichtigen Navigations-Zeichendreieck und einer Kontometer-Skala im Maßstab 1 : 25 000. Außerdem war an der einen Ecke ein maßstabgerechter Drehkreis \varnothing 500 Meter für Typ XXI angebracht, siehe Skizze.

Ursprünglich war für das Uboot Typ XXI ein halb-automatisches Koppelgerät vorgesehen, welches das Koppeln des eigenen Seges erleichtern sollte. Die Ubootkommandanten hielten aber dieses einfache Spezial-Zeichendreieck für absolut ausreichend, obwohl der Front des oben erwähnte halb-automatische Gerät in Aussicht gestellt wurde.

Bedienungsanweisung siehe Seite 7..



Skizze 1/2 natür-
liche Größe

Bedienung des Spezial-Zeichendreiecks:

Der Vorteil des Spezial-Dreiecks liegt in seiner universellen Anwendbarkeit. Der Bedienungsmann behält das Dreieck immer in seiner linken Hand und kann mit Hilfe dieses Koppeldreiecks ~~schon~~ alle navigatorischen Winkel zeichnen ~~als~~ auch die Asdic-Teilungen in Richtung und Entfernung maßstabgerecht antragen, ohne von Hektometer in Seemeilen umrechnen zu brauchen.- Gekoppelt wurde auf Ubooten Typ XXI im Maßstab 1:25 000 auf Millimeterpapier oder auf Seekarte.

Es hat sich gezeigt, daß mit diesem Spezial-Dreieck sehr schnell 2-dimensional gekoppelt werden kann, da auch die für das Unterwasser-Gefecht anzuwendenden Drehkreise der Boote Typ XXI (Durchmesser = 500 Meter) an der einen Ecke des Dreiecks als Schablone angebracht waren. Man könnte auch weitere Drehkreise und auch andere Hilfe-Möglichkeiten an einem neuen Dreieck anbringen, um das manuelle Koppeln zu erleichtern.

III. 3-dimensionale Torpedo-F Feuerleitanlage

Die Feuerleitanlage errechnet aus den eigenen und gegnerischen Daten in Verbindung mit dem Faktor "Zeit" = t laufend die Momentan-Daten für jede Gefechts-Phase, und zwar: Horizontal-Feilung (w'_q), Vertikal-Feilung (w''_q) und Entfernung (E_t).

Aus diesen Daten werden die sagehörigen Schuß-Werte errechnet und kontinuierlich auf den Torpedo übertragen. Dadurch ist ein Torpedo-Schuß zu jeder Zeit möglich.

Die Torpedo-F Feuerleitanlage für den 3-dimensionalen Schuß besteht bei unserem Projekt aus folgenden Geräten:

- 1) Ziel-Rechner
- 2) Korrektur-Rechner
- 3) Vorhalt-Rechner
- 4) Ballistischer Korrektur-Rechner
- 5) Salven-Rechner
- 6) Schußwinkel-Empfänger

zu 1) Zielrechner:

Beim Kampf in der Tiefe hat man nicht die Möglichkeit, den Gegner visuell zu verfolgen. Auch liefert die Ortung keine Momentan-Daten, sodaß der Gegner nicht kontinuierlich in "Asdic" festgehalten werden kann. - Die Aufgabe unseres "Ziel-Rechners" ist es daher, die Momentan-Daten der Ortung kontinuierlich zu machen. Dadurch ergibt sich von selbst die Möglichkeit, den Gegner auch dann noch angenähert zu orten und zu koppeln, wenn die Asdic-Daten zeitweilig ausfallen sollten.

Der "Ziel-Rechner" hält also die Torpedowaffe dauernd am Ziel, ersetzt den optischen oder Radar-Zielrichtungs-Geber und ermöglicht einen Schuß zu jeder beliebigen Situation innerhalb Reichweite des Torpedos.

Der "Ziel-Rechner" gibt auch die Möglichkeit, ein "Panorama-Gerät" einzubauen, vergl. Kapitel IV.

Es ergibt sich durch Verbindung von Zielrechner und Korrektur-Rechner (siehe nächste Ziffer 2) die Möglichkeit, Korrekturdaten oder Korrektur-Divergenzen des Gegners zu erkennen und zu kompensieren. - Ohne Zielrechner wäre dies nicht möglich, da die kontinuierliche Aneinanderreihung der Momentan-Daten aus der Ordnung fehlen würde.

Der Ziel-Rechner arbeitet mit folgenden Eingangs-Daten: vergleiche hierzu Skizze 4; Erklärung der Abkürzungen siehe Skizze 1:

Skizze 4

- e', e'', v_e = "Basis-Daten" des eigenen Bootes
- d', d'', v_g = "Basis-Daten" des gegnerischen Bootes
- w', w'' R_1 = "Relations-Daten" des Gefechts
 - Peilwinkel und Entfernung zum Gegner zu einem festen Zeitpunkt 1 usw.usw.

Aus diesen Eingangs-Daten errechnet der Ziel-Rechner:

- w', w'' R_t = Momentan-Daten des Gefechtes zu einem beliebigen Zeitpunkt - t

Die mathematischen Formeln für den Aufbau des "Ziel-Rechner" sind in Kapitel V abgeleitet. Zur maschinellen Auswertung der Formeln soll die in Skizze 5 darge-stellte Rechen-Anlage dienen.

Skizze 5

2.2) Korrektur-Rechner

Der Ziel-Rechner errechnet, wie in Ziffer 1) gesagt, laufend die theoretischen Daten für Peilung und Entfernung des Gegners und gibt diese Daten an den "Korrektur-Rechner" und "Verhalt-Rechner". - Daneben erscheinen immer wieder die ~~theoretischen~~ "wahren" (= richtigen) Peilungen und Entfernungsmessungen als Momentan-Daten von den beiden Asdic.

Es ergibt sich damit die Möglichkeit, die Asdic-Daten mit den theoretischen Daten des Zielrechners zu vergleichen.

General layout Description

- 10 -

Skizze 4

Einzel-Erklärungen
siehe Vorseite (Skizze 1/1a)

Antenne horizontal

Antenne vertikal

Gyro
Kreisel-
Kompass

Vertikal
Stabilis-
ierung

Antenne-
Einzel-
Erklärungen

Koppel-
tisch
horizontal

Koppel-
tisch
vertikal

Time
for
Data
(s)

Settings for
Calculation
for Relations-
hips

Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten

Target Computer
Ziel-Rechner

Korrektur-
Rechner
Correction
Computer

theoretische
Daten von Ziel
rechner
Theoretical data
from Target
Computer

Target Displacement

Antenne-
Daten
Antenne-
Daten
Antenne-
Daten

Antenne-
Daten
Antenne-
Daten
Antenne-
Daten

Lead Angle Computer
Vorhalt-Rechner

Salvo Interval
Salven-Interval

Manual setting
- Einstellung mit
Hand
Automatic transmission
- automatische Übertragung

Salven-Rechner
SALVO Computer

Salvenwinkel-
Empfänger
(Target)
Firing Angle
Receiver

Salven-Korrektur
Salvo Correction

An sich müßten beiden Daten zur gleichen Zeit t übereinstimmen. Ist dies aber nicht der Fall, dann arbeitet der Ziel-Rechner vermutlich mit falschen Eingangs-Daten. Es können falsch sein:

- a) die eigenen Basis-Daten,
- b) die feindlichen Basis-Daten,
- c) die Relations-Daten.

Eine Korrektur von fehlerhaften Daten bedeutet an sich nichts Neues. Neuartig und besonders wichtig ist aber unser Prinzip, die Korrekturen an den stabilen Basis-Daten des Gegners anzubringen (nicht an den veränderlichen Momentan-Daten E_t , w'_t und w''_t). Die Korrekturen werden also an Kurs und Geschwindigkeit des Gegners angebracht.

Man könnte dieses Prinzip mit dem "Einschießen" der Artillerie an Bord vergleichen: die beobachteten Salven-Aufschläge werden nicht nur dazu benutzt, die nächste Salve zu korrigieren, sondern auch, um das Gefechtsbild im Rechenwerk selbst zu korrigieren. Die Batterie bleibt dadurch mit der "richtigen Tendenz am Ziel".

Bei unserem Projekt kontrolliert man das richtige Arbeiten des "Ziel-Rechners", indem man über den "Korrektur-Rechner" die "theoretischen" Peilwinkel mit den "wahren" Peilwinkeln vergleicht. In gleicher Weise wird die "theoretisch" errechnete Entfernung mit der jeweiligen "wahren" Asdic-Entfernung verglichen.

Die Korrektur geht von der Annahme aus, daß die eigenen Basis-Daten (eigener Kurs und eigene Geschwindigkeit) richtig sind. Ebenso wird angenommen, daß die Teilungen und Messungen der beiden Asdic innerhalb der Fehler-Toleranzen richtig sind. - Demnach müßte, falls eine Differenz zwischen Zielrechner und Korrektur-Rechner auftritt, der Zielrechner mit falschen Basis-Daten des Gegners arbeiten, d.h. die im Zielrechner eingestellten Kurs- und Geschwindigkeits-Daten des Gegners müßten unrichtig sein.

Diese Basis-Daten des Gegners könnten aus zweierlei Ursachen falsch sein:

- 1) Die Kapslung hat falsche Daten geliefert,
- 2) der Gegner hat inzwischen Kurs oder Geschwindigkeit geändert.

Beim Vergleich der "wahren" Ortungsdaten mit den "theoretischen" Daten des "Ziel-Rechners" ergeben sich folgende Differenzen:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_t &= E_t^{(o)} - E_t \\ \Delta w_t^x &= w_t^{(o)} - w_t^x \\ \Delta w_t^y &= w_t^{(o)} - w_t^y \end{aligned}$$

Das hochgestellte (o) soll die "wahren" Adic-Daten anzeigen.

Das Zeichen Δ bedeutet Differenz (Differenz = Delta)

Diese Differenzen Δ hängen offensichtlich von den nicht-richtigen Rechen-Daten ab. Und weil diese wiederum Funktionen von den Basis-Daten des Gegners sind, sind die Differenzen selbst "Funktionen" der Basis-Daten und umgekehrt:

$$\begin{aligned} w_t^x &= w_t^x(d'; d''; v_g) \\ w_t^y &= w_t^y(d'; d''; v_g) \\ E_t &= E_t(d'; d''; v_g) \end{aligned}$$

Der Korrektur-Rechner errechnet vermöge der obigen Gleichungen aus den Eingangsdaten und aus den Daten $w_t^{(o)}$, $w_t^{(o)}$ und $E_t^{(o)}$ (von Adic) die Differenzen $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$, Δv_g . Diese Korrekturen gehen an den "Zielrechner" zurück, vergleiche Skizzen 5 und 7. Vergleiche hierzu den Teil B dieser Arbeit.

Die mathematische Lösung im Gerät ist basiert auf "Relationspunkten" (G_1, G_2, G_3), deren Daten $w_{1,2,3}^x, w_{1,2,3}^y, E_{1,2,3}$ laufend in kurzen Abständen in den Korrektur-Rechner eingegeben werden. Die "Relationspunkte" sind mathematische Fix-Punkte für die Rechnung. Wenn alle eingestellten Daten richtig sind und der Gegner Kurs und Geschwindigkeit beibehält, braucht theoretisch kein neuer "Relationspunkt" eingestellt zu werden. In der Praxis empfiehlt es sich aber, mit den Relationspunkten zu folgen. Vergleiche hierzu Skizze 6 (Seite 23).

Beispiel:

Skizze 5: Um eine anschauliche Vorstellung von der Arbeitsmethode von Zielrechner und Korrekturrechner zu geben, seien 2 Beispiele angegeben:

- a) Der Gegner steuert in einer Horizontal-Ebene und ändert Kurs
- b) Der Gegner steuert geraden Kurs, aber sein Kurs ist falsch gekoppelt werden.

Zu a): Zur Zeit 1 befindet sich der Gegner in G_1 mit Kurs d'_1 . Die Rechnung arbeitet zunächst mit den Peilungen und der Entfernung des Relationspunktes G_1 . - In Punkt G_2 beginnt der Gegner, Kurs zu ändern. In G_2 haben sich die Differenzen ± 3 gebildet ($\pm w'_1, \pm w''_1, \pm E_1$). Diese werden in die Korrektur gegeben. Mit ihnen wird für G_3 der korrigierte Kurs $\sqrt{E''_1}$ errechnet. Dieser verbesserte Kurs ist zwar noch nicht der richtige Kurs d'_3 in G_3 , man sieht aber, daß er gegenüber d'_1 schon eine Verbesserung darstellt.

Ist der Gegner in G_4 angelangt, so ergibt die Korrektur einen Kurs $\sqrt{E''_4}$, der wiederum eine Verbesserung bedeutet. Dieser verbesserte Kurs würde noch näher an dem richtigen Kurs d'_4 liegen, wenn man G_2 als neuen Relationspunkt benutzen würde. Vergleiche hierzu den Teil b) der Skizze 6. - Man sieht, daß es günstiger ist, laufend mit den Relationspunkten zu folgen. Man bleibt dem Gegner "auf den Fersen"; man nähert also den Drehtkreis durch Gerade-Stücke an. Man könnte sogar mit Kurs-Änderungen "vorgreifen".

Von Punkt G_2 ab, also vom Zeitpunkt an, wo der Gegner wieder geraden Kurs steuert, verbessern sich die Fehler in den Basis-Daten automatisch, bis wieder die richtigen Daten errechnet sind.

Zu b): Der Gegner steuert geraden Kurs, aber der gekoppelte Kurs ist falsch: es bilden sich bald Differenzen, die in der gleichen Weise kompensiert werden wie im Fall a) nach Punkt G_4 . Auch in diesen Fällen empfiehlt es sich, mit den Relationspunkten schnell zu folgen.

Reaktions-Schema:

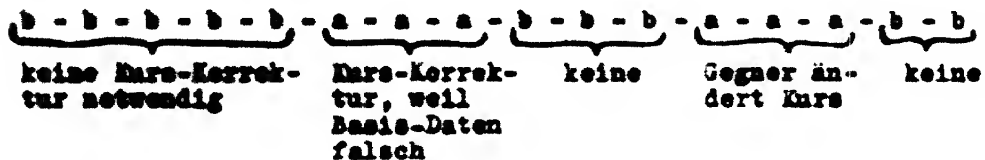
a) Kurs-Korrektur notwendig:

- 1) Einkurbeln der Differenzen \hat{w}'_t , \hat{w}''_t und \hat{E}_t
- 2) Einkurbeln der neuen Relationsdaten aus der Ordnung ^{*)}

b) Keine Kurs-Korrektur notwendig:

- 1) entfällt
- 2) Einkurbeln von neuen Relationspunkten (Relationsdaten) vergleiche hierzu Fuß-Notiz ^{*)} unten.

Diese beiden Vorgänge wiederholen sich laufend. Je nach Bedarf werden a) oder b) angewandt, also:



^{*)} Notiz:

Im Fall b) ist zu beachten, daß nicht Ortungsdaten eingekurbelt werden, sondern die zu jedem Zeitpunkt \hat{w}'_t vom Zielrechner ablesbaren theoretischen Daten w'_t , w''_t , E_t . Auf diese Weise wird vermieden, daß unvermeidliche Meß-Schwankungen der Ortung das Gerät beunruhigen.

Im Fall a) entfällt die Unterscheidung, weil nach der Kurs-Korrektur die Ortungs- und Rechen Daten zusammenfallen.

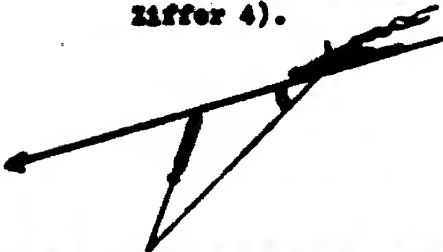
Zu 3) "Verhalt-Rechner":

Der "Verhalt-Rechner" unseres Projekts hat eine ähnliche Funktion zu erfüllen wie der Verhaltrechner der deutschen Uboote Typ VIIC und IXB, nur auf 3-dim. Basis. Er errechnet aus den eingestellten Daten den Horizontal-Verhaltewinkel (β') und den Vertikal-Verhaltewinkel (β'').

Als weiteres errechnet der Verhalt-Rechner die "Distanz" für den Wider (Z_0) = Entfernung, die der Torpedo bis zu seinem theoretischen Treffpunkt zurücklegen muß.

In Gegensatz zum Verhalt-Rechner der Uboote Typ VIIC/IXC arbeitet der "Verhalt-Rechner" unseres Projekts nicht mit dem eingestellten "Lage-Winkel"*) sondern mit dem eingestellten Gegner-Kurs. Diese Methode hat den Vorteil, daß der gekoppelte Kurs ohne weiteres unmittelbar von der Ortung in den Verhaltrechner übernommen werden kann. - Wir haben auf die Wichtigkeit dieses Prinzipes bereits mehrfach in unseren bisherigen Arbeiten hingewiesen.

Der Verhalt-Rechner unseres Projekts enthält ferner eine Korrektur-Möglichkeit für Winkelschuß-Parallaxe und einen Anschluß an den ballistischen Korrektur-Rechner, vergleiche Ziffer 4).



*) Notiz:

Der "Lage-Winkel" ist der Winkel zwischen Kurs-Richtung des Gegners und der Visierlinie im Moment des Schusses.

Zu 4) "Ballistischer Korrektur-Rechner":

Eingangs-Daten sind:

- 1) Entfernung (Z_0)
- 2) cos des Vertikal-Teilwinkels (cos w''_0)
- 3) Torpedo-Displacement
- 4) Torpedogewicht als Funktion der Zeit = Veränderung des Gewichtes während der Laufzeit
- 5) Salzgehalt des Wassers

Aus diesen Werten wird ein Korrektur-Winkel gebildet, der in den Verhaltrechner geht und dort dem Vertikal-Verhaltewinkel (β'') überlagert wird. Hierüber folgt noch eine gesonderte Arbeit: "Ballistik des 3-dim. Schusses unter Wasser"

zu 5) Salven-Rechner:

Für exakte Berechnung der gestützten Stromwegen für den Salven-Schuß ist ein Spezial-Gerät erforderlich. Dieses Gerät würde den Wert für Horizontal-Korrektur ($2S'_q$), Vertikal-Korrektur ($2S''_q$) und Entfernung-Korrektur ($2D_q$) errechnen. Man könnte dieses Gerät ("Salven-Rechner") automatisch an die Feuerleitanlage anschließen, sodaß die Korrekturen automatisch auf die einzelnen Torpedos übertragen würden.

Um eine zu große Komplizierung zu vermeiden, könnte man auch dieses Gerät/als Stützpunkt dazu benutzen, feste Standard-Korrekturen für die verschiedenen Situationen des Unterwasser-Kampfes zu errechnen. Man würde diese Standard-Korrekturen den Ubooten mitgeben (Faust-Regel).

Wir sind s.it. damit beschäftigt, dieses Problem mathematisch zu untersuchen. Falls gewünscht, würden wir vorschlagen, mit dieser Arbeit eine Abhandlung über den Salvenschuß und die "Trefferwahrscheinlichkeit" im Unterwasserkampf zu verbinden. Es muß das Bestreben sein, eine "tödliche Kugel" mit mathematischer Genauigkeit zu fesseln, die den Gegner mit größter Wahrscheinlichkeit mit einer einzigen Torpedo-Salve vernichtet. Wir glauben, daß diese Betrachtungen von Bedeutung ~~sein~~ sein können, da sie unseres Wissens erstmalig sind.

Vergleiche hierzu unseren militärischen Teil, Kapitel IV ("Schießverfahren und Taktik").

IV. "Panorama-Gerät"

Beim Kampf im Ringe fehlt jede visuelle Einsicht in das Gefecht. Das Gefechtsbild wird nur indirekt durch Formeln und Zahlen vermittelt. Für den Kommandanten aber, der taktisch richtig denken und navigieren soll, ist es sehr erwünscht, diese Formeln und Zahlen anschaulich zu machen. Sein allgemeines Urteilsvermögen im Erfassen und Auswerten der Gefechts-Situation wird durch ein "Bild" erheblich unterstützt.

Der Kommandant muß in die Lage versetzt werden, sich in den Kampfverlauf "einzufühlen". Dieses "Kampfgefühl" ist erforderlich für den richtigen Ansatz seines Bootes.

Das Gerät zur Veranschaulichung der Formeln und Zahlen ist das "Panorama-Gerät". Es könnte nach folgendem Prinzip arbeiten:

Durch den "Zielrechner" werden die momentanen Ortungsdaten kontinuierlich gemacht. Dadurch ist die Möglichkeit gegeben, zu jedem Augenblick die Position des Gegners zu bestimmen (w', w'', R_g). Gibt man diese Daten in ein geeignetes Gerät, z.B. in einen Projektionsapparat, so kann ein Bild entworfen werden, das für jeden Augenblick der Wirklichkeit entspricht. Man denke etwa an einen Trickfilm, der vor den Augen des Kommandanten der Wirklichkeit entsprechend abläuft. - Zur Unterstützung der Anschauung könnten noch zusätzlich Skalen und Grad-Zahlen am Panorama-Gerät angebracht werden.

Der Unterschied zwischen dem für Uboote Typ XII projektierten 2-dimensionalen Panorama-Gerät und obigem 1-dim. Gerät ist folgender:

Das 2-dimens. Gerät für Uboote Typ XII sollte die momentanen Asdic-Impulse sichtbar machen und dem Kommandanten dadurch ein kurzes Bild über die Gesamt-Ansiedlung eines Convoi geben.

Unser neues Gerät ist an den "Zielrechner" angeschlossen und gibt dadurch ein Dauer-Bild, auch wenn die Asdic-Impulse zeitweilig aussetzen.

Teil B: Mathematische Ableitungen

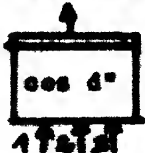
Im Teil B wird der mathematische Aufbau der 3 wichtigsten Geräte behandelt:

- "Ziel-Rechner" Kapitel V
- "Korrektur-Rechner" Kapitel VI
- "Verhalt-Rechner" Kapitel VII

~~Skizzen~~
5.7.8 Zur maschinellen Auswertung der Formeln werden die Schaltpläne gegeben für "Ziel-Rechner" Skizze 5, "Korrektur-Rechner" Skz. 7, "Verhalt-Rechner" Skizze 8.

In einzelnen wird bemerkt:

- a) ~~Zeichen-Erklärung:~~ Der 4-eckige Kasten ist ein Element, oder besser gesagt: ein Rechen-Element. In dieses Element werden über die Zu-~~leitungen~~ 1,2,3 die Daten entsprechend der Formel gegeben. Das Element errechnet sodann aus diesen Daten den Wert, der in dem Schema eingeseichnet ist: in diesem Falle $\cos d$. - Sodann "sendet" das Element diesen Wert aus, meistens als Rechen-Datum für ein anderes Element.



Die doppelt-gestrichelte Seite des Elements ist die Sende-Seite die andere die Empfangs-Seite.

- b) ~~Die Schema-Skizzen~~ sind keine Konstruktionszeichnungen: sie sagen nichts über den Aufbau der Elemente. Sie zeigen durch die eingeschriebenen Bezeichnungen, welche Rechen-Operationen durch das Element ausgeführt werden. Die Zuleitungen versinnbildlichen dabei, welche Daten dem Element auf Grund der Formeln zugeleitet werden müssen. - Alle Werte, die maschinell verarbeitet werden, kommen aus den zur Verfügung stehenden Eingangs-Daten.
- c) In Skizze 7 ist zur besseren Übersicht nur der Werte-Verlauf für eine Funktion $= f_4(d=)$ dargestellt. In gleicher Weise verlaufen die ~~leitungen~~ für die anderen Funktionen und Formeln.
- d) In der Praxis werden verschiedene Anlagen derart gekoppelt werden können, daß ein in beiden Anlagen gebrauchtes Element zugleich auch beide Anlagen steuert.

Mathematische Methoden und Formeln für "Ziel-Rechner"

Die Eingangs-Daten für den "Zielrechner" sind:

- a) Positionen des eigenen Bootes = e' e'' v_e (Kurs und Geschwindigkeit)
- b) Positionen des Gegners = d' d'' v_g (" " ")
- c) Relations-Daten = Teilung und Entfernung des Gegners zum Zeitpunkt $t = 1$ w'_1 w''_1 R_1
 $t = 2$ w'_2 w''_2 R_2

Aus diesen Daten berechnet der "Zielrechner", vorausgesetzt daß der Gegner Kurs und Geschwindigkeit beibehält, zu jedem Zeitpunkt t die Momentan-Daten des Gegners = w'_t w''_t R_t

Der Rechnung liegt das Koordinaten-System der Skizze 1 zugrunde: x-Achse nach Norden, y-Achse nach Osten, z-Achse nach unten (Nadir)

Für den Problemlösung der Finkel gilt:

in der Horizontal-Ebene positiv (+) von Nord über Ost nach Süd
in der Vertikal-Ebene positiv (+) von wagerecht über Nadir zum Zenith

Es wird nach dem Additions-Gesetz der Vektor-Rechnung:

$$\vec{E}_t = \vec{E}_1 + (\vec{V}_E - \vec{V}_G) t$$

wobei die Werte mit $\vec{}$ = Vektoren bedeuten.

Diese Vektoren-Gleichung ist den 3 Gleichungen zwischen den entsprechenden Komponenten gleichwertig:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{tx} &= E_{1x} + (V_{Ex} - V_{Gx}) t \\ E_{ty} &= E_{1y} + (V_{Ey} - V_{Gy}) t \\ E_{tz} &= E_{1z} + (V_{Ez} - V_{Gz}) t \end{aligned}$$

Hierbei bedeuten z.B. E_{1x} = die Komponenten x von \vec{E}_1 ,
 V_{Ex} = x Komponente von \vec{V}_E

Wie aus der beigefügten Skizze über den mathematischen Aufbau des "Zielrechners" und nach den Transformationsformeln von Kugelkoordinaten auf rechtwinklige lineare Koordinaten folgt, sind:

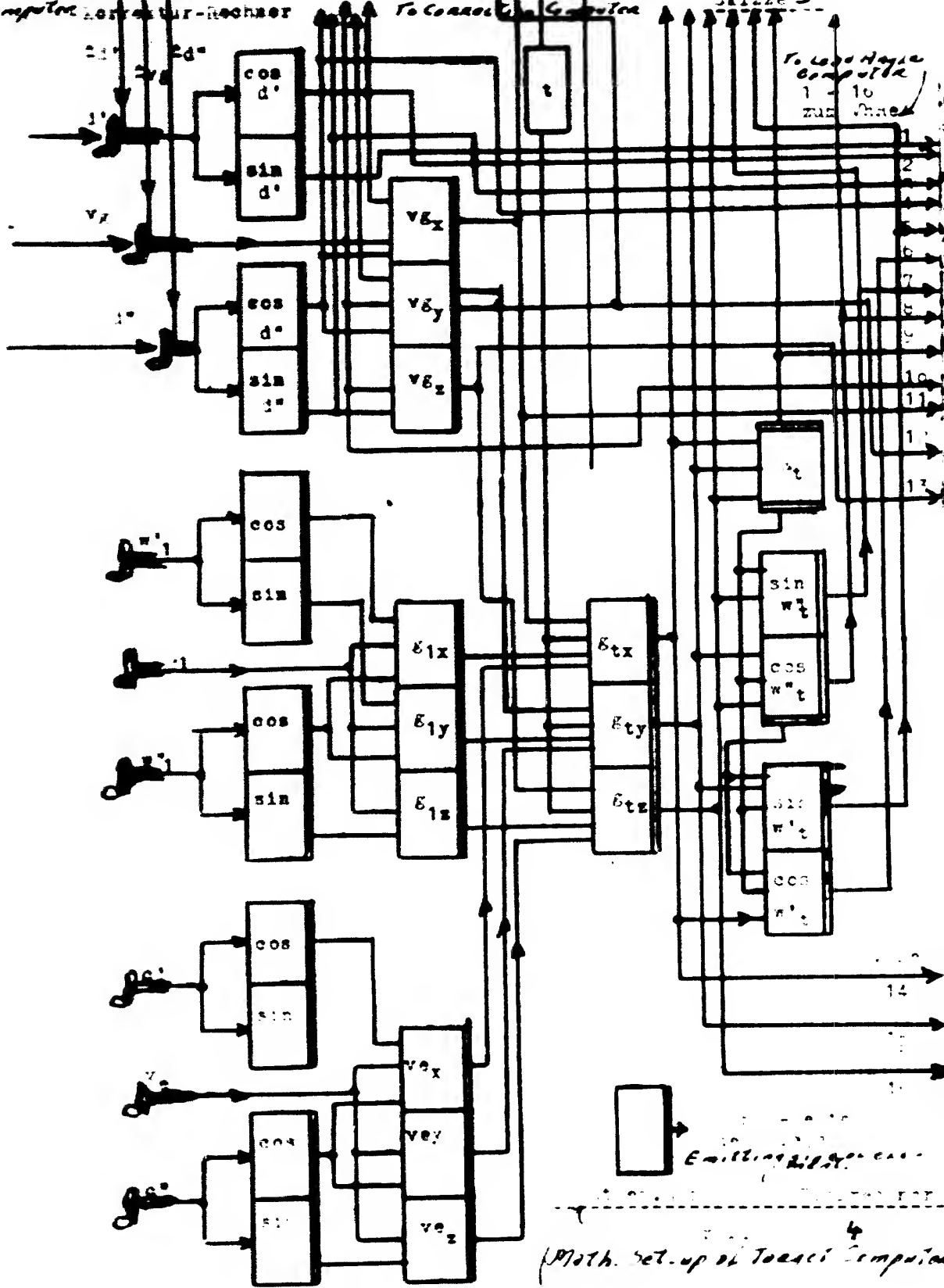
$$\begin{aligned} E_{1x} &= R_1 \cos w'_1 \cos w''_1 \\ E_{1y} &= R_1 \cos w'_1 \sin w''_1 \\ E_{1z} &= R_1 \sin w'_1 \\ V_{Ex} &= V_E \cos d'' \cos d' & V_{Gx} &= V_G \cos d'' \cos d' \\ V_{Ey} &= V_E \cos d'' \sin d' & V_{Gy} &= V_G \cos d'' \sin d' \\ V_{Ez} &= V_E \sin d'' & V_{Gz} &= V_G \sin d'' \end{aligned}$$

Return from
Connection surface
Computer corrector-rechner

SUM corrector-rechner
To Connection Computer

Size 5

To Logic
Computer
1-10
SUM Jitter



Zusammen ergibt sich also:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{tx} &= E_1 \cos w_1' \cos w_1 + (v_g \cos d'' \cos d' - v_e \cos \theta'' \cos \theta') t \\ E_{ty} &= E_1 \cos w_1' \sin w_1 + (v_g \cos d'' \sin d' - v_e \cos \theta'' \sin \theta') t \\ E_{tz} &= E_1 \sin w_1' + (v_g \sin d'' - v_e \sin \theta'') t \end{aligned}$$

ferner:

$$E_t = + \sqrt{E_{tx}^2 + E_{ty}^2 + E_{tz}^2}$$

Demit ist E_t als Funktion der Eingangs-Daten gegeben.

Durch Transformation von linearen auf Kugel-Koordinaten ergeben sich:

$$1) \quad \sin w_t'' = \frac{E_{tz}}{E_t} \quad \cos w_t'' = \frac{+ \sqrt{E_{tx}^2 + E_{ty}^2}}{E_t}$$

Hierbei gilt für das Vorzeichen von w'' , daß w'' mit E_{tx} positiv (+) oder negativ (-) ist. Weiter:

$$2) \quad \sin w_t' = \frac{E_{ty}}{E_t \cos w_t''} \quad \cos w_t' = \frac{E_{tx}}{E_t \cos w_t''}$$

Durch diese beiden Gleichungen 1) und 2) und durch die Feststellung, daß w_t' zwischen 0° und 360° liegen soll, ist w_t' nach Betrag und Vorzeichen völlig bestimmt.

Demit sind auch w_t' und w_t'' als Funktionen der Eingangs-Daten gegeben, denn alle in ihren Gleichungen auftretenden Bestimmungsstücke sind durch vorhergehende Gleichungen mit den Eingangsdaten verknüpft.

VI. Aufgaben des "Korrektur-Rechners"

Wie aus dem vorigen Kapitel hervorgeht, sind $\sin w_t$, $\cos w_t$, $\sin w_t^2$, $\cos w_t^2$ und E_t Funktionen von d' , d'' , vg und t . In Formeln ausgedrückt bedeutet das:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin w_t &= \sin w_t(d', d'', vg, t) = f_1 \\ \cos w_t &= \cos w_t(d', d'', vg, t) = f_2 \\ \sin w_t^2 &= \sin w_t^2(d', d'', vg, t) = f_3 \\ \cos w_t^2 &= \cos w_t^2(d', d'', vg, t) = f_4 \\ E_t &= E_t(d', d'', vg, t) = f_5\end{aligned}$$

Hätte man nicht diese Daten d' , d'' , vg , sondern die Daten $d' + \Delta d'$, $d'' + \Delta d''$, $vg + \Delta vg$ eingesetzt, so würden nach der Zeit = t

Notiz: das Zeichen Δ bedeutet mathematisch = Δ
(Delta = Differenz)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(w_t + \Delta w_t) &= f_1(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg) \\ \cos(w_t + \Delta w_t) &= f_2(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg) \\ \sin(w_t^2 + \Delta w_t^2) &= f_3(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg) \\ \cos(w_t^2 + \Delta w_t^2) &= f_4(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg) \\ E_t(\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta vg) &= f_5(d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', vg + \Delta vg)\end{aligned}$$

Nun wird, wenn man bei der Differentiation die Größen d' , d'' und vg als Variable auffasst, nach dem Taylor'schen Satz für Veränderliche entwickelt und die Entwicklung nach der ersten Ableitung abbricht:

$$f(\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta vg) = f - f_{(d')} \Delta d' + f_{(d'')} \Delta d'' + f_{(vg)} \Delta vg + R$$

wobei z.B. $f_{(d')}$ = die Differentiation von f nach d' bedeutet. Man in Klammern gesetzter Index verlangt also eine Differentiation nach sich selbst.

Nun sind die Werte nicht allzugroß, sodaß man R vernachlässigen kann. Es werden dann:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(w_t + \Delta w_t) - \sin w_t &= f_1(d') \Delta d' + f_1(d'') \Delta d'' + f_1(vg) \Delta vg \\ \cos(w_t + \Delta w_t) - \cos w_t &= f_2(d') \Delta d' + f_2(d'') \Delta d'' + f_2(vg) \Delta vg \\ \sin(w_t^2 + \Delta w_t^2) - \sin w_t^2 &= f_3(d') \Delta d' + f_3 \dots \dots \dots \\ \cos(w_t^2 + \Delta w_t^2) - \cos w_t^2 &= f_4(d') \Delta d' + f_4 \dots \dots \dots \\ E_t(\Delta d', \Delta d'', \Delta vg) - E_t &= f_5(d') \Delta d' + f_5 \dots \dots \dots\end{aligned}$$

Skizze 6

Beispiel für die Arbeits-Methode
von "Korrektur-Rechner" und
"Ziel-Rechner"

Illustrating working method of
the Correction Computer and
Target Computer.

based on correlation point G_1

a) basiert auf
Relationspunkt
 G_1

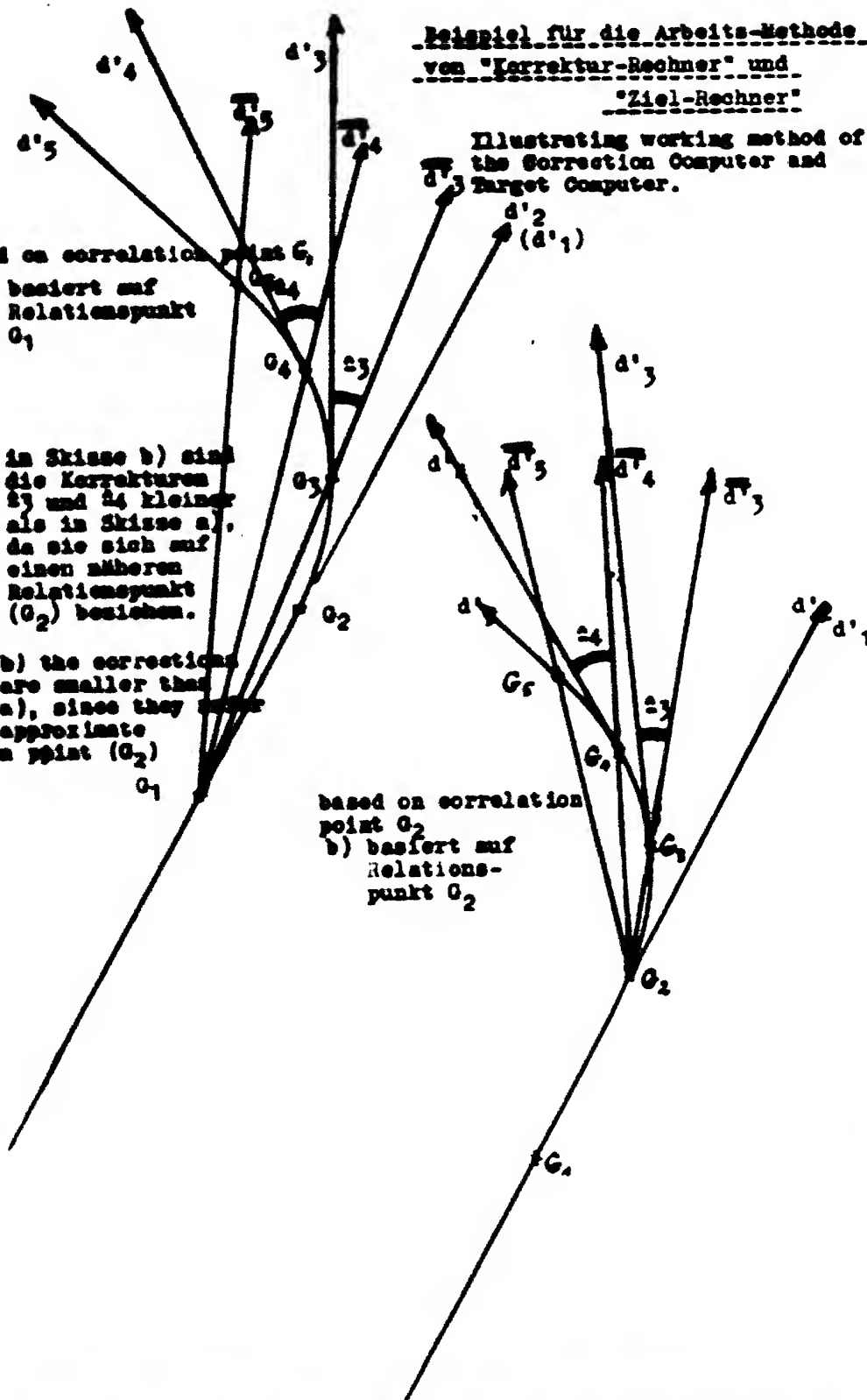
in Skizze b) sind
die Korrekturen
 Δ_3 und Δ_4 kleiner
als in Skizze a),
da sie sich auf
einen näheren
Relationspunkt
(G_2) beziehen.

In sketch b) the corrections
 Δ_3 and Δ_4 are smaller than
in sketch a), since they refer
to a more approximate
correlation point (G_2)

G_1

based on correlation
point G_2

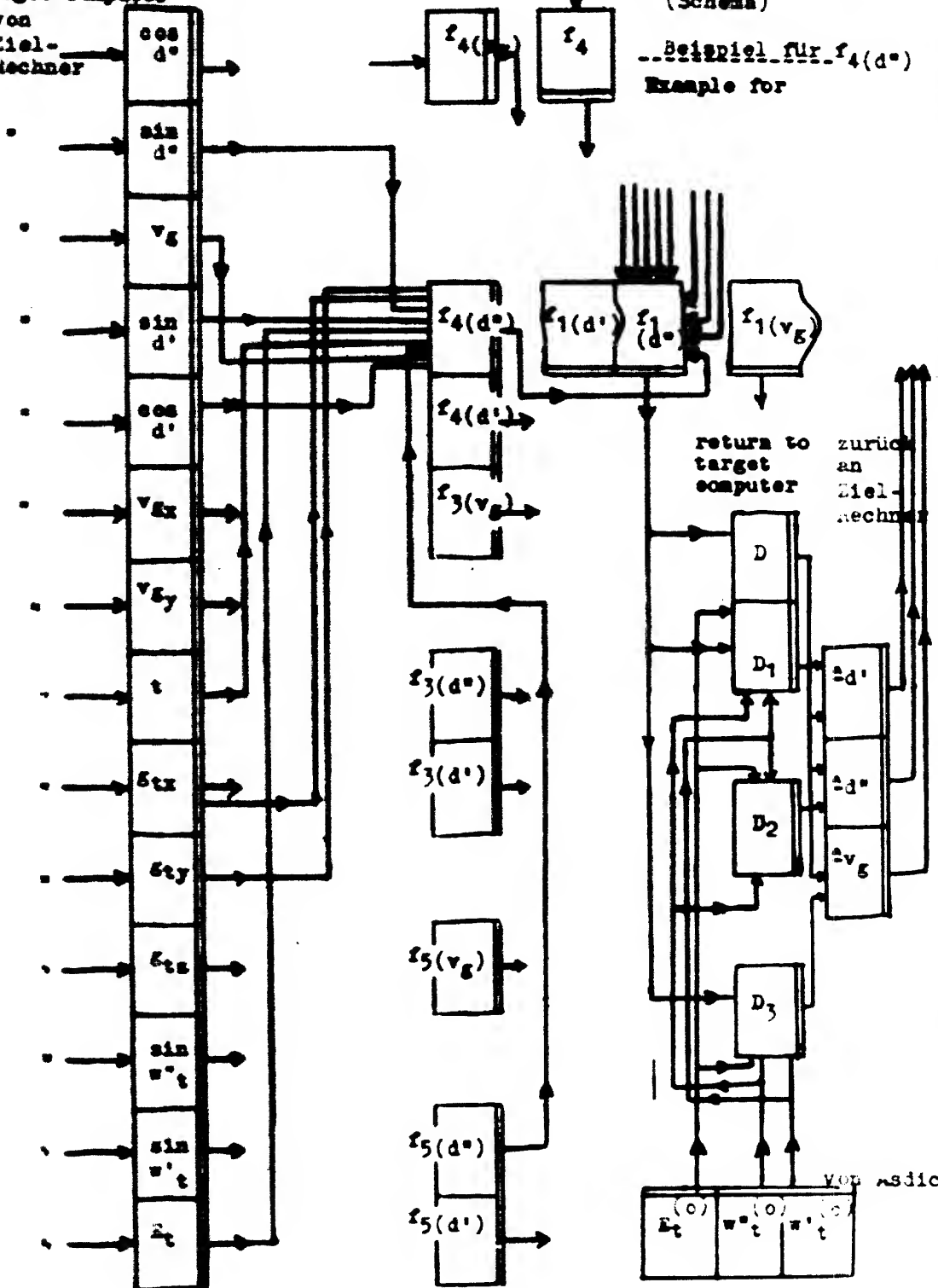
b) basiert auf
Relations-
punkt G_2



Sketch of Correction Computer
"Korrektur-Rechner"
(Schema)

from target computer
von
Ziel-
Rechner

Beispiel für $f_4(d^0)$
Example for



Nach Ausführung der hierin verlangten Differentiation ergeben sich:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_5(d') &= \frac{\epsilon_{ty} v \epsilon_x^2 - \epsilon_{tx} v \epsilon_y^2}{f_5} \\
 f_5(d'') &= \frac{\epsilon_{tx} v \epsilon^2 t \cos d'' - \epsilon_{ty} v \epsilon^2 t \sin d'' \sin d' - \epsilon_{tx} v \epsilon^2 t \sin d'' \cos d'}{f_5} \\
 f_5(vg) &= \frac{\epsilon_{tx} t \cos d'' \cos d' + \epsilon_{ty} t \cos d'' \sin d' + \epsilon_{tx} t \sin d''}{f_5} \\
 f_3(d') &= \frac{\epsilon_{tx} f_5(d')}{f_5^2} \\
 f_3(d'') &= \frac{vg t f_5 \cos d'' - \epsilon_{tx} f_5(d'')}{f_5^2} \\
 f_3(vg) &= \frac{f_5 t \sin d'' - \epsilon_{tx} f_5(vg)}{f_5^2} \\
 f_4(d') &= vg t \frac{\epsilon_{ty} \cos d'' \cos d' - \epsilon_{tx} \cos d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{\epsilon_{tx}^2 + \epsilon_{ty}^2}} \\
 f_4(d'') &= -vg t \frac{\epsilon_{tx} \cos d'' \cos d' + \epsilon_{ty} \cos d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{\epsilon_{tx}^2 + \epsilon_{ty}^2}} \\
 f_4(vg) &= t \frac{\epsilon_{tx} \cos d'' \cos d' + \epsilon_{ty} \cos d'' \sin d'}{f_5 \sqrt{\epsilon_{tx}^2 + \epsilon_{ty}^2}} \\
 f_1(d') &= \frac{vg t \cos d'' \cos d' f_5 f_4 - \epsilon_{ty} \{f_5(d') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d')\}}{f_5^2 f_4^2} \\
 f_1(d'') &= \frac{vg t \sin d'' \sin d' f_5 f_4 + \epsilon_{tx} \{f_5(d'') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d'')\}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_1(v_g) = \frac{t \cos d' \sin d' f_5 f_4 - \epsilon_{tx} \{ f_5(v_g) f_4 + f_5 f_4(v_g) \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(d') = - \frac{f_5 v_g t \cos d' \sin d' f_4 + \epsilon_{tx} \{ f_5(d') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(d'') = - \frac{f_5 v_g t \cos d'' \sin d'' f_4 + \epsilon_{tx} \{ f_5(d'') f_4 + f_5 f_4(d'') \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

$$f_2(v_g) = \frac{f_5 f_4 t \cos d' \cos d' - \epsilon_{tx} \{ f_5(v_g) f_4 + f_5 f_4(v_g) \}}{f_5^2 f_4^2}$$

Damit sind die Ableitungen der f_i ($i = 1 \dots 5$) nach d' , d'' , v_g als Funktionen der Eingangsdaten gegeben, denn alle Bestimmungsstücke einer Gleichung sind durch vorhergehende Gleichungen mit den Eingangsdaten verknüpft.

Jetzt werde angenommen, zum Zeitpunkt t kämen von der Ortung die Daten

$$w_t^{(o)} \quad w_t^{*(o)} \quad K_t^{(o)}$$

herüber. Dabei sollen die hochgestellten (o) bedeuten, daß diese Daten Meßwerte der Ortung sind. Sind dann die "Basis-Daten" des Gegners fehlerhaft in die Rechnung eingegangen, so werden sich zwischen den theoretischen - vom Zielrechner gelieferten Daten w_t^i , w_t^* , K_t und den Ortungs-Daten - den "wahren" Daten zur Zeit t Differenzen ergeben. Gleiches gilt damit etwa für

$$\sin w_t^{(o)} \quad \sin w_t^{*(o)} \quad K_t^{(o)}$$

$$\text{und} \quad \sin w_t^i \quad \sin w_t^* \quad K_t$$

Es werde jetzt nach den $\Delta d'$, $\Delta d''$, Δv_g gefragt, die bewirken, daß:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin w_t^{(o)} &= \sin w_t^i (d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', v_g + \Delta v_g) \\ \sin w_t^{*(o)} &= \sin w_t^* (d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', \dots) \\ K_t^{(o)} &= K_t (d' + \Delta d', d'' + \Delta d'', \dots) \end{aligned}$$

Das heißt, es wird gefragt, welche Verbesserungen Δ man an die "Basis-Daten" des Gegners anbringen muß, damit // Rechnung und Ortung übereinstimmen.

Nach vorigem stehen zur Bestimmung dieser Δ Werte etwa die Gleichungen zur Verfügung:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(d') \dot{z}_d' + f_1(d'') \dot{z}_d'' + f_1(vg) \dot{z}_{vg} &= \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t' \\ f_3(d') \dot{z}_d' + f_3(d'') \dot{z}_d'' + f_3(vg) \dot{z}_{vg} &= \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t'' \\ f_5(d') \dot{z}_d' + f_5(d'') \dot{z}_d'' + f_5(vg) \dot{z}_{vg} &= E_t^{(0)} - E_t \end{aligned}$$

Das sind 3 lineare Gleichungen für die 3 Unbekannten \dot{z}_d' , \dot{z}_d'' , \dot{z}_{vg} .
Es seien mit der in der Determinanten-Theorie üblichen Symbolik:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & f_1(d'') & f_1(vg) \\ f_3(d') & f_3(d'') & f_3(vg) \\ f_5(d') & f_5(d'') & f_5(vg) \end{vmatrix} \\ D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t' & f_1(d'') & f_1(vg) \\ \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t'' & f_3(d'') & f_3(vg) \\ E_t^{(0)} - E_t & f_5(d'') & f_5(vg) \end{vmatrix} \\ D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t' & f_1(vg) \\ f_3(d') & \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t'' & f_3(vg) \\ f_5(d') & E_t^{(0)} - E_t & f_5(vg) \end{vmatrix} \\ D_3 &= \begin{vmatrix} f_1(d') & f_1(d'') & \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t' \\ f_3(d') & f_3(d'') & \sin w_t^{(0)} - \sin w_t'' \\ f_5(d') & f_5(d'') & E_t^{(0)} - E_t \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Weil hierin alle Bestimmungsstücke der Determinanten = Funktionen der Eingangsdaten und der Ortungsdaten sind, sind die Determinanten selber = Funktionen derselben. Somit gilt das Gleiche für \dot{z}_d' , \dot{z}_d'' , \dot{z}_{vg} , denn nach der Theorie der linearen Gleichungen sind:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_d' &= \frac{D_1}{D} \\ \dot{z}_d'' &= \frac{D_2}{D} \\ \dot{z}_{vg} &= \frac{D_3}{D} \end{aligned}$$

Hiermit sind die Korrekturen für die gegnerischen Basis-Daten berechnet. Sie werden nun mit den fehlerhaften Werten d' , d'' v_g in Verbindung gebracht, d.h. die eingestellten Gegnerdaten werden mit den Korrektur-Daten "überlagert". Der "Zielrechner" arbeitet somit mit den verbesserten Basis-Daten

$$d' + \Delta d' \quad d'' + \Delta d'' \quad v_g + \Delta v_g$$

VII. "Verhalt-Rechner" (mathematischer Aufbau)

Vergleiche Skizze 1 und Skizze 4 (Erklärungen) 1a.

Vergleiche Skizze 2 (mathematischer Aufbau des "Verhaltrechner")

Die Eingangsdaten für den "Verhaltrechner" sind:

$$\begin{array}{ll} w'_t, w''_t, R_t & \text{(Peilungen u. Entfernung zum Zeitp. t)} \\ d'_t, d''_t, v_g & \text{(Basis-Daten des Gegners)} \\ v_t & \text{(Torpedo-Geschwindigkeit)} \end{array}$$

Aus diesen Daten müssen die Verhalt-Winkel horizontal (θ') und vertikal (θ''), beziehungsweise die Schuß-Winkel ρ_{ho}' (θ') und ρ_{ho}'' (θ'') sowie die Laufzeit des Torpedes (t_e) berechnet werden. (Laufzeit t_e = Zeit bis zum theoretischen Treffpunkt)

Damit gilt für die Laufstrecke (Distanz) D_t

$$D_t = v_t \cdot t_e$$

Der Rechnung liegt das Koordinaten-System von Skizze 1 zugrunde, vergleiche bezüglich Vektoren Skizze 4.

Es sind:

$$\begin{array}{l} |\vec{R}_t| = R_t \\ |\vec{D}_t| = D_t \end{array}$$

Und nach dem Additionsgesetz für Vektoren sowie der Bildung des skalaren Produktes der Vektor-Rechnung:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{D}_t &= \vec{R}_t + \vec{v}_g t_e \\ \vec{D}_t \cdot \vec{D}_t &= (\vec{R}_t + \vec{v}_g t_e) \cdot (\vec{R}_t + \vec{v}_g t_e) \\ &= R_t^2 + v_g^2 t_e^2 + 2 t_e \vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{R}_t = v_t^2 t_e^2 \end{aligned}$$

wobei: $\vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{R}_t = \epsilon_{tx} v_{gx} + \epsilon_{ty} v_{gy} + \epsilon_{tz} v_{gz}$

Es sind ferner:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{tx} &= R_t \cos w'_t \cos w''_t \\ \epsilon_{ty} &= R_t \cos w'_t \sin w''_t \\ \epsilon_{tz} &= R_t \sin w'_t \end{aligned} \quad \text{als lineare Koordinaten des}$$

Gegner-Standortes zur Zeit t, bezogen auf den eigenen Standort in diesem Moment. - Damit wird, weil die Komponenten von \vec{v}_g erhalten bleiben (für den Fall, daß man auch \vec{v}_g auf den eigenen Standort O_t bezieht):

$$\vec{v}_g \cdot \vec{E}_t = E_t v_g \left\{ \cos w'_t \cos d'' (\cos w'_t \cos d' + \sin w'_t \sin d') + \sin w'_t \sin d'' \right\}$$

$$\cos \text{Gamma} = \cos w'_t \cos d' (\cos w'_t \cos d' + \sin w'_t \sin d') + \sin w'_t \sin d''$$

Damit ergibt sich für das skalare Produkt von:

$$\vec{E}_t \cdot \vec{v}_g = E_t v_g \cos \text{Gamma}$$

$$\text{wodurch } (v_g^2 - v_t^2) t_0^2 + 2 E_t v_g t_0 \cos \text{Gamma} + E_t^2 = 0$$

Für t_0 folgt aus dieser quadratischen Gleichung:

$$t_0 = E_t \frac{\sqrt{v_g^2 \cos^2 \text{Gamma} - v_g^2 + v_t^2} - v_g \cos \text{Gamma}}{v_g^2 - v_t^2}$$

wobei die Wurzel negativ zu nehmen ist.

Es bietet keinerlei Schwierigkeiten, aus den eingangs angegebenen 7 Daten die vertikalen Verhaltewinkel (θ'') auf dem Wege über die entsprechenden sin und cos Werte zu berechnen. - Diese Rechnung ist jedoch insofern unnötig, als θ'' als Steuerelement für den Schuß unanwändig ist. Die schieß-technisch beste, zugleich einfachste Art scheint uns, den Treffpunkt durch

- 1) Verhaltewinkel θ' im Horizontalsystem
- 2) Schußwinkel ρ_{ho}' im Vertikalsystem

festzulegen. Es müssen also diese beiden Winkel aus den 7 Eingangsdaten berechnet werden. - Für die Horizontal-Steuerung muß allerdings der Horizontal-Verhaltewinkel θ' mit dem Horis. Peilwinkel w'_t überlagert werden, denn der Torpedo benötigt als Steuerelement für den Schuß nicht den Verhaltewinkel, sondern beide Schußwinkel ρ_{ho}' und ρ_{ho}'' .

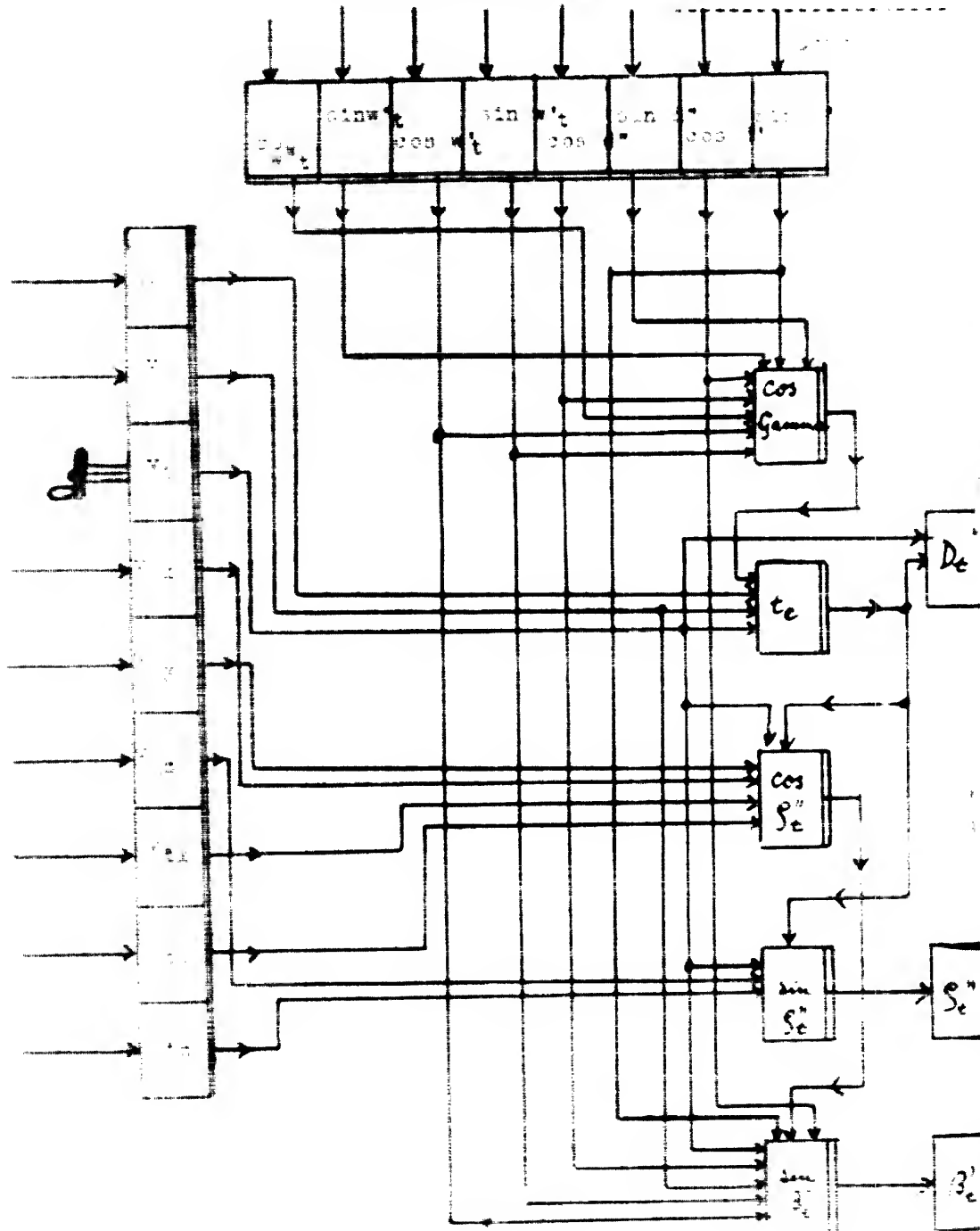
Wie aus Skizze 4 folgt, ist:

$$\cos \rho_{ho}'' = \frac{\sqrt{(E_{tx} + v_g t_0)^2 + (E_{ty} + v_g t_0)^2}}{v_t t_0}$$

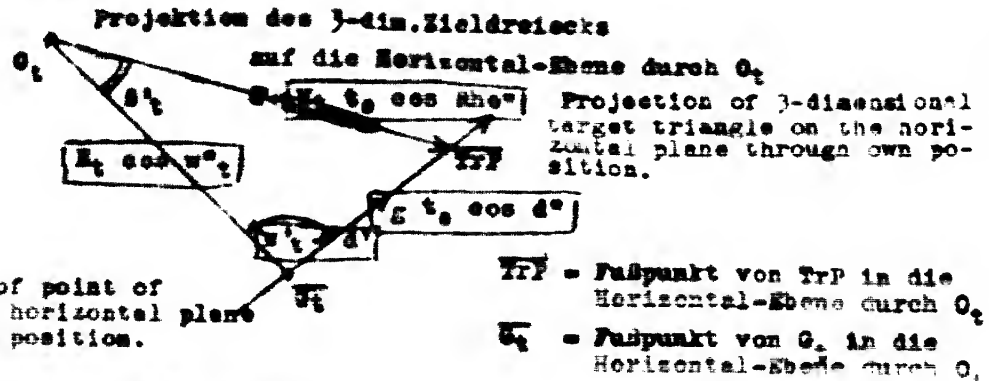
$$\sin \rho_{ho}'' = \frac{E_{tz} + v_g t_0}{v_t t_0}$$

bedeutet: an sich ist ρ_{ho}'' nach Größe und Vorzeichen schon durch $\sin \rho_{ho}''$ völlig bestimmt, weil ja $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \rho_{ho}'' \leq +\frac{\pi}{2}$ ist. Es findet aber $\cos \rho_{ho}''$ mit seinem Betrag Verwendung bei der Bestimmung von $\sin \theta'$.

Sketch of Lead-Angle Computer



skizze 10/1



Projection of point of aspect into horizontal plane through own position.

Projection of G_t into horizontal plane through own position.

Wie ohne weiteres aus der Skizze 10 nach dem Sinus-Satz der ebenen Trigonometrie folgt, ist: The sine theorem applied to sketch 10 clearly shows the following:

$$\sin S'_t = \frac{v_g \cos d^o}{v_t \cos rho^o} \sin (w'_t - d')$$

Damit ist der horizontale Verhaltwinkel S' nach Größe und Vorzeichen bestimmt, denn es ist:

$$- \frac{\pi}{2} \leq S' \leq + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

This defines the horizontal lead-angle B' as to magnitude and sign, because: